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**REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
ON HOLDING 181 RASLOUW AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
IN CENTURION GAUTENG
& THE ASSESSMENT OF A GRAVE SITE TO BE RELOCATED FROM HOLDING
181 DUE TO DEVELOPMENT**

For:

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REPORT: APAC017/31

by:

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April 2017

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APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

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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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Morfin cc, in conjunction with AVBOB Funerals Johannesburg, to undertake the exhumation & relocation of a number of unknown graves (presumed older than 60 years of age) located on a site on Holding 181 Raslow Agricultural Holdings, in Centurion Gauteng. The site and graves will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development of an educational facility on the property. As part of the assessment APAC also undertook a heritage assessment of the study area.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, except the identified grave site. The report will discuss the results of the desktop and field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development may continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report. The exhumation and relocation of the graves located here needs to be completed prior to any development commencing. This should only be done after a detailed social consultation process has been completed and the required permissions have been obtained.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Morfin cc, in conjunction with AVBOB Funerals Johannesburg, to undertake the exhumation & relocation of a number of unknown graves (presumed older than 60 years of age) located on a site on Holding 181 Raslow Agricultural Holdings, in Centurion Gauteng. The site and graves will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development of an educational facility on the property. As part of the assessment APAC also undertook a heritage assessment of the study area.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, except the identified grave site.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area, and the assessment focused on this. During the assessment of the area and the graves the specialists were accompanied by the client and property owner.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was 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;***
- 6. Assess and document the grave site & graves located on them and provide recommendations on the way forward in terms of the successful exhumation & relocation of said graves***

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 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- 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 this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act 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 of 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 is 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 detailed 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. For the grave relocation a detailed social consultation process will be undertaken in order to try and identify any possible family members/descendants of the deceased individuals buried here. The aim is to get consent for the relocation of the burials if possible. The consultation will include the erection of Site Notices, Newspaper advertisements and other media. Should anyone come forward as a result they will be consulted to obtain information on the deceased and to get consent.

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

APeiser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Morfin cc, in conjunction with AVBOB Funerals Johannesburg, to undertake the exhumation & relocation of a number of unknown graves (presumed older than 60 years of age) located on a site on Holding 181 Raslow Agricultural Holdings, in Centurion Gauteng. The study area measures approximately 6.5487 hectares. It is located on the corner of the R114 Road (Ruimte Road) (previously also referred to as "Johannesburg Weg") and Aletta Avenue, Raslow AH, Centurion, on Portion 1 of the farm Swartkop 383-JR. The site and graves will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development of an educational facility on the property. As part of the assessment APAC also undertook a heritage assessment of the study area.

The topography of the study area is flat and open, with no rocky outcrops or ridges occurring. Although in some sections the grass cover is relatively dense, visibility was in general good. The largest part of the area was used in the past for agricultural purposes (ploughing/crop growing and grazing), while the area is surrounded and bounded by older and recent urban residential development. The area is used as a "walkthrough" by pedestrians and the informal dumping of building rubble and refuse occurs as well. The only site of heritage significance in the area is an informal cemetery. The site will be discussed later on in the document.

The "Region 4 Nodal and Corridor Map" indicates that the property is located in an area earmarked as "Mixed Use" along a "Mobility Spine" being the R114, according to the

Council's RSDF (Regional Spatial Development Framework). Mixed Use areas are earmarked for densification, such as High Density Residential Developments, Offices Blocks, Retail Parks and Education Facilities, etc. An education facility is to be erected on the property. According to the client the graves are located in the center of the property and it would not be possible to develop the education facility around them. The graves are also derelict and in a state of neglect and the client have requested the graves to be relocated to a proper municipal cemetery.

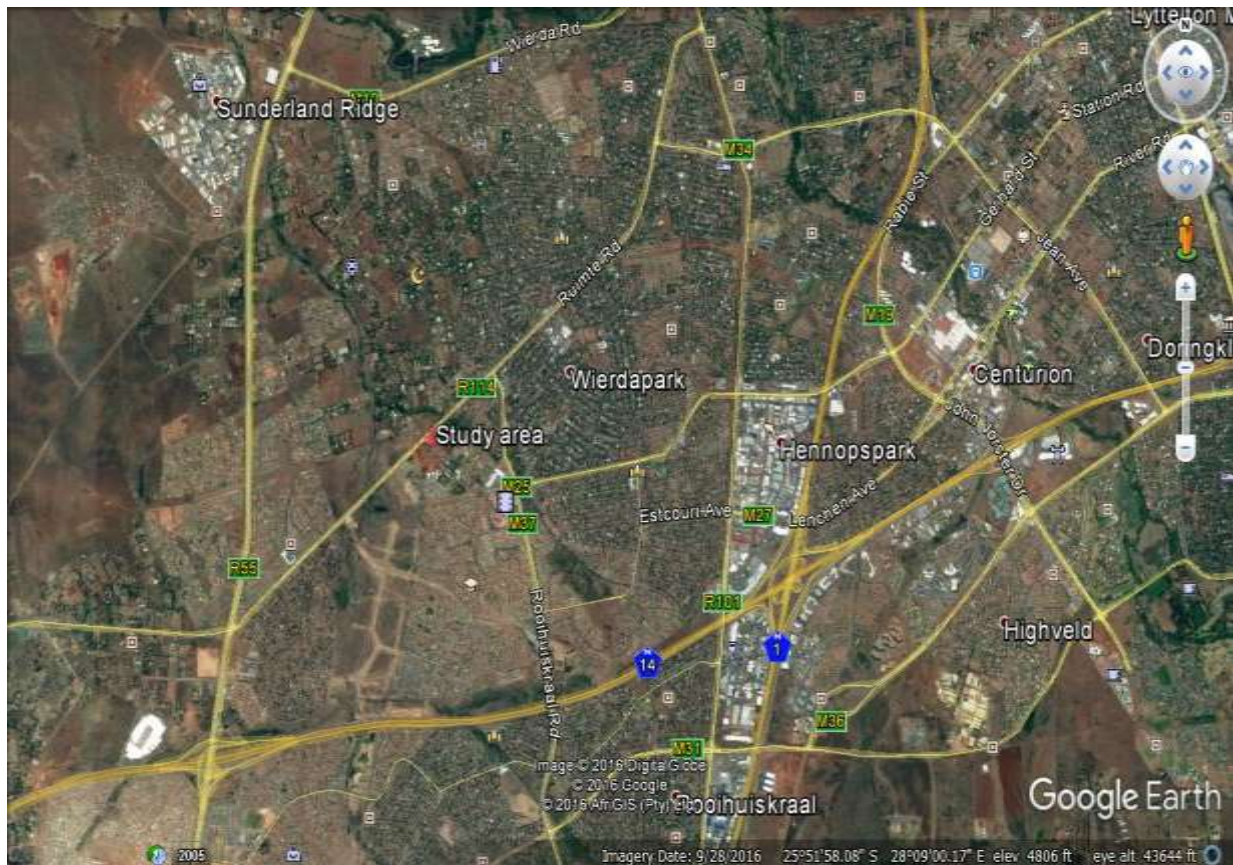


Fig.2: General location of study area (Google Earth 2016 – Image date 09/28/2016).



Fig.2: Closer view of study area showing grave site location (Google Earth 2016 – Image date 09/28/2016).



Fig.3: General view of grave site and surrounding study 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 study area. The closest known Stone Age sites are those of the well-known Early Stone Age site at Wonderboompoort, as well as a Later Stone Age site near Zwartkops (Bergh 1999: 4). 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.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce 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) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are 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 larger geographical area of Pretoria, while Later Iron Age sites do occur in the Pretoria area (Bergh 1999: 7). The closest known LIA sites are at Silver Lakes and near Mamelodi on the farm Hatherley (Van Schalkwyk et.al 1996). These sites are related to the Manala Ndebele (Bergh 1999: 10) who was present in the area at the time when the first Europeans arrived here during the mid-19th century.

Iron Age occupation of the area did not start much before the 1500s. By that time, groups of Tswana and Ndebele speaking people were moving into the area, occupying the different hills and outcrops, using the ample resources such as grazing, game and metal ores. During the early decades of the 19th century, the Tswana- and Ndebele-speakers were dislodged by the Matabele of Mzilikazi. Internal strife caused Mzilikazi, a general of King Shaka, and his followers to move away from the area between the Thukela and Mfolozi River (KwaZulu-Natal). Eventually, after a sojourn in the Sekhukhuneland area, followed by a short stay in the middle reaches of the Vaal River, they settled north of the Magaliesberg. One of three main settlements established by them, eKungwini, was on the banks of the Apies River, just north

of Wonderboompoort. However, no remains of this settlement have ever been identified. It was during the Matabele's stay along the Apies River that the first white people entered the area: travelers and hunters such as Cornwallis Harris and Andrew Smith, traders Robert Schoon and Andrew McLuckie, and missionaries James Archbell and Robert Moffat. It is known from oral history the Robert Schoon sent Mzilikazi huge quantities of glass trade beads, rather than the guns that the latter coveted so much (Van Schalkwyk 2013: 7-8).

No Iron Age sites, features or remains are located in the study area.

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 groups of Schoon and McLuckie and the missionaries Archbell and Moffat in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12). They were followed by others such as Andrew Smith (1835), Cornwallis Harris (1836) and David Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 and Pretoria was established in 1855 (Bergh 1999: 14-17). White settlers started to occupy huge tracts of land, claiming it as farms after the late 1840s. Of these, some of the earliest were Lucas Bronkhorst (Groenkloof), David Botha (Hartebeestpoort – Silverton) and Doors Erasmus (Wonderboom). With the establishment of Pretoria (1850) services such as roads, started to develop. The larger area within which the study area is located played a role during the so-called Anglo-Transvaal War (1880-1881) with the Battle of Rooihuiskraal in the larger area (Bergh 1999: 46) and also during the Anglo-Boer War or South African War (1899-1902). There was a British Concentration Camp located in Irene (Bergh 1999:54).

The oldest map for the study area dates to 1945. It shows that Holding 181 (Raslow Agricultural Holdings) is located in the District of Pretoria and was surveyed during August & September 1945 (CSG document 7356/48).

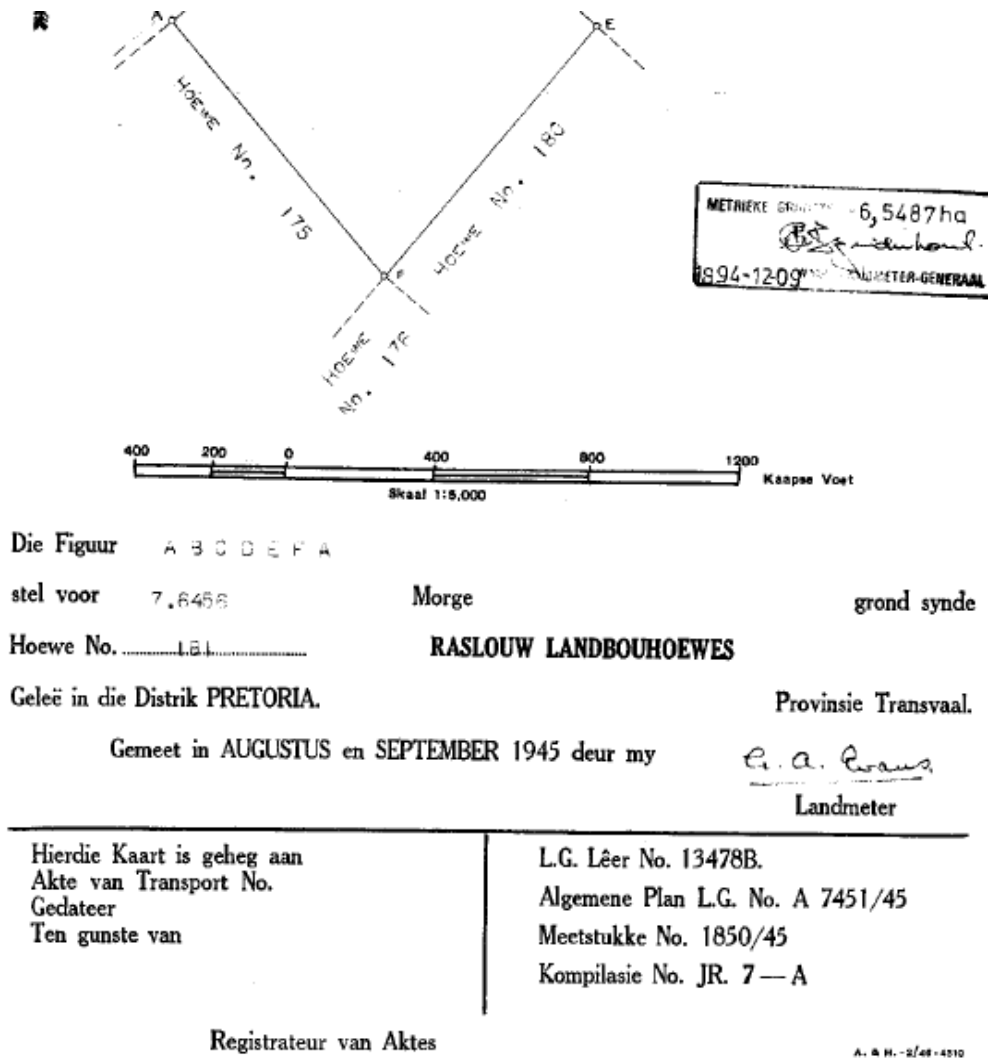


Fig.4: 1945 map of Holding 181 (<http://csg.dla.gov.za>).

Results of the April 2017 Fieldwork

No other archaeological and/or historical sites, features or objects were identified in the study area except the known informal cemetery. As the grave site is located roughly in the center of the proposed educational facility (school) development, the site cannot be avoided by it or be fenced-in and managed as part of it. The client therefore has indicated that they would prefer to have the graves located here exhumed and reburied in a local municipal cemetery.

Site 1 - Cemetery

The site contains 14 graves laid out in two distinct rows. Most of the graves are stone packed without any formal headstones, while there are a few with brick & cement dressings and two with slate headstones. One of these have a pecked cross on it, while the second has a similar but smaller pecked cross and the letters P.M.M on it. There are no other graves with headstones or markings. Grave sites and cemeteries are always of **High Cultural Significance** and should not be negatively impacted by any development. As the grave site is

located roughly in the center of the proposed educational facility (school) development, the site cannot be avoided by it or be fenced-in and managed as part of it, it will have to be exhumed and relocated.

GPS Location of Site 1: S25 52 02.00 E28 07 42.80

Cultural Significance: High.

Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other Heritage resources of Local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in the Heritage register and may be mitigated.

Mitigation: Exhume and relocate after extensive consultation with the community and the obtaining of permissions to undertake the relocation of the cemetery and the graves contained in it.



Fig.4: Close view of Grave site. The outer perimeter is clearly visible.



Fig.5: Grave 1.



Fig.6: Close-up of Grave 1 headstone. Note the cross & initials P.M.M below it.



Fig.7: Grave 2.



Fig.8: Grave 3.



Fig.9: Grave 4.



Fig.10: Grave 5.



Fig.11: Grave 6.



Fig.12: Grave 7.



Fig.13: Grave 8.



Fig.14: Grave 9.



Fig.15: Close-up of Grave 9 headstone.



Fig.16: Grave 10.



Fig.17: Grave 11.



Fig.18: Grave 12.



Fig.19: Grave 13.



Fig.20: Grave 14.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Morfin cc, in conjunction with AVBOB Funerals Johannesburg, to undertake the exhumation & relocation of a number of unknown graves (presumed older than 60 years of age) located on a site on Holding 181 Raslow Agricultural Holdings, in Centurion Gauteng. The study area measures approximately 6.5487 hectares. It is located on the corner of the R114 Road (Ruimte Road) and Aletta Avenue, Raslow AH, Centurion, on Portion 1 of the farm Swartkop 383-JR. The site and graves will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development of a school on the property. As part of the assessment APAC also undertook a basic heritage assessment of the study area.

The "Region 4 Nodal and Corridor Map" indicates that the property is located in an area earmarked as "Mixed Use" along a "Mobility Spine" being the R114, according to the Council's RSDF (Regional Spatial Development Framework). Mixed Use areas are

earmarked for densification, such as High Density Residential Developments, Offices Blocks, Retail Parks and **Education Facilities**, etc. An education facility is to be erected on the property.

The site contains 14 graves laid out in two distinct rows. Most of the graves are stone packed without any formal headstones, while there are a few with brick & cement dressings and two with slate headstones. Grave sites and cemeteries are always of **High Cultural Significance** and should not be negatively impacted by any development. As the grave site is located roughly in the center of the proposed educational facility (school) development, the site cannot be avoided by it or be fenced-in and managed as part of it, it will have to be exhumed and relocated after extensive consultation with the community and the obtaining of permissions to undertake the relocation of the cemetery and the graves contained in it.

Finally, it should be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might be missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

From a cultural heritage point of view the development may therefore continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of general study area location and Grave Site location: Google Earth 2016.

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www.csg.dla.gov.za - Chief Surveyor General Database: Document Number: 7356/48.

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.