



Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultants Cc  
Registration No.: 2010/090598/23  
Constantia Park, Suite No. 2  
546, 16th Road  
Midrand, 1685  
Cell: 082 535 6855  
Phone: +27 (0) 11 312 2878  
Fax: +27 (0) 11 312 7824  
Fax2Email: +27 (0) 86 566 8079  
Email: [info@vhubvo.co.za](mailto:info@vhubvo.co.za)

---

## **Nsovo Environmental Consulting**

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF VRYHEID NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT WITHIN SWELLENDAM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

**September, 2016**

## ©COPYRIGHT

**This Phase 1 Archaeological Report contains intellectual information that is protected by copyright in favour of *Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc*. Thus, it may not be reproduced or edited without prior written consent of *Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc*; it has been exclusively prepared for *Nsovo Environmental Consulting on behalf of Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Eskom)*.**



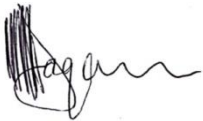
## **DECLARATION**

### **ABILITY TO CONDUCT THE PROJECT**

Munyadziwa Magoma is a professional archaeologist, having obtained his BA degree in Archaeology and Anthropology at University of South Africa (UNISA), an Honours degree at the University of Venda (UNIVEN), and a Masters degree at the University of Pretoria (UP). He is an accredited Cultural Resource Management (CRM) member of the Association for southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali. Munyadziwa is further affiliated to the South African Archaeological Society (SAAS), the Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA), and the International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ). He has more than seven years' experience in heritage management, having worked for different CRM organisations and government heritage authorities. As a CRM specialist, Munyadziwa has completed well over hundred Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) for developmental projects situated in several provinces of the Republic of South Africa. The AIAs projects he has been involved with are diverse, and include the establishment of major substation, upgrade and establishment of roads, establishment and extension of mines. In addition, he has also conducted Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) for the alteration to heritage buildings and the relocation of graves. His detailed CV is available on request.

### **AUTHOR AND CONTACT DETAILS:**

Munyadziwa Magoma,



Cell: 082 535 6855

Tel: 011 312 2878

Fax: 086 566 8079

E-mail: [munyadziwa@vhubvo.co.za](mailto:munyadziwa@vhubvo.co.za)

---

### **CLIENT CONTACT DETAILS:**

 Nsovo Environmental Consulting

---

Ms. Beatrice Matekenya,

Cell: 083 552 2473

Tel: 011 312 5153

Fax: 086 602 8821

E-mail: [beatrice@nsovo.co.za](mailto:beatrice@nsovo.co.za)

---



## Acknowledgements

The author and the team of Vhubvo would like to acknowledge Nsovo and farm owner for their assistance in relation to the conduction of this project, also Google earth and Wikipedia. In particular, the staffs of NASA and Deeds office are also thanked greatly.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc has been requested by Nsovo Environmental Consulting to conduct Phase I Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Study for the proposed Vryheid Network Strengthening Project in the Swellendam Local Municipality of Overberg District Municipality, Western Cape Province. The aim of the study was to investigate the site for archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed development, these will in turn assist the developer in ensuring proper conservation measure in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

### **Background and Need of the Project**

The proposed project entails construction of 600m x 600m substation, as well as respective loop in and loop out lines. However, for the purpose of this study, four (4) alternatives have been proposed for the substations and another four (4) sites for the loop in and loop out lines. The area of study is located approximately 15km from the historical town of Swellendam, along the N2 main road from the City of Cape Town. The proposed project aims to address the constraints on the sub-transmission network to the east of Bacchus 2x500 MVA 400/132 kV substation, which forms part of the Outeniqua CLN in the Western Cape Grid. The proposed development thus forms part of the link to strengthen the supply network between the existing Vryheid substation and the proposed Agulhas substation.

### **Methodology and Approach**

The findings of this study have been informed by desktop study and field survey. The desktop study was undertaken through SAHRIS for previous Heritage Impact Assessments and Archaeological Impact Assessments conducted in the region of the proposed development, and also for researches that have been carried out in the wider area over the past years. In addition, historical background search was also done with the National Archive of South Africa as well as the Deed Office and Surveyor General. Analysis of these studies predicted that archaeological sites, cultural heritage sites, historic structures, (isolated) artefacts, historical mining and burial grounds (especially dating to the historical era) were unlikely to be present on the affected landscape. The field survey was conducted to test this hypothesis and verify this forecast within the area proposed for development.



## Past studies and historical documents

Although few academic research have been conducted in the area around Swellendam town, several archaeological impact studies have been conducted in the proposed area, these include work by Deacon 2006; Hart and Orton 2005; Kaplan 2002, 2006; Magoma 2015; Van Pletzen Vos and Rust 2011 (see reference list for other studies). Although some of these studies have documented archaeological resources, these are found in low-density and often isolated, and are rated as being of low significance. Other Stone Age artefacts are on displays in museums such as Robertson, Bonnievale, McGregor and Montagu. Likewise, the source of these is unknown or lost, reducing them to be of little significance scientifically. Nevertheless, the fact that most of the studies conducted yielded isolated materials is not unexpected, since the area is generally disturbed by agricultural activities. Aerial photograph obtained from Surveyor General indicate farming activities in the area from as early as the beginning of the 21st century. Although some historical structures (farmsteads) had been noted in the area, none of these will be impacted by the proposed development. Noteworthy that archival search recounting colonial information about these farms was not available from the National Archives. As a result, there was thus no mention of any of those farms proposed for this development from the National Archive. Notwithstanding that during colonial era agriculture was associated with slavery, and slave trade could have been a common phenomenon in the region, there was no slave/ farm graves, historical farmsteads or labourer cottage documented in any of sites A, C, F and G wherein the project is proposed. If any of these was available, there would have been visible on the historical photograph/ and or topo map.

## Brief History of the area

The proposed development is located in Ward 3 of the Town of Swellendam which is the third oldest town in South Africa. This Town was an area of note in the 16th century due to its location which offers a better place for early travelers and Khoikhoi people to trade with each others. In 1743, Swellendam was declared a magisterial district and named after Governor Hendrik Swellengrebel and his wife, Helena Ten Damme. The town had been visited by well renowned pioneers such as François Le Vaillant (1781), Lady Anne Barnard (1798), William John Burchell (1815) and Thomas William Bowler (1860). Today Swellendam is a flourishing agricultural area, and has an estimated 50 provincial heritage sites most of these are structures with Cape Dutch architecture design.

## Receiving environment

The proposed seven alternatives for substations, as well as the respective power lines are located on a private owned farm which can only be accessed through an appointment. The area is currently used for farming activities, and is fairly steep with low undulating dunes which suddenly rise from the surrounding environment (see Figure 2 - 5). The land on which the development is proposed is



transformed and extensively used for agriculture. The four alternative sites for the substation and respective lines will be further discussed below.

#### Alternative A

This alternative is largely transformed and located in close proximity to the N2 main road. It has a high percentage of rocks. In fact, in an attempt to make the site productive, the farmer has assembled several cairns of stones in order to clear the area. Sections of this site paint a picture of an area which is suitable for Stone Age people. Thus, there is ample water (a perennial waterway cut across the proposed area) and grazing for wild life Stone Age people would have hunted. In addition, although no shelters were identified in the area, the ample stones on site could have easily been transformed into tools. As a result, it is likely that Stone Age people did roam around this alternative.

#### Alternative C

Similar to A, alternative C has high percentage of rocks and as a result it has low agricultural potential. Hence it is used for livestock grazing. Experience has taught us that archaeological sites and isolated tools tend to remain stable under area where game or livestock farming are practised. Alternative C bears potential for isolated archaeological tools, although none were noted during survey.

#### Alternative F

The area proposed for alternative F is characterised by extensive agricultural farming, and is fairly undulating. Any archaeological materials that could have existed here in the past, has been destroyed.

#### Alternative G

This alternative is transformed agriculturally, such that no archaeological materials could have survived such disturbances. Thus, no archaeological material could have remained *in situ* on the affected property.

### **Impact statement**

The impact of the proposed substation and power line on archaeological and cultural heritage remains is rated as being low. The probability of locating any important archaeological heritage remains during construction of the project is less likely on all alternatives. The affected property is thus not considered to be archaeologically sensitive.

### **Restrictions and Assumptions**

The field survey lasted two days of the 06th and 07th of August 2016. An archaeologist from Vhubvo conducted the survey. As with any survey, archaeological materials may be under the surface and therefore unidentifiable to the surveyor until they are exposed once construction commences. As a result, should any archaeological/ or grave site be observed during construction, a heritage specialist must immediately be notified.



## Survey findings

The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Phase I Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of a substation and respective powerline has identified no significant impacts to archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior construction. Despite that no significant archaeological materials were identified, alternative (s) A and C remain susceptible, and chances of encountering isolated artefacts are considered modest in those sites. Thus, isolated and out of context artefacts may be found in those areas. It should be borne in mind that, none of the materials that can be found here can be considered to be of such significance that can prevent the proposed development from proceeding.

**Table 1:** Possibility of archaeological/ heritage materials on sites.

Landscape type	Description	Occurrence still possible	Likely occurrence
<b>Archaeology</b>	Early, Middle and Late Stone Age	Yes	Likely (Isolated)
	Early and Late Iron Age	No	Rather unlikely
<b>Burial Sites</b>	Pre-colonial burials Graves of victims of conflict Graves older than 100 years Graves older than 60 years Graves younger than 60 years	Yes	Unlikely
<b>Built Environment</b>	Formal public spaces Historical structures Places associated with social identity/ displacement	Yes	Unlikely
<b>Historic Farmland</b>	Historical farm yards Historical farm workers villages Irrigation furrows Historical routes Distinctive types of planting	Yes	Unlikely
<b>Landscape usage</b>	Sites associated with living heritage e.g., initiation school sites, Sites of political conflict Sites associated with a historic event/person	No	Unlikely
<b>Historic rural Town</b>	Historic mission settlements	No	No

## Recommendations

Although no significant archaeological materials were identified within the study area proposed for substation and powerline, this report recommends the following:

- Alternative G and F are the most preferred sites. This recommendation is based on that these areas are vehemently disturbed by activities related to cultivation. As a result, there is no archaeological material that could have remained *in situ* in those alternatives. Furthermore, the entire study area is plain and do not provide related rocks that can be used for the production of Stone Age tools. There being no significant archaeological materials found within the proposed alternatives, and none are





expected (considering the disturbances on site), it is recommended that any of alternative(s) F and G be considered.

- The study area proposed for Alternatives A and C are considered sensitive due to their low agricultural potential. It is thus recommended that if the developer is to choose any of these sites, the area be subjected to a final Cultural Heritage Walk down phase of the project area, such will ensure that the power line and individual pylons do not impact on isolated archaeological materials, if any. This walk down should also contemplate on servitude and new access roads that will be established for this proposed development.

The developer is reminded that unavailability of archaeological materials (e.g., pottery, stone tools, remnants of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils does not mean absentee, archaeological material might be hidden underground, and as such the client is reminded to take precautions during construction. In the event that archaeological materials are unearthed, all construction within a radius of at least 10m of such indicator should cease and the area be demarcated by a danger tape. Accordingly, a professional archaeologist should be contacted immediately. In the meantime, it is the responsibility of the contractor to protect the site from publicity (i.e., media) until a mutual agreement is reached. Noteworthy that any measures to cover up the suspected archaeological material or to collect any resources is illegal and punishable by law. In the same manner, no person may exhume or collect such remains, whether of recent origin or not, without the authorisation by SAHRA.

### **Pre-construction education and awareness training**

Prior to construction, contractors should be given training on how to identify and protect archaeological remains that may be discovered during the project. The pre-construction training should include some limited site recognition training for the types of archaeological sites that may occur in the construction areas. Below are some of the indicators of archaeological site that may be found during construction:

- ✚ Flaked stone tools, bone tools and loose pieces of flaked stone;
- ✚ Ash and charcoal;
- ✚ Bones and shell fragments;
- ✚ Artefacts (e.g., beads or hearths);
- ✚ Packed stones which might be uncounted underground, and might indicate a grave or collapse stone walling.

### **Conclusions**

A thorough background study and survey of the proposed development was conducted and findings were recorded in line with SAHRA guidelines. As per the recommendations above, there are no major heritage reasons why the proposed development could not be allowed to proceed. Thus, it is



recommended that the proposed development proceed on condition that the recommendation indicated above are adhered to.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2. Sites location and description .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3. Nature of the proposed project.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4. Purpose of the Cultural Heritage Study .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5. Methodology and Approach.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6. Applicable heritage legislation .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7. Degree of significance .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>8. Discussion of (Pre-) History of South Africa .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>9. Rating based on desktop study and survey.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>10. Survey findings .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>11. Recommendations .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE.....</b>	<b>37</b>



**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms used in this Archaeology are defined in the National Heritage Resources Act [NHRA], Act Nr. 25 of 1999, South African Heritage Resources Agency [SAHRA] Policies as well as the Australia ICOMOS Charter (*Burra Charter*):

**Archaeological Material:** remains resulting from human activities, which are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures.

**Artefact:** Any movable object that has been used, modified or manufactured by humans.

**Conservation:** All the processes of looking after a site/heritage place or landscape including maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

**Cultural Heritage Resources:** refers to physical cultural properties such as archaeological sites, palaeontological sites, historic and prehistorical places, buildings, structures and material remains, cultural sites such as places of rituals, burial sites or graves and their associated materials, geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. This include intangible resources such religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories indigenous knowledge.

**Cultural landscape:** “the combined works of nature and man” and demonstrate “the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external”.

**Cultural Resources Management (CRM):** the conservation of cultural heritage resources, management, and sustainable utilization and present for present and for the future generations

**Cultural Significance:** is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.



**Chance Finds:** means Archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities such as water pipeline trench excavations.

**Compatible use:** means a use, which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

**Expansion:** means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased.

**Grave:** A place of interment (variably referred to as burial), including the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

**Heritage impact assessment (HIA):** Refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative cultural, social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, plan, programme or policy which requires authorisation of permission by law and which may significantly affect the cultural and natural heritage resources. The HIA includes recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimising or avoiding negative impacts, measures enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal and heritage management and monitoring measures.

**Historic Material:** remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artifacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

**Impact:** the positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or on the environment.



**In situ material:** means material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for instance archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.

**Interested and affected parties Individuals:** communities or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by the proposal or activity and/ or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

**Interpretation:** means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

**Late Iron Age:** this period is associated with the development of complex societies and state systems in southern Africa.

**Material culture** means buildings, structure, features, tools and other artefacts that constitute the remains from past societies.

**Mitigate:** The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

**Place:** means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

**Protected area:** means those protected areas contemplated in section 9 of the NEMPAA and the core area of a biosphere reserve and shall include their buffers.

**Public participation process:** A process of involving the public in order to identify issues and concerns, and obtain feedback on options and impacts associated with a proposed project, programme or development. Public Participation Process in terms of NEMA refers to: a process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to specific matters.



**Setting:** means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

**Significance:** can be differentiated into impact magnitude and impact significance. Impact magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration and likelihood). Impact significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of significance and acceptability). It is an anthropocentric concept, which makes use of value judgments and science-based criteria (i.e. biophysical, physical cultural, social and economic).

**Site:** a spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.





## 1. Introduction

At the request of Nsovo Environmental Consulting, Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc conducted an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Phase I Assessment Study for the proposed Vryheid Network Strengthening Project, which according to the demarcation board is within Swellendam Local Municipality of Overberg District in the Western Cape Province. The survey was conducted in accordance with the SAHRA Minimum Standards for the Archaeology and Palaeontology. The minimum standards clearly specify the required contents of the report of this nature. The study aim to identify and document archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed construction, these will in turn assist the developer in ensuring proper conservation measure in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

## 2. Sites location and description

The proposed development is located on Portions of the Farms Dagbreek, Farm 253, Kluitjeskraal and Leeuw Rivier within the jurisdiction of Swellendam Local Municipality in the Overberg District of the Western Cape Province. The four (4) alternatives for substation and respective lines will be further discussed below.

### Alternative A

This alternative is largely transformed and located in close proximity to the N2 main road. It has a high percentage of rocks. In fact, in an attempt to make the site productive, the farmer has assembled several cairns of stones in order to clear the area. Sections of this site paint a picture of an area which is suitable for Stone Age people. Thus, there is ample water (a perennial waterway cut across the proposed area) and grazing for wild life Stone Age people would have hunted. In addition, although no shelters were identified in the area, the ample stones on site could have easily been transformed into tools. As a result, it is likely that Stone Age people did roam around this alternative.



### Alternative C

Similarly to A, alternative C has high percentage of rocks and as a result it has low agricultural potential. Hence it is used for livestock grazing. Experience has taught us that archaeological sites and isolated tools tend to remain stable under area where game or livestock farming are practised. Alternative C bears potential for isolated archaeological tools, although none were noted during survey.

### Alternative F

The area proposed for alternative F is characterised by extensive agricultural farming, and is fairly undulating. Any archaeological materials that could have existed here in the past, had been destroyed.

### Alternative G

This alternative is transformed agriculturally, such that no archaeological materials could have survived such disturbances. Thus, no archaeological material could have survived or remained *in situ* on the affected property.

### **Summary of Project Location Details**

Province:	Western Cape
Local Municipality:	Swellendam
District Municipality:	Overberg
Farm Names:	Dagbreek, Farm 253, Kluitjeskraal and Leeuw Rivier
Proposed development:	Establishment of Substation and powerline



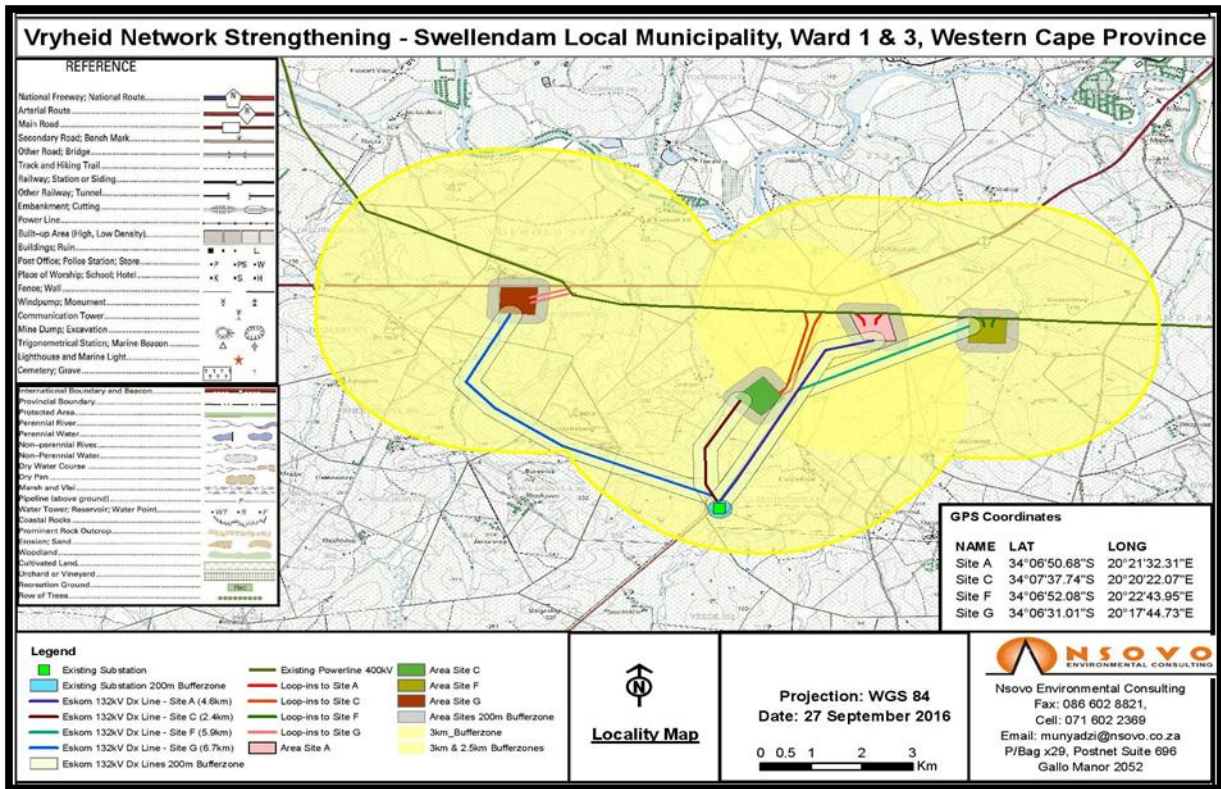


Figure 1: View of the topographical map of the proposed alternatives.

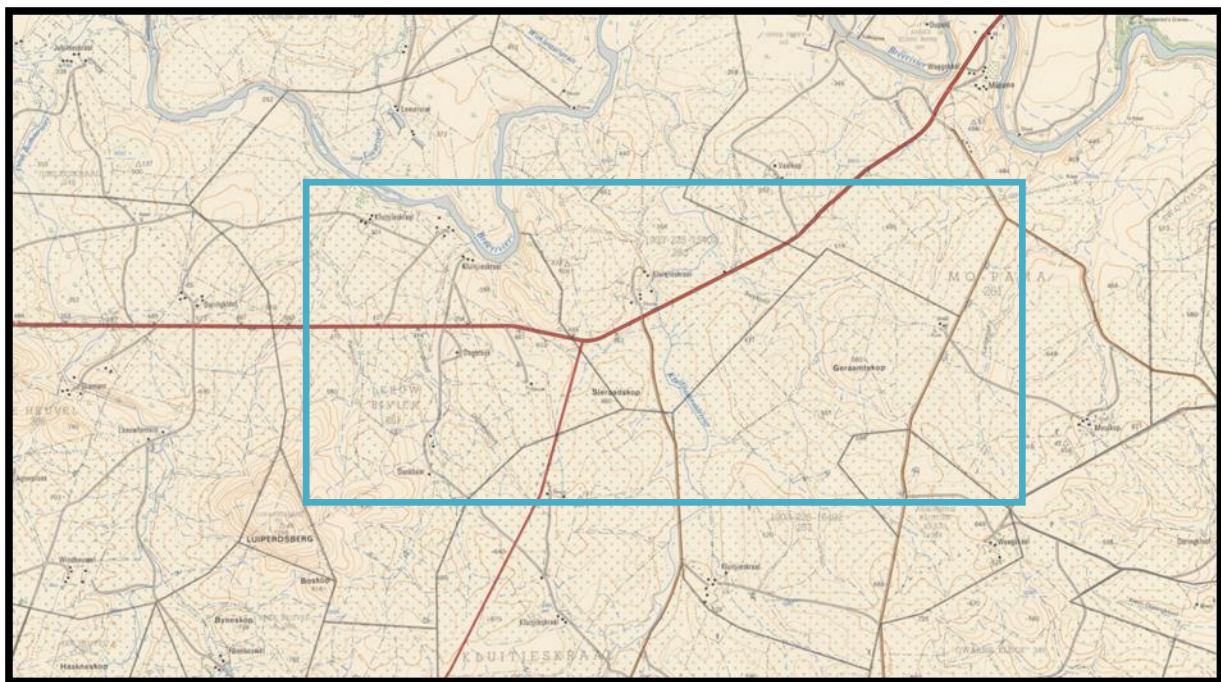


Figure 2: View of the historical topographical map of the area indicating farming from an early age.



### 3. Nature of the proposed project

The proposed project aims to address the constraints on the sub-transmission network to the east of Bacchus 2x500 MVA 400/132 kV substation, which forms part of the Outeniqua CLN in the Western Cape Grid. The proposed development thus forms part of the link to strengthen the supply network between the existing Vryheid substation and the proposed Agulhas substation.

### 4. Purpose of the Cultural Heritage Study

The purpose of this Archaeological and Cultural Heritage study was to entirely identify and document archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed construction, these will in turn assist the developer in ensuring proper conservation measure in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999). Impact assessments highlight many issues facing sites in terms of their management, conservation, monitoring and maintenance, and the environment in and around the site. Therefore, this study involves the following:

- Identification and recording of heritage resources that maybe affected by the proposed power line and substation,
- Providing recommendations on how best to appropriately safeguard identified heritage sites. Mitigation is an important aspect of any development on areas where heritage sites have been identified.

### 5. Methodology and Approach

#### *Background study introduction*

The methodological approach is informed by the 2012 SAHRA Policy Guidelines for impact assessment. As part of this study, the following tasks were conducted: 1) literature review, 2), consultations with the developer and appointed consultants, 3), completion of a field survey and 5), analysis of the acquired data, leading to the production of this report.

#### *Physical survey*

The field survey lasted two days of the 06th and 07th of August 2016. An archaeologist from Vhubvo conducted the survey.



*Documentation*

The general project area was documented. This documentation included taking photographs using cameras a 10.1 mega-pixel Sony Cybershort Digital Camera. Plotting of finds was done by a Garmin etrex Venture HC.

*Oral interview*

Oral interview was initiated with farm owners. The oral interviews aim to understand the cultural landscapes and/ or intangible heritage of the area.

*Restrictions and Assumptions*

As with any survey, archaeological materials may be under the surface and therefore unidentifiable to the surveyor until they are exposed once construction commences. As a result, should any archaeological/ or grave site be observed during construction, a heritage specialist must immediately be notified. Furthermore, it should be noted that the area is under intensive farming and walking through was constricted to some extent since it would have disturbed plant life. Nonetheless, these sites are located along the access and main road(s), which provided a good view, leading to a productive survey. Hence, enough information of these sites were gathered to offer an adequate defensible recommendation.

## 6. Applicable heritage legislation

Several legislations provide the legal basis for the protection and preservation of both cultural and natural resources. These include the National Environment Management Act (No. 107 of 1998); Mineral Amendment Act (No 103 of 1993); Tourism Act (No. 72 of 1993); Cultural Institution Act (No. 119 of 1998), and the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

- (a) *the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) *the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and*
- (c) *any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -*
  - (i) *exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent;*
  - (ii) *involving three or more existing 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 Heritage Resources Authority;*
- (d) *the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or*



*(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, must at 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.*

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources protected under the act as they are deemed to be national estate. When conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources have to be identified:

- (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 paleontological sites*
- (g) Graves and burial grounds including-*
  - (i) ancestral graves*
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders*
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict*
  - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette*
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and*
  - (vi) other human remains which are not covered by 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) moveable objects, including -*
  - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological 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 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).*

***Other sections of the Act with a direct relevance to the AIA are the following:***

***Section 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.

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

- *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite*



**Section 36 (3)** *No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:*

- *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 formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- *bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.*

## 7. Degree of significance

This category requires a broad, but detailed knowledge of the various disciplines that might be involved. Large sites, for example, may not be very important, but a small site, on the other hand, may have great significance as it is unique for the region.

### Significance rating of sites

(i) High

(ii) Medium

(iii) Low

This category relates to the actual artefact or site in terms of its actual value as it is found today, and refers more specifically to the condition that the item is in. For example, an archaeological site may be the only one of its kind in the region, thus its regional significance is high, but there is heavy erosion of the greater part of the site, therefore its significance rating would be medium to low. Generally speaking, the following are guidelines for the nature of the mitigation that must take place as Phase 2 of the project.

### High

- This is a 'do not touch' situation, alternative must be sought for the project, examples would be natural and cultural landscapes like the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site, or the house in which John Langalibalele resided.
- Certain sites, or features may be exceptionally important, but do not warrant leaving entirely alone. In such cases, detailed mapping of the site and all its features is imperative, as is the collection of diagnostic artefactual material on the surface of the site. Extensive excavations must be done to retrieve as much information as possible before destruction. Such excavations might cover more than half the site and would be mandatory; it would also be advisable to negotiate with the client to see what mutual agreement in writing could be reached, whereby part of the site is left for future research.



### Medium

- Sites of medium significance require detailed mapping of all the features and the collection of diagnostic artefactual material from the surface of the site. A series of test trenches and test pits should be excavated to retrieve basic information before destruction.

### Low

- These sites require minimum or no mitigation. Minimum mitigation recommended could be a collection of all surface materials and/ or detailed site mapping and documentation. No excavations would be considered to be necessary.

In all the above scenarios, permits will be required from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or the appropriate PHRA as per the legislation (the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999). Destruction of any heritage site may only take place when a permit has been issued by the appropriate heritage authority. The following table is used to grade heritage resources.

**Table 2:** Grading systems for identified heritage resources in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

Level	Significance	Possible action
<b>National (Grade I)</b>	Site of National Value	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
<b>Provincial (Grade II)</b>	Site of Provincial Value	Nominated to be declared by PHRA
<b>Local Grade (IIIA)</b>	Site of High Value Locally	Retained as heritage
<b>Local Grade (IIIB)</b>	Site of High Value Locally	Mitigated and part retained as heritage
<b>General Protected Area A</b>	Site of High to Medium Value	Mitigation necessary before destruction
<b>General Protected Area B</b>	Medium Value	Recording before destruction
<b>General Protected Area C</b>	Low Value	No action required before destruction





## 8. Discussion of (Pre-) History of South Africa

### *Introduction*

South Africa has one of the longest sequences of human development in the world. The prehistory and history of South Africa span the entire known life span of human on earth. It is thus difficult to determine exactly where to begin, a possible choice could be the development of genus *Homo* millions of years ago. South African scientists have been actively involved in the study of human origins since 1925 when Raymond Dart identified the Taung child as an infant halfway between apes and humans. Dart called the remains *Australopithecus africanus*, southern ape-man, and his work ultimately changed the focus of human evolution from Europe and Asia to Africa, and it is now widely accepted that humankind originated in Africa (Robbins *et al.* 1998). In many ways this discovery marked the birth of palaeoanthropology as a discipline. Nonetheless the earliest form of culture known in South Africa is the Stone Age. This prehistoric period during which humans widely used stone for tool-making, stone tools were made from a variety of different sorts of stone. For example, flint and chert were shaped for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone. Stone Age can be divided into Early, Middle and Late, it is argued that there are two transitional period. The time frame used for Stone Age period is an approximate and differ from researcher to researcher (see Korsman and Meyer 1999, Mitchell 2002, Robbins *et al.* 1998).

### *Stone Age*

Although a long history of research on the Early Stone Age period of southern Africa has been conducted (Mason 1962, Sampson 1974, Klein 2000, Chazan 2003), it still remains a period where little is known about. These may be due to many factors which includes, though not limited to retrieval techniques used, reliance on secondary, at times unknown sources, and the fact that few fauna from this period have been analysed (Chazan 2003). According to Robbins *et al.* (1998) the Stone Age is the period in human history when stone was mainly used to produce tools. This period began approximately 2.5 million years ago and ended around 200 000 years ago. During this period human beings became the creators of culture and was basically hunters and gatherers, this era is identified by large stone artefacts, such as the pear-shaped hand-axe, cleavers and core tools (Deacon and Deacon, 1999). These tools were probably used to exploit large animals that had died from natural causes, and are usually found near sites where they were manufactured.



The Middle Stone Age overlap with the EIA and possibly began around 100 000 to about 200 000 years ago and extends up to around 35 000 years ago. This period is marked by smaller tools than in ESA. MSA people made a wide range of stone tools from both coarse- and fine-grained rock types, and included prepared cores, parallel-sided blades and triangular points hafted to make spears. Sometimes the rocks used for tools were transported from considerable distances, presumably in bags or other containers, as such tool assemblages from some MSA sites tend to lack some of the preliminary cores and contain predominantly finished products like flakes and retouched pieces. During this period there is also evidence of seeking shelters in caves by MSA people, suggesting enduring or semi-enduring settlement in caves, there possibility of making fire in some of these caves have also been suggested.

Microlithic Later Stone Age period began around 35 000 and extend to the later 1800 AD, during this period humans were classified as *Homo sapiens* which means this people had thinking capabilities equal to that of modern people. According to Deacon (1984), LSA is a period when human being refined small blade tools, conversely abandoning the prepared-core technique. Refined artefacts such as convex-edge scrapers, borers and segments are associated with this period, as well as large quantity of art and ornaments and the practice of purposeful burials with ornaments. The bearer of the rock art sites are probably the ancestors of the San people and are found throughout southern Africa, and most importantly the Cape. The Western Cape Province has a history dating back to the Early Stone Age (ESA). Very little is known of the Cape inhabitants apart from hand axes and weathered stone tools found dotted across the landscape. Montagu Cave is one of the Stone Age sites that chronologically start the long record of human settlement in the Little Karoo. It is one of the few cave occupation sites dating to the Acheulian period with evidence of Middle (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) occupation (Deacon and Deacon 1999). Another site is Cogmans Kloof, which has nine sites dating from ESA to LSA. Many of the LSA sites in the Western Cape are located along the coast where water was more plentiful and food resources were in greater abundance. Most of the rock art in the region has long been erased by time and by vandals. Nonetheless, other places in the mountains still have rock art panels remaining. These includes, Matjes River rock shelter, Nelson Bay Cave, Bushmens Kloof and Gifberg rock art



sites. Those are some of the well preserved rock art sites in the region depicting the cosmology of the San.

Various shelters with Stone Age deposit have been located in the Kogmanskloof area and Montagu, showing evidence that during the 1700s the San still frequented the higher lying areas. These sites are less visible with few isolated tools and rock art. Bushmen rock art paintings have been identified in mountains above Robertson, as well as at Goudini Quaggaskloof and in the Slanghoek Valley near Worcester (Kaplan 2003, 2010b, 2011c, 2012a; Yates 2004).

It is evident from historical records that Khoekhoe herders occupied the Western Cape with visibility to shell middens or rock shelters, also Khoekhoen 'kraals', describing large open air encampments and groups of sheep and cattle herders (Thorn 1952, 1954, 1958; Moodie 1838; Raven-Hart 1967). Sites such as Kasteelberg on the Vredenberg Peninsula contained significant concentrations of sheep bones comparable to historically attested herds (Smith 1986: 38). Late-Herder sites are known to have also occupied Breede River valley. From a survey done by Arthur (2008) he identified about 37 open air Khoekhoe sites with surface indigenous pottery and stone artifacts. Due to lack of shellfish remains, distribution of sites quiet low and less substational artefacts densities in the current study area, this reduces archaeological visibility and evidence of pastoralist (Arthur 2008; Sadr 2003; Sadr).

### *Iron Age*

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artefacts. Recently, they have been a debate about the use of the name. Other archaeologist have argued that the word "Iron Age" is problematic and does not precisely explain the event of what happen in southern Africa, as such, the word farming communities has been proposed (Segobye 1998). Nonetheless, in southern Africa this period can be divided into two phases. Early (200 - 1000 A.D) and Late Iron Age (1000 - 1850 A.D). Huffman (2007) has indicated that a Middle Iron Age (900 - 1300 A.D) should be included. According to Huffman (2007:361), until the 1960s and 1970s most archaeologists had not yet recognised a Middle Iron age. Instead they began the Late Iron Age at AD 1000. The Middle Iron Age (A.D. 900 - 1300) is characterised by extensive trade between the Limpopo Confluence and the East Coast of Africa. This has been debated, with other researchers, arguing that the period should be restricted to Shashe-Limpopo Confluence.



### *Historical Period*

Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1650s - in this part of the country, these settlers were largely self-sufficient, relying on cattle/sheep farming and also hunting. Few towns were established and farming remains the most dominant economy.

## **9. Rating based on desktop study and survey**

In addition, to wide range of national resources protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), Section 3 of the same Act also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...' These criteria are discussed below in light of the area proposed for development:

**Table 3: Significant Rating.**

No	Criteria	Commentary
1	Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history	Although alternative(s) A and C are considered sensitive, any archaeological artifacts that can be found here will be isolated and out of context, and will be given a B rating (see Table 2) at most.
2	Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	Few Stone tools found in the Cape are considered high, reasons being Stone tools are numerous in the Cape, and many finds are thus common.
3	Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	Although sites A and C are less disturbed compared to F and G, they too are disturbed and do not provide potential to yield unique information.
4	Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	N/A
5	Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	N/A
6	Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at particular period	N/A
7	Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group	N/A



	for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
8	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	N/A
9	Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	Although there is information of slavery in the area dating from the early 1800, the desktop study predicted that none is expected in the area of the proposed development.

## 10. Survey findings

The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Phase I Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of a substation and respective powerline has identified no significant impacts to archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior construction. Despite that no significant archaeological materials were identified, alternatives A and C remain susceptible, and chances of encountering isolated artefacts are considered modest in those sites. Thus, isolated and out of context artefacts may be found in those areas. It should be borne in mind that, none of the materials that can be found here can be considered to be of such significance that can prevent the proposed development from proceeding.

### Heritage significance

The construction of power line could negatively affect sites associated with Middle/ Late Stone Age noted in the area. Below is the detailed description.

**Table 4:** Impact Assessment.

Description	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
<b>Extent</b>	Local (2)	Local (2)
<b>Duration</b>	Long term (5)	Long term (5)
<b>Magnitude</b>	High (8)	Low (1)
<b>Probability</b>	Probable (3)	Improbable (1)
<b>Significance</b>	Low (8)	Low (8)
<b>Status</b>	Negative	Positive
<b>Reversibility</b>	Irreversible	Irreversible
<b>Irreplaceable loss of resource</b>	No	No
<b>Can impacts be mitigated</b>	No	Yes
<b>Mitigation</b>	Subject to heritage walk-down	
<b>Cumulative impacts</b>	None	
<b>Residual impacts</b>	Loss of heritage related information	



## 11. Recommendations

Although no significant archaeological materials were identified on the area proposed for substation and powerline, this report due recommend the following:

- Alternative F and G are the most preferred sites. This recommendation is based on that these areas are vehemently disturbed by activities related to cultivation. As a result, there is no archaeological material that could have remained *in situ* in those alternatives. Furthermore, the entire area is plain and do not provide related rocks that can be used for the production of Stone Age tools. There being no significant archaeological materials found within the proposed alternatives, and none are expected (considering the disturbances on site), it is recommended that any of alternative(s) G and F be considered.
- The area proposed for Alternative (s) A and C are considered sensitive due to their low agricultural potential. It is thus recommended that if the developer is to choose any of these sites, the area be subjected to a final Cultural Heritage Walk down phase of the project area, such will ensure that the power line and individual pylons do not impact on isolated archaeological materials, if any. This walk down should also contemplate on servitude and new access roads that will be established for this proposed development.

The developer is reminded that unavailability of archaeological materials (e.g., pottery, stone tools, remnants of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils does not mean absentee, archaeological material might be hidden underground, and as such the client is reminded to take precautions during construction.

In the event that archaeological materials are unearthed, all construction within a radius of at least 10m of such indicator should cease and the area be demarcated by a danger tape. Accordingly, a professional archaeologist should be contacted immediately. In the meantime, it is the responsibility of the contractor to protect the site from publicity (i.e., media) until a mutual agreement is reached. Noteworthy that any measures to cover up the suspected archaeological material or to collect any resources is illegal and punishable by law. In the same manner, no person may exhume or collect such remains, whether of recent origin or not, without the endorsement by SAHRA.

### **Pre-construction education and awareness training**

Prior to construction, contractors should be given training on how to identify and protect archaeological remains that may be discovered during the project. The pre-construction training should include some limited site recognition training for the types of archaeological



sites that may occur in the construction areas. Below are some of the indicators of archaeological site that may be found during construction:

- ✚ Flaked stone tools, bone tools and loose pieces of flaked stone;
- ✚ Ash and charcoal;
- ✚ Bones and shell fragments;
- ✚ Artefacts (e.g., beads or hearths);
- ✚ Packed stones which might be uncounted underground, and might indicate a grave or collapse stone walling.

## 12. Conclusions

A thorough background study and survey of the proposed development was conducted and findings were recorded in line with SAHRA guidelines. As per the recommendations above, there are no major heritage reasons why the proposed development could not be allowed to proceed. Thus, it is recommended that the proposed development proceed on condition that the recommendation indicated above are adhered to.



## References

Arthur, C.I. 2008. The Khoekhoen of the Breede River Swellendam: an archaeological and historical landscape study. Unpublished Masters Thesis. University of Cape Town.

Burke, H., and Smith, C. 2004. The archaeologist field handbook. Allen and Unwin: Singapore

Campbell, J. 1822. Travels in South Africa. Vol I and II. London: Francis Westley.

Connah, G. 2004. An Introduction to its Archaeology. Routledge: USA and Canada.

Deacon, J. 1997. Report: Workshop on Standards for the Assessment of Significance and Research Priorities for Contract Archaeology. In: Newsletter No. 49, Sept.1998. South African Association of Archaeology.

Deacon, J. 1984. The Later Stone Age of southernmost Africa. Oxford: BAR International Series 213.

Deacon, H. J., and., Deacon, J. 1999. Human beginnings in South Africa: uncovering the secrets of the Stone Age. Cape Town: David Philips..

Deacon, H. J. 2006a. Proposed Eskom Overberg Powerline, Vryheid Substation to Riviersonderend Substation: Heritage Impact Assessment Report.

Deacon, H. J. 2006b. Proposed Deviation to the Eskom Overberg Powerline Vryheid Substation to Riviersonderend Substation: Heritage Impact Assessment Report.

Deacon, H.J. 2007. Archaeological Impact Assessment: Keurkloof (Prima Klipbrekers) Quarry, Robertson.





Dewar, G. 2008. The archaeology of the coastal desert of Namaqualand, South Africa: a regional synthesis. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports International Series 1761.

Dunn, E. J. 1931. The Bushman. London: Griffin.

Ehret, C. 2002. The Civilization of Africa: A History to 1800. London: Currey

Goodwin, A. J. H 1929. The Montagu cave: a full report of the investigations of the Montagu rock shelter. *Annals of the South African Museum* 24(1):116.

Hall, M. 1987. The Changing Past: farmers, kings and traders in southern Africa. 200-1860. Cape Town: David Phillip.

Hart, T. J., and Malan, A. 2003. A Commentary on the Vernacular Barn Situated at Wilde Paarde Kloof (Farm 31) Robertson District.

Hart, T. J., and Orton, J. 2005. Archaeological Impact Assessment of Lot 500, Bonnievale, Swellendam Magisterial District, Western Cape.

Huffman, T. N. 2007. A handbook to the Iron Age: The archaeology of Precolonial Farming societies in southern Africa. University of Kwazulu-Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg.

Jolly, P 1996. Interaction between south-eastern San and southern Nguni and Sotho communities c. 1400 to c. 1880. *South African Historical Journal* 35: 30-61.

Jolly, P. 2003. Late Baroa in Lesotho. *The Digging Stick* 20(3): 5-7.

Kaplan, J.M. 2001. Heritage Impact Assessment, Proposed Development, Silwerstrand Golf & Country Estate, Robertson



Kaplan, J.M. 2005. Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Survey: Proposed Construction of a New 66 kV Overhead Powerline Between Montagu Substation and Barrydale, Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2006. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Montagu Country Estate: Proposed Residential Development: Erf 4432 & Portion of Erf 1 Montagu, Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2006. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Erf 3 Robertson Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2008. Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Affordable Housing Development Erven 701, 719, 720, 721 and 733, Bonnievale, Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2008. Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Affordable Housing Development on Erven 1118 -1126 and Portion 50 of Farm 158 Zolani, Ashton, Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2008. Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Affordable Housing Development on Erven 968 - 994, McGregor, Western Cape Province.

Kaplan, J.M. 2008. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment the Proposed Upgrading of the Nooitgedacht Dam, Bonnievale.

Kaplan, J.M. 2008. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Upgrading of the Existing Klawervlei Dam, Bonnievale.

King, T. F. 1978. The Archaeological Survey: Methods and Uses. U.S. Department of the Interior: Washington.

Lanham, J. 2006. Heritage Impact Assessment: The Proposed Establishment of a Landfill and Associated Facilities in the Breede River Winelands Municipality.



- Mitchell, P. J. 2002. The archaeology of Southern Africa. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Prins, F. 2009. Cultural heritage study of the Breede River Winelands Municipality. Prepared by Strategic Environmental Focus.
- Sadr, K. 1997. Kalahari archaeology and the Bushman debate. *Current Anthropology* 38 (1): 104-112.
- Sadr, K. 1998. The first herders at the Cape of Good Hope. *African Archaeological Review* 15: 101-132.
- Sadr, K. 2003. The Neolithic of Southern Africa. *Journal of African History* 44: 195-209.
- Sadr, K. Forthcoming. Invisible herders? The archaeology of Khoekhoe pastoralists. Papers presented at the Khoikhoi Conference, Picardie, 2006.
- Smith, A.B. 1986. Competition, conflict and clientship: Khoi and San relationships in the Western Cape. *South African Archaeological Society Goodwin Series* 5: 36-41.
- Schapera, I. 1962. The Bantu-speaking tribes of South Africa. Cape Town: Maskew Miller. Reprint edition.
- Segoboye A. 1998. Early Farming Communities. In Lane, P, Reid, A and Segoboye A. 1998. (ed), Pula Press and Botswana Society, pp 101-114.
- Van Pletzen Vos, L., and Rust, R. 2011. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Chicken Rearing Pens: Remainder of Portion 18 of the Farm 238 Avontuur, Swellendam Municipality, Western Cape. ProActive Archaeology.
- Van Riet Lowe, C. 1952. The distribution of prehistoric rock engravings and paintings in South Africa. Pretoria: Archaeological Survey Archaeology Series 8.



Wurz, S. J. D. 2006. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Farm Brakke Fontein No 123, Swellendam District, Western Cape.

Woodhouse, H. C. 1979. The Bushman art of southern Africa. Johannesburg: Purnell.

National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999).

Policy Liaison Office of the South, African Council of Churches, 1999.

Gazetteer of the Southern African Stone Age Collections in the British Museum.

<http://www.hideawaybb.co.za/history.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swellendam>



## APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines for determining site *significance* were developed by SAHRA in 2003. 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.

**(a) 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 organization of importance in history?
- Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery?

**(b) Aesthetic value**

- Is it important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group?

**(c) 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?

**(d) Social value**

- Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?

**(e) Rarity**

- Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage?

**(f) Representivity**

- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects?
- What is the 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?
- Is it important 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?

