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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR PROPOSED  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE THOMAS TITUS NKOBI MEMORIAL PARK  
(ALSO KNOWN AS SOUTH PARK CEMETERY)  
EXTENSION PROJECT  
LOCATED IN BOKSBURG, EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY,  
GAUTENG**

For:

***EARTH TIES (ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES(PTY) LTD***

**REPORT: APAC017/72**

by:

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**Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference**

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## SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by EarthTies Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park (also known as South Park Cemetery), located in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng, near Boksburg in Gauteng. The proposed development includes the Memorial Park, a new proposed cemetery area linked to the existing area, the upgrade of existing facilities for the Memorial Park and the upgrade of existing services.

Background research indicates that there are cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area, although nothing is known for the specific area and this land parcel. The assessment in the study area recorded no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage origin or significance. The report discusses the results of both the background research and physical survey, and provides recommendations on the way forward.

**Based on the background study and physical assessment it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Earth Ties Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park (also known as South Park Cemetery), located in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng, near Boksburg in Gauteng. The proposed development includes the Memorial Park, a new proposed cemetery area linked to the existing area, the upgrade of existing facilities for the Memorial Park and the upgrade of existing services.

Background research indicates that there are cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area, although nothing is known for the specific area and this land parcel. The assessment in the study area recorded no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage origin or significance.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion.

## **2. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the study were to:

1. *Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;*
2. *Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;*
3. *Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;*
4. *Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;*
5. *Review applicable legislative requirements;*

## **3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

### **3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act**

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

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography

- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

**The National Estate includes the following:**

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

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

**Structures**

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

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

### Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or 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 that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

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

### Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

### **3.2 The National Environmental Management Act**

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

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

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Survey of literature**

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### **4.2 Field survey**

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.



### 4.3 Oral histories

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

### 4.4 Documentation

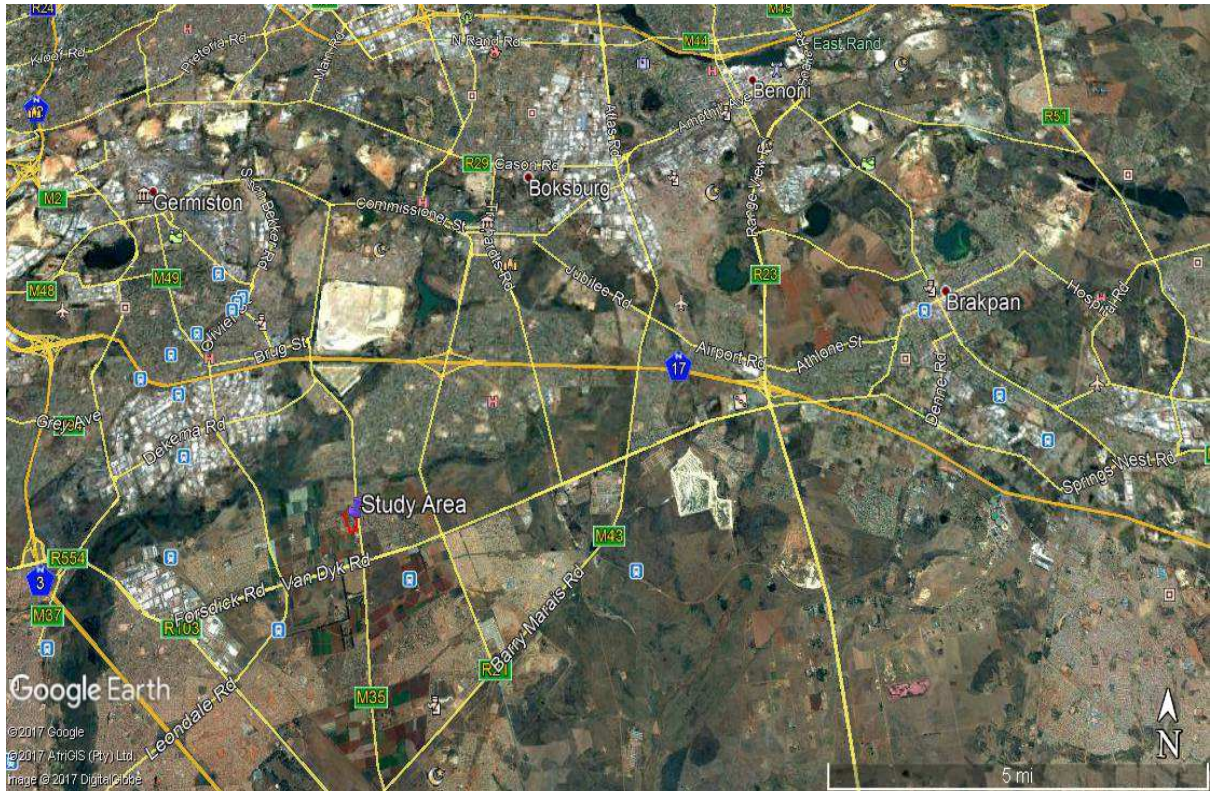
All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study area is located on two properties close to the existing South Park Cemetery (Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park) in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, in Boksburg, Gauteng.

The area's topography is flat and open, with no rocky outcrops or ridges present. Although there is grass cover, there are very few trees. Visibility was therefore good. Both areas have been disturbed fairly extensively in recent historical times through agriculture (ploughing, cattle grazing) as well as urban residential and commercial developments, while the surrounding area has been disturbed by related urban developments and services such as roads, power/telecommunication lines and others. The original nature of the area (small scale agricultural holdings/farming) has therefore been completely changed over recent years. The large existing South Park Cemetery located to the north of the study area has also impacted on the larger area.

The development will include the extension of the existing cemetery, with a new proposed cemetery area located on the land portion located south of the existing one; a Proposed Memorial Grave Site area on the old Antiqua property located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> land parcel south of the new cemetery area; the upgrade of the existing roads network in the area; the upgrade of the existing entrance to the Antiqua site, as well as the upgrade of the existing parking area, existing venue hall, Tea Garden & Kitchen and Chapel located here.



**Fig.1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2017).**



**Fig.2: Closer view of study area (Google Earth 2017).**



**Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park**  
Also known as: South Park Cemetery  
EXTENSION PROJECT AND MASTERPLAN PROPOSAL



**Fig.3: Location of study area showing intended upgrades on entrance & road networks related to the project (provided by EarthTies).**

**Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park**  
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EXTENSION PROJECT AND MASTERPLAN PROPOSAL



**Fig.4: Location of study area showing existing Chapel, Tea Garden and Venue Hall, as well as Proposed Memorial Grave Site Area & Parking Area (provided by EarthTies).**

**Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park**  
Also known as: South Park Cemetery  
EXTENSION PROJECT AND MASTERPLAN PROPOSAL



**Fig.5: Location of study area showing new proposed Cemetery Area (provided by EarthTies).**



**Fig.6: General view of proposed new cemetery area. Taken towards the existing South Park Cemetery.**





**Fig.7: The Antiqua site.**



**Fig.8: General view of a section of the existing cemetery located to the north & bordering the new proposed (extension) cemetery area.**

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

No known Stone Age sites or artifacts are present in the area. The closest known Stone Age sites are those at Aasvoelkop, Melvillekoppies, Linksfield and Primrose (Bergh 1999: 4). Records indicate that stone tools dating to the Early and Middle Stone Age occurred all over, for example in the Primrose Ridge area in adjacent Germiston, as well as to the south at Henley-On-Klip (Van Schalkwyk 2014: 9). Fourie (2006) reported on a large Earlier (ESA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) deposit at Albertsdal, Palmietfontein, while Huffman (2000) commented on the widespread presence of surface MSA occurrences at Roodekop, Germiston, with at least 1 significant MSA site with fairly substantial stratigraphic depth recorded. In addition the Roodekop survey yielded 2 ESA sites as well as mixed MSA / Later Stone Age (LSA) occurrences. MSA and LSA lithic occurrences were also reported on from the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve (Van Ryneveld 2015: 14).

If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools. *No Stone Age tools were identified in the study area during the assessment.*

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

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

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

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

No Early Iron Age sites are known in the area (Bergh 1999: 6). The closest known LIA sites are at Melvillekoppies and Bruma Lake (Bergh 1999: 7). 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 Witwatersrand in the region of Klipriviersberg. Here, a large number of settlements dating to the Later Iron Age occur and, according to Huffman et al (2006/2007) these sites can be related to the Bafokeng people (Van Schalkwyk 2014: 10).

*No Iron Age sites, features or material were identified in the area during the assessment.*

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first Europeans to move through and into the area were the group of Cornwallis Harris in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 14). 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 gold and later of coal. From early days this region was subjected to intense gold mining activities. The result is that most sites and features of heritage significance in the larger region derive from this development (Van Schalkwyk 2014: 10).

### **Information on Thomas Titus Nkobi – Taken from Wikipedia**

Thomas Titus Nkobi was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 1922 in Plumtree, Matabeleland South, Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). He grew up and was educated in South Africa, where his father was working in the mines as a migrant labourer. He was at Adams College of Education in KwaZulu Natal with Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean Vice-President and Bernard Chidzero, the Zimbabwean Minister of Finance and Dr. NtsuMokhehle, the Prime Minister of Lesotho. After completing High School in Natal he matriculated from Bantu High School (later Madibane High School) in Western Township, Johannesburg in 1946 and went to Roma College (now National University of Lesotho) in Lesotho, pursuing a Bachelor of Commerce degree.

His initial political involvement against the Apartheid regime started in 1944 during the Alexandra bus boycott, a non-violent protest campaign. In 1950 he formally joined the ANC and played a leading role in the 1952 ANC Defiance Campaign against Unjust Laws. He was one of the main volunteers who travelled from village to village collecting demands of the African population that were incorporated into the ANC Freedom Charter; he attended the 1955 Congress of the People in Kliptown that drew up the Freedom Charter as a delegate from Alexandra.

In 1957 Thomas Nkobi shot to prominence when he chaired the Second Alexandra Peoples Transport Committee which was coordinating a bus boycott in the Johannesburg and Pretoria townships following a 25 per cent increase in bus fares. In the same year he was arrested for participating in the nationwide South African Potato Boycott, following The Farm Labour Scandal, a journalistic investigation by Ruth First and Joe Gqabi, which uncovered that Africans arrested for infringement of the pass laws were coerced into enforced labour on potato farms. In 1958 Thomas Nkobi became the National Organizer of the ANC and was charged with the task of implementing the M-Plan, an action plan, named after Nelson Mandela, to decentralize the ANC's organizational branches and communication channels to avoid public meetings and announcements and increase effectiveness of their political and social campaign.

During the 1960 State of Emergency, he was amongst the thousands of political activists who were detained. After his release he continued working for the ANC as National Organizer and was also prominent in the underground. He was banned in 1961, and in 1962 placed under a 24-hour house arrest. In 1963 Thomas Nkobi fled South Africa for exile in Dar Es Salaam / Tanzania and later Lusaka / Zambia, where he became actively involved in mobilizing international public opinion against the Apartheid regime.

From 1968 to 1973 he served as deputy to then Treasurer General of the ANC, Moses Kotane. He was elected Treasurer General of the ANC in 1973, a post to which he was re-elected at all subsequent national conferences of the organization.



After the ANC was legalized in 1990 he returned to South Africa. There he oversaw the ANC's budget for South Africa's first democratic election, which brought the ANC to power. Thomas Nkobi was re-elected as Treasurer General in party elections in 1991 and also elected as Member of Parliament, member of the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) and member of the ANC's National Working Committee (NWC); one of several elders with moderate views who retained leadership positions.

He died on 25 September 1994, in Johannesburg after suffering a fatal stroke. He is buried at Heroes' Acre in Soweto, a section of Soweto's Avalon Cemetery reserved as final resting place for many Anti-Apartheid activists. In 2004, Thomas Nkobi posthumously received the Order of Luthuli in Gold for his "exceptional and selfless contribution to the struggle for a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa".

A site of great historical significance located in the existing cemetery is the Chris Hani Memorial. The cemetery and Memorial site will not be impacted in any way by the proposed development actions.

***No historical sites, features or objects were identified and recorded in the study area.***

### **Study Area Assessment**

The assessment of the study area (both sections) identified no sites, features or objects of any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or nature. The land parcel where the existing Wedding Chapel, Tea Garden & Kitchen, Venue Hall and Parking area (to be upgraded) is located (the old Antiqua site) has been extensively disturbed over recent years. All the structures on this site are also modern and therefore not older than 60 years of age and of any cultural historical significance.

The site for the new proposed cemetery (extension of the existing South Park Cemetery) area has also been disturbed in the recent past by both small-scale agricultural activities (ploughing, grazing) and urban residential development (housing) on Holding/Plot 26. These structures are also modern. An old cement dam and tower located here is associated with the earlier agricultural activities but are also less than 60 years old and of no cultural heritage significance.

***Based on the assessment it is therefore recommended that the development can continue, taking consideration of the recommendations made at the end of this report. Furthermore it should be noted that although all efforts were made to cover the total area and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward. The proposed development – from a Cultural Heritage point of view – should therefore be allowed to continue.***



**Fig.10: A view of the existing Wedding Chapel on the Antiqua site.**



**Fig.11: View of section of Tea Garden and Kitchen.**



**Fig.12: Another view of the Tea Garden.**



**Fig.13: Another view of the Kitchen/Tea Garden.**



**Fig.14: The Venue Hall at the Antiqua Site.**





**Fig.15: Another section of the Tea Garden area.**



**Fig.16: Part of the existing Parking area.**



**Fig.17: Another view of the Parking area.**



**Fig.18: View of entrance to the Venue Hall.**



**Fig.19: Another view of the entrance.**



**Fig.20: The Security building here.**





**Fig.21: Partial view of Plot 26 & the residence and other buildings on it. These are situated in the area for the proposed new cemetery.**



**Fig.22: Another view of the proposed new cemetery section.**



**Fig.23: The cement dam and water tower in the Proposed New Cemetery area.**

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Thomas Titus Nkobi Memorial Park (also known as South Park Cemetery), located in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng, near Boksburg in Gauteng, was conducted successfully.

The development will include the extension of the existing cemetery, with a new proposed cemetery area located on the land portion located south of the exiting one; a Proposed Memorial Grave Site area on the old Antiqua property located on the 2nd land parcel south of the new cemetery area; the upgrade of the existing roads network in the area; the upgrade of the existing entrance to the Antiqua site, as well as the upgrade of the existing parking area, existing venue hall, Tea Garden & Kitchen and Chapel located here.

Background research indicates that there are cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area, although nothing is known for the specific area and this land parcel. The assessment in the study area recorded no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage origin or significance.

No cultural heritage features or remains (archaeological) were identified in the area during the assessment. The land parcel where the existing Wedding Chapel, Tea Garden & Kitchen, Venue Hall and Parking area (to be upgraded) is located (the old Antiqua site) has been extensively disturbed over recent years. All the structures on this site are also modern and therefore not older than 60 years of age and of any cultural historical significance. The site for the new proposed cemetery contains some urban residential structures on Holding/Plot 26. These structures are also modern. An old cement dam and tower located in the area is associated with the earlier agricultural activities but are also less than 60 years old and of no cultural heritage significance.

**Finally, from a Cultural Heritage point of view the development should therefore be allowed to continue. The subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is however always a possibility. Should any be uncovered during the**

development process an archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward. The presence of unknown and unmarked graves should also always be kept in mind.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

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

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

**Feature:** A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

**Object:** Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

**APPENDIX B**  
**DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Historic value:** Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

**Aesthetic value:** Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

**Scientific value:** Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

**Social value:** Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**Rarity:** Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

**Representivity:** Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

## **APPENDIX C SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:**

### **Cultural significance:**

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

### **Heritage significance:**

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

### **Field ratings:**

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

**APPENDIX D**  
**PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:**

**Formal protection:**

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

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

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

**General protection:**

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

**APPENDIX E**  
**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES**

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.