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**A REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MMADITLHOKWA CEMETERY
ON PORTION 122 OF THE FARM KAFFERSKRAAL 342JQ,
RUSTENBURG MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT NEAR MARIKANA
NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

***Tharisa Minerals (Pty) Ltd
Marikana Mine
Portion 84, Kafferskraal
MARIKANA
0284***

REPORT: APAC013/19

by:

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March 2013

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting was appointed by Tharisa Minerals (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of a cemetery for the purposes of new burials by members of the local communities surrounding their Tharisa Mining Operations near Marikana. The new cemetery will be located on Portion 122 of Kafferskraal 342JQ. The portion forms part of Tharisa property, and will not be affected by future mining.

The aims with the assessment were the identification, recording and assessment of any possible cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) resources in the area that could potentially be impacted on negatively by the proposed development, and then to recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize the potential impacts. The farm portion where the proposed cemetery will be established is an open stretch of land previously used for agricultural purposes (ploughing, crop growing). Archival and historical records, as well as previous heritage studies in the larger geographical area provided some background on the archaeology and history of the study area. No sites, features or artifacts of cultural heritage origin were identified during the field work. The results of the assessment will be discussed in this report.

If the recommendations put forward at the end of this document are implemented, then, from a Cultural Heritage point of view, there would be no objection to the continuation of the proposed development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of a cemetery for the purposes of new burials by members of the local communities surrounding their Tharisa Mining Operations near Marikana. The new cemetery will be located on Portion 122 of Kafferskraal 342JQ. The portion forms part of Tharisa property, and will not be affected by future mining.

The farm portion where the proposed cemetery will be established is an open stretch of land previously used for agricultural purposes (ploughing, crop growing). Archival and historical records, as well as previous heritage studies in the larger geographical area provided some background on the archaeology and history of the study area. No sites, features or artifacts of cultural heritage origin were identified during the field work. The results of the assessment will be discussed in this report.

The extent of the area that had to be assessed was indicated by the client, and the fieldwork was limited to this area.

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 Portion 122 of the farm Kafferskraal 342JQ that will be impacted on by the proposed establishment of the so-called Mmadithokwa Cemetery;
3. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
4. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
5. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
6. 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 on these resources. 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)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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, while previous studies done in the larger geographical area were also consulted. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

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

The assessment was undertaken partially on foot, although some sections were traversed by vehicle.

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 the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. 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 proposed establishment of the so-called Mmadithokwa Cemetery by Tharisa Minerals is located on Portion 122 of the farm Kafferskraal 342JQ, near Marikana in the Northwest Province. It is situated north-east of Lapologang Village and directly south of Tharisa's West Pit Mining area (forming part of their Marikana mining operations).

The area where the cemetery is proposed is located in a flat, open-area, previously used for agricultural purposes (ploughing, crop growing). As a result the area has been extensively disturbed in the past, and if any sites, features or artifacts of cultural significance did exist here in the past it would have been completely disturbed or destroyed as a result.

Although some dense vegetation (tree and grass cover) exists in the general area, the proposed cemetery area is fairly open and visibility was good.

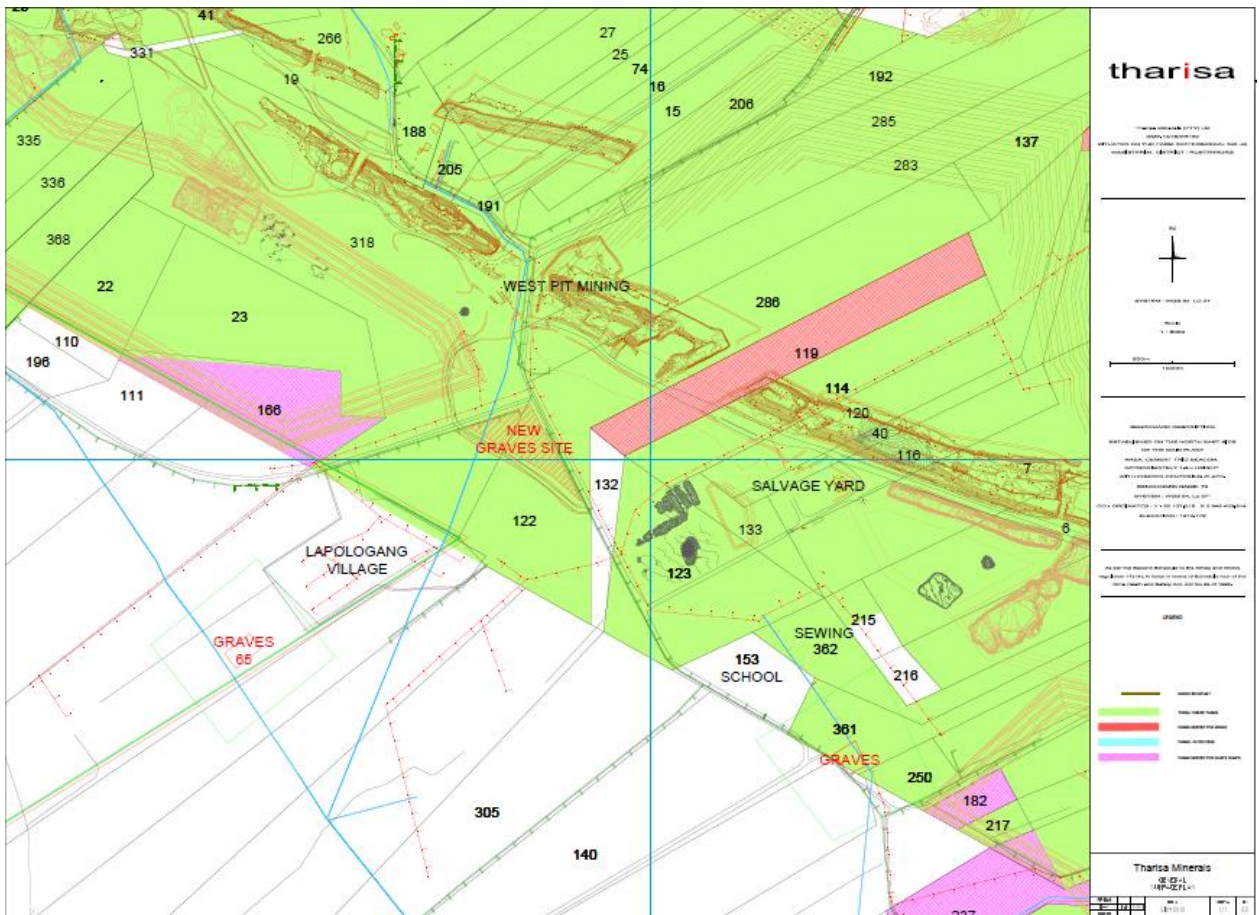


Figure 1: Location of New Cemetery area (courtesy Tharisa Minerals).

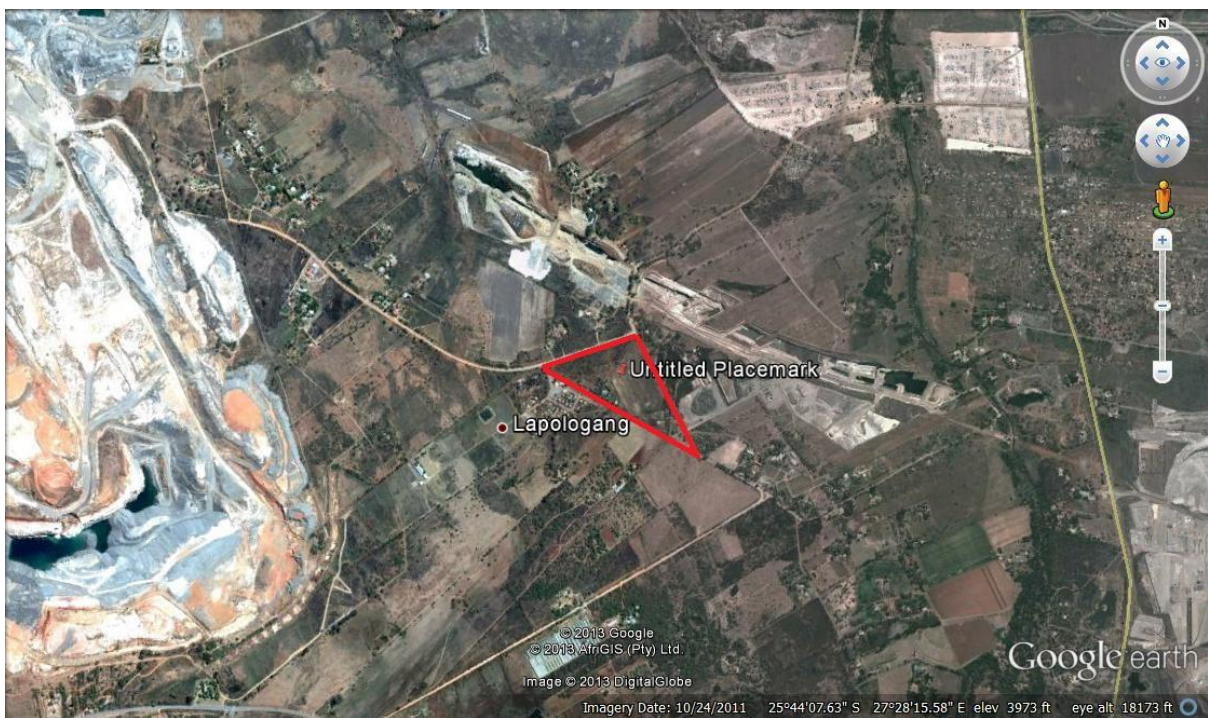


Figure 2: Aerial view of area location (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2011/10/24).



Figure 3: Closer view of area location. Note the open ploughed fields. Sections of the West Pit mining area is visible, as well as Lapologang Village (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2011/09/08).



Figure 4: View of area towards West Mining area visible in the distance.



Figure 5: Another view of the area. This is flat, open, ploughed lands.



Figure 6: Another view of the study area, with the West Pit mining area visible.

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 these 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).

The closest known Stone Age sites in the vicinity of Marikana/Mooinooi are located in an area known as the Magaliesberg Research Area. It consists of nine sites including rock shelters and rock engravings in the Magaliesberg Mountains. These date back to the Middle and Late Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4).

The study area does not contain shelters or any other indication of living areas. Stone Age material is frequently found close to rivers, but none was found during this survey. No Stone Age occurrences were identified during the field survey. If any is found in the area these would more likely be single, scattered and out of context objects.

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 according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (Berg 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.

Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the larger geographical area. In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). These all belong to the Later Iron Age (Bergh 1999: 8-9). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). The closest Earlier Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6).

During earlier times the area was settled by the Fokeng. In the 19th century this group inhabited this area with other Tswana groups including the Kwenana and the Po (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the *difaqane* these people moved further to the west, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

According to the research of Tom Huffman the following Iron Age traditions could be present in the area: (a) the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe tradition (Broederstroom) dating to AD450 – AD750 (b) Olifantspoort facies of the same tradition AD1500 – AD1700 (c) Uitkomst facies of Urewe AD1650 – AD1820 and (d) Buispoort facies of Urewe dating to around AD1700 - AD1840 (Huffman 2007: 127; 171; 191 & 203).

Late Iron Age stonewalled sites have been recorded during earlier surveys for mining development on Elandsdrift 467JQ, Buffelspoort 465JQ and Buffelsfontein 343JQ (Pelser 2009; 2012), and it is possible that similar sites could have been located in this area as well. However, recent developments (such as the development of the Lapologang Village, other mining activities and agricultural actions) could have destroyed all evidence of this. No Iron Age sites, features or objects were identified 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. Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included David Hume in 1825, Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 and Dr. Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119).

Hume again moved through this area in 1830 followed by the expedition of Dr. Andrew Smith in 1835 (Bergh 1999: 13, 120-121). In 1836 William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well-known explorer Dr. David Livingstone passed through this area between 1841 and 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

The Battle of Buffelspoort (3 December 1900) was also fought in close vicinity of the development area during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

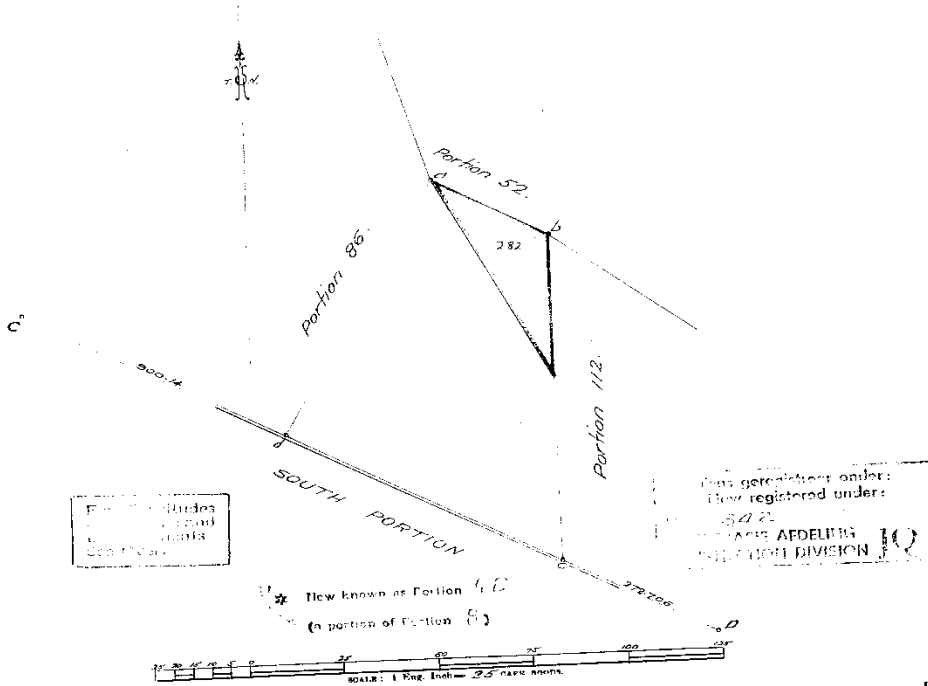
Old maps obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General (www.csg.dla.gov.za) provide some information on the farm. A January 1894 map indicates that portions of the farm were surveyed in September 1893 for E.M.J. Janse van Rensburg (Document No.: 10GHRO01), while a November 1907 map shows that Portion 8 (Portion 122 is a portion of portion 8) was surveyed in November 1907 for an unknown individual (Document No.: 10GHTQ01). A map dated May 1921 indicates that a transfer was made on 8.4.1884 in favor of L.W.C. Janse van Rensburg for Kaffirskraal (then numbered 915)[Document No.: 10GHOM01]. Portion 122 was transferred to Tharisa Minerals in 2008 by Frans Lourens Rootman.

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

Although no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area, it is always possible that individual, scattered and out of context objects could be uncovered. This could include unknown or unmarked burials.

Form B8.—Diagram Form for a Sub-Division of a Farm or portion of a Farm.

SIDES.		ANGLES.		(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)	
a	34.790	a	89.43.10	+ 1245.168	+ 1930.634
b	96.896	b	120.39.10	+ 1327.853	+ 1920.465
c	82.294	c	60.39.10	+ 1130.873	+ 1919.103
d	85.218	d	90.0.0	+ 1170.322	+ 1991.397
				+ 1600.72	+ 3781.96
				+ 1000.58	+ 1679.59



The above Figure lettered *a, b, c, d,* represents of the Farm *8* Morgen *157* Square Rods of land, being *Portion 94 of the North Portion* of the Farm *WATERSKRAAL 459010* in *September 1893* as appears on Diagram S.G. No. A. 455/94 framed by Surveyor *E. W. Ferguson* Province of Transvaal. Bounded as indicated above relating to Deed of Transfer No. 260/1884 dated *8. 4. 1884* made in favour of *L. W. C. Jense van Rensburg* and have been properly erected according to law. situate in the District of *RUSTENBURG* Ward *HEX RIVER*. The Beacons were pointed out by *G. A. Graathead* by me *G. A. Graathead* Land Surveyor. Surveyed in *May 1921*

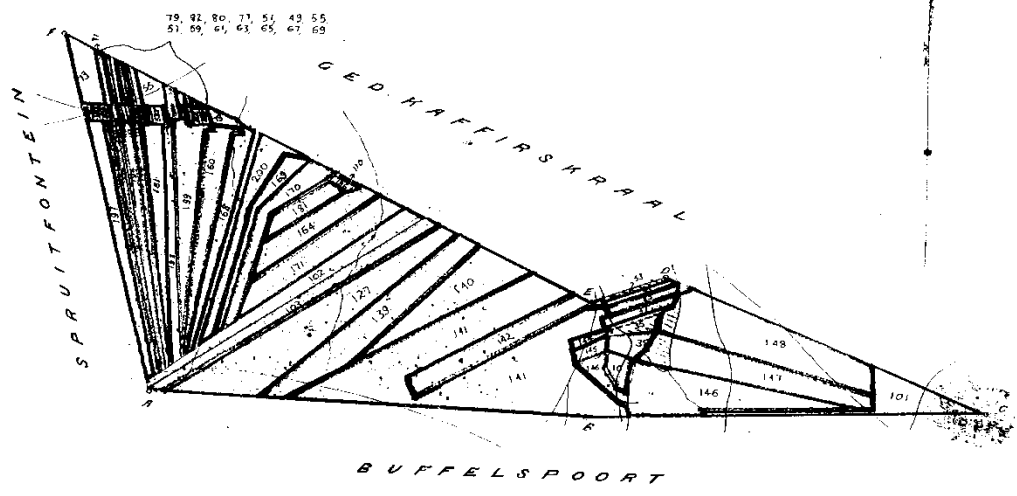
<p>No. A. 2692 Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.</p> <p><i>G. A. Graathead</i> Examiner of Diagrams.</p>	<p>Approved</p> <p><i>H. J. Schalk</i> Surveyor-General.</p>	<p>This diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. <i>260/1884</i> made this day in favour of <i>L. W. C. Jense van Rensburg</i></p> <p>Deeds Office, Pretoria.</p> <p>Registrar of Deeds.</p>
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Published by authority—Groot & Sherrin, P.O. Box 2494, Johannesburg.—25/1/21.

Figure 7: 1921 map of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

7/3/1894

337



CO-ORDINATEN.	
+ 7774.16	A +11633.41
+ 7784.88	B +10633.72
+ 7739.38	C +9861.23
+ 8068.90	D +10029.00
+ 8000.33	E +10679.37
+ 8600.72	F +11731.98

Tous garensthor onder:
 Now registered under:
 No. 342
 REGISTRASIE AFDELING
 REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ

ZIJDEN.	HOKKEN.
A.B. 900.88	A. 100.88.40
B.C. 824.38	B. 178.41.20
C.D. 733.73	C. 26.16.20
D.E. 163.36	D. 122.40.30
E.F. 1255.14	E. 231.22.10
F.A. 319.60	F. 113.8.40



De bovenstaande Figuur A tot F stelt voor de rechtehoekige gedaante der plaats.

KAFFIRSKRAAL N^o 915

bevattende 1117 Morgen 297 vierkante Roeden
 Beliggen in het distrikt Rustenburg nijk Hex rivier
 Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, en grenzenze als hiertoven vermeld.
 De hokken zijn aangewezen door W. J. Janse van Rustenburg en zijn behoorlijk opgericht volgens wet.
 Van deze meting is volgens wet aan de aangrenzende grondeigenaren kennis gegeven.
 Afstand van het Dorp Rustenburg omtrent 12 mijlen.
 Gemeten voor W. J. Janse van Rustenburg in September 1893
 door mij, J. G. J. van der Merwe Landmeter.

No. 342 De zijden hokken en grootte van deze kaart
 zijn overeenkomstig het oorspronkelijke plan.
 Landmeter-Generaal.
 Landmeter-Generaal's Kantoor, 24 Jan 1894.

Landmeter-Generaal's Kantoor, 11 Dec 1894
 Gepubliceerd in "Staatscourant" No. 191 van 31 Jan 1894

Figure 8: 1894 map of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

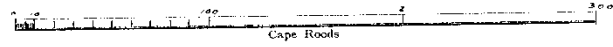
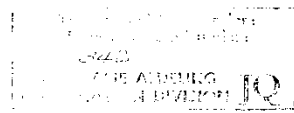
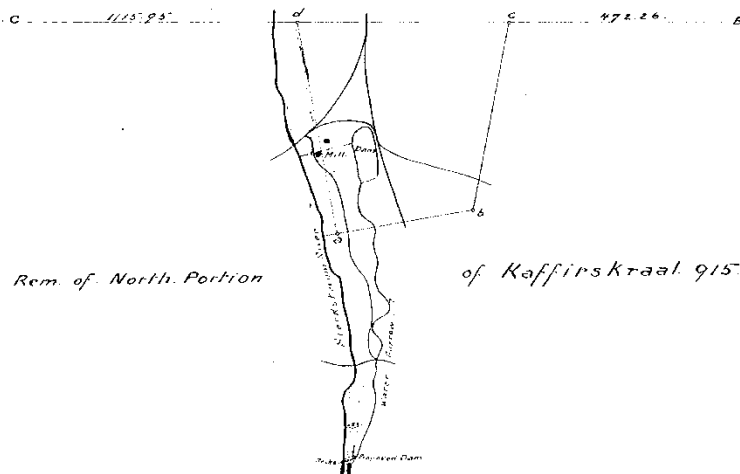
LEASEHOLD.

S. G. No. A 3677/1907

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
a b 71.28	a 89° 03' 10"	a + 8455.71 + 10647.36
b c 109.25	b 110. 31. 30	b + 8467.81 + 10577.11
c d 109.55	c 80. 26. 40	c + 8575.14 + 10556.73
d a 123.18	d 79. 58. 40	d + 8577.43 + 10666.26
		B + 8565.28 + 10084.57
		C + 8600.72 + 11781.96.

Rectl. Area: 17 Mg. 91s R.

Rooi Koppies. 171.



The above Figure lettered *a b c d* Midstream *a* represents 19 Morgen 431. Square Roods of Land being a subdivision of the North Portion 8 of the Farm

KAFFIRSKRAAL N: 915.

transferred to *L. W. C. J. van Rensburg* by Deed of Transfer No 269/1884 dated 8th April 1884
situate in the District of *Rustenburg* Ward *Hest. River*. Transvaal Colony.

Bounded as indicated above
The Beacons were pointed out by *Willem Cornelis Jansen Rensburg* & *Joh. H. W. Muller* and have been properly erected according to Law.
This diagram is fitted for the Registration of a Lease. Surveyed in November 1907. by me *[Signature]*

[Signature]
Government Land Surveyor.

No. 4122	Examined.	The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.	This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. _____ made this day in favour of _____
<i>[Signature]</i> Approved.	<i>[Signature]</i>	Surveyor-General.	Deeds Office, Pretoria.
Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria, 22 NOV. 1907			Registrar of Deeds.

Figure 9: 1907 map of Portion 8 of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it can be said that the assessment of the area (Portion 122 – a portion of portion 8 – of the farm Kaffirskraal 342JQ) for the establishment of the so-called Mmaditlhokwa Cemetery was conducted successfully. Tharisa Minerals (Pty) Ltd is proposing the establishment of this new cemetery for the use of members of local communities surrounding their Tharisa Mining operations near Marikana in the Northwest Province.

The site where the cemetery will be established is located in an area exclusively used in the past for agricultural purposes (ploughing and crop growing). If any sites, features or other cultural material were located here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result. No cultural heritage resources were identified in the study area, although sites are known to exist in the larger geographical area.

It is therefore recommended (from a cultural heritage perspective) that the establishment of the cemetery should be allowed to continue.

The subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility and this aspect needs to be kept in mind at all times. This could include unknown and unmarked burials. If during any development activities, if any sites, features and objects of a cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) nature, are exposed, an expert should be called in to investigate and suitable mitigation measures are implemented. All development in these areas should be halted until the situation had been satisfactorily resolved.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of study area: Google Earth 2013 – Imagery dates 2011/09/08 & 2011/10/24.

Location of New Cemetery area – provided by Tharisa Minerals (Pty) Ltd.

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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.