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Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED EYETHU KROMDRAAICOAL MINE, CLOSE TO DELMAS,
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: AE01240V

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SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was appointed by Geovicon to conduct a heritage impact assessment for the proposed Eyethu Kromdraai Coal Mine. This is close to Delmas in the Mpumalanga Province.

The fieldwork undertaken revealed three sites of cultural heritage significance. These are all grave sites and therefore mitigation measures are needed. However, since no surface infrastructure is known yet, two possible ways of mitigation are given. Depending on the final impact, the recommended mitigation action, as indicated, should be implemented. Once the mitigation has been implemented, the development may continue.

The developer however needs to take note that all archaeological and historical sites may not have been identified due to different environmental factors. It also is possible that subterranean archaeological sites may be found later on. Should such sites be identified, it needs to be dealt with by an archaeologist.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeon cc was appointed by Geovicon to conduct a heritage impact assessment for the proposed Eyethu Kromdraai Coal Mine. This is close to Delmas in the Mpumalanga Province.

The client indicated the area where the proposed development is to take place, and the survey was confined to this area.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
4. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full

and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur. In this particular case the grass cover was reasonably long, making archaeological visibility difficult.
7. Due to the subterranean presence of archaeological sites it is possible that such sites may only be identified later on. In such a case an archaeologist should be contacted immediately to assess these.

4. 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).

4.1 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 (see Appendix D) 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. 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 only looks at archaeological resources. The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. 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.

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

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) 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)**.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) 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.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

5.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot.

5.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are 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.

5.4 Documentation

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

5.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit

- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The area that was surveyed is situated more or less 25 km to the south-east of the town of Delmas. This is in the Mpumalanga Province (Figure 1-2). It is located on portions 4, 5, 6 and 18 of the farm Kromdraai 263 IR.

The environment of the area is very much disturbed by old prospecting and agricultural activities (Figure3- 4). During the survey the fields were bare and therefore archaeological visibility was quite good. In certain areas, where a bit of natural vegetation still occurs, the grass was long making archaeological visibility difficult.

The topography of the area consists of rolling hills with no dominant outcrops. Close to water courses the topography falls gently. Two large dams are found namely the Kromdraai and JC Dam, respectively on portions 4 and 6.



Figure 1 Location of the site in relation to Delmas and Emalahleni in the Mpumalanga Province.

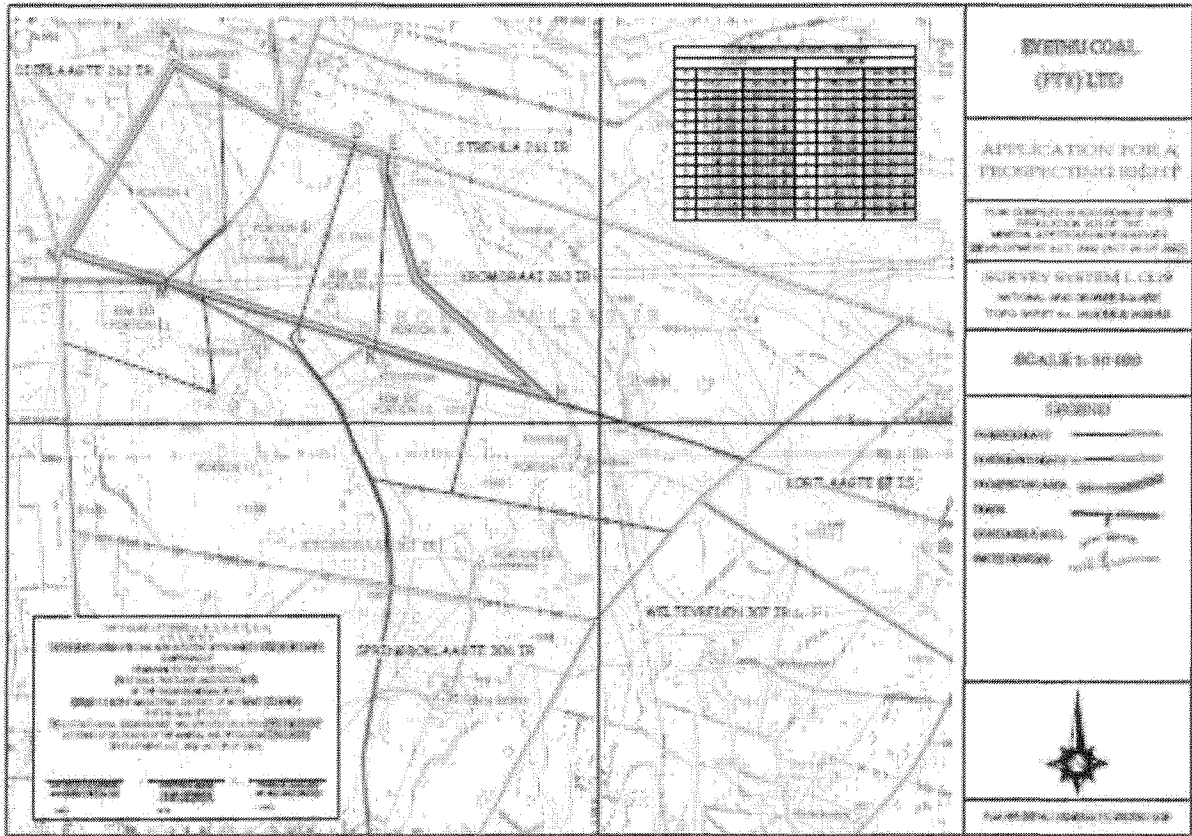


Figure 2 Map indicating the proposed Eyethu Coal development (in green).



Figure 4 Area where old prospecting pits dominate the landscape.

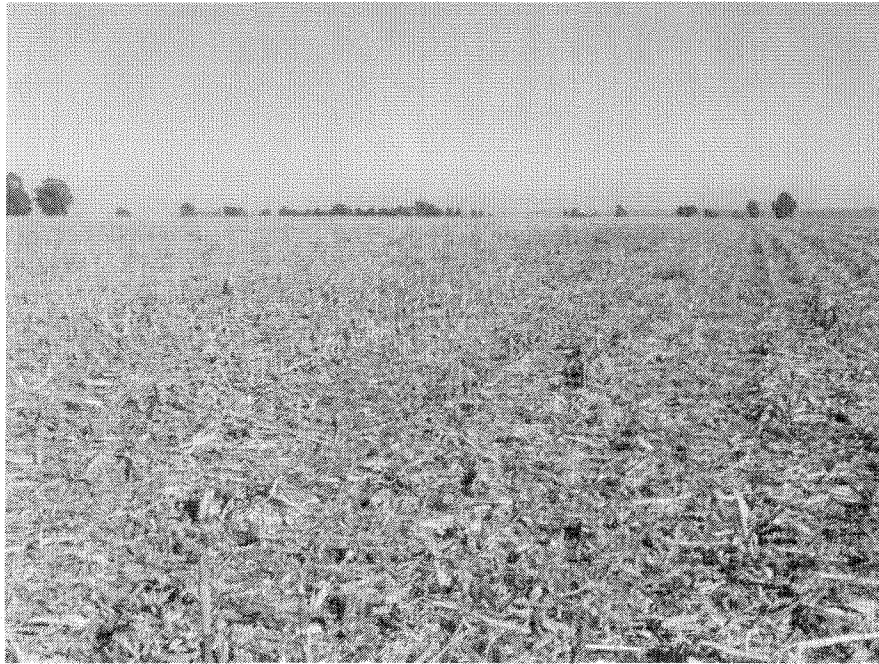


Figure 4 General view of the surveyed area.

7. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During the survey three sites of cultural heritage significance was located in the area to be developed. However, there always is a possibility that more sites may become known later and that those need to be dealt with in accordance with the legislation discussed above. In order to enable the reader to better understand archaeological and cultural features, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history.

7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

- Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
- Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

This geographical area is not well-known as one containing many prehistoric sites. One however has to realize that this most likely only indicates that not much research has been done here before. On the existing SAHRA Database no such sites are indicated here.

The closest Stone Age occurrence found to the Delmas area is the Late Stone Age site at Fort Troje, close to Cullinan (Bergh 1999: 4). This probably only indicates a lack of research as the area definitely is suitable for human occupation.

The environment is such that it does not provide much natural shelter and therefore it is possible that Stone Age people did not settle here for long periods of time. They would have however been lured to the area due to an abundance of wild life as the natural vegetation would have provided ample grazing and there are plenty natural water sources. One may therefore find small sites or occasional stone tools.

7.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (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.

Bergh (1999: 7) does indicate that Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the Delmas area, but gives no additional detail. Other known Iron Age occurrences to the surveyed area are Late Iron Age sites that have been identified to the west of Bronkhorstspuit and in the vicinity of Bethal (Bergh 1999: 7). These all are dated to the Late Iron Age. Sites such as these are known for extensive stone building forming settlement complexes. No indication of metal smelting was identified at any of these sites (Bergh 1999: 7-8).

During the Difaquane (1832) the Zulu moved through this area in order to attack the Ndebele (Bergh 1999: 11). This indicates that Iron Age people probably utilized this environment in the past.

The good grazing and access water in the area would have provided a good environment for Iron Age people although building material seem to be reasonably scarce. However the area has been changed by recent human interventions such as farming and mining and such sites may therefore have been destroyed.

7.3 Historical Age

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. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore and because less time has passed, much more cultural heritage resources from this era have been left on the landscape. It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance. Factors to be considered include aesthetic, scientific, cultural and religious value of such resources.

The first early traveler who visited this area was Robert Scoon who passed through during 1836. In 1847 Dr. David Livingstone also visited the area during his travels. The parties of the Voortrekkers Louis Tregardt and Hans van Rensburg also moved through here during 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13-14). White farmers only settled in the study area between 1841 and 1850 (Bergh 1999: 15).

Delmas was laid out in 1907 on the farm Witklip ('white stone') which was divided into 192 residential stands, 48 smallholdings of 4 ha each and a commonage of 138ha. The farm belonged to Frank Dumat who originated from France where his grandfather had a small farm. He named the town Delmas which is derived from 'mas' which means a small farm in a southern dialect of French. In 1909 the government added another 5 500 ha to Frank Dumat's original rural settlement (Pistorius 2007: 18).

One may therefore expect sites associated with the first white farmers. Many grave sites, dating from the last 100 years, have also been found on neighbouring farms (Archaetos' database). One can therefore expect to also find such graves here.

8. DISCUSSION OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

8.1 Site 1

This is a grave yard with at least 42 graves (Figure 5). However the grass cover is very long and there may therefore be more. Some of the graves have granite headstones and borders, others stone dressing and cement headstones and others stone dressing without any headstones. Some even are fenced.

The oldest date of death identified is 1947 and the youngest 1998. Some dates are unknown. Surnames identified include Skhosana, Befana, Masango, Mbonani, Mnguni, Shili and Nkabinde.

GPS: 26°13.779'S
28°54.101'E

Graves are always regarded as having a **high** cultural significance. Those older than 60 years are considered to be heritage graves and those without a date of death are to be handles as heritage graves.

These graves are of a local significance and are therefore given a rating of Grade IIIB. It may therefore be mitigated.



Figure 5 One of the graves at site no.1.

There are two options when dealing with graves. The first would be to fence it in and write a management plan for the preservation thereof. This option will come into play if there is no direct impact on the graves. It should be kept in mind that there always is a secondary impact on graves since families may not have access thereto once a mine comes into operation.

The second option is to have the graves exhumed and the bodies reburied. This option is preferred when graves cannot be avoided by the development. Before exhumation can be done a process of social consultation is needed in order to find the associated families and obtain permission from them. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is involved in the process, but for those older than 60 years or with an unknown date of death, an undertaker and archaeologist should be involved.

Clarity is therefore needed on the mine infrastructure as this would determine which of the options should be chosen.

8.2 Site 2

This is another grave yard with at least 14 graves (Figure 6). Some of the graves have granite headstones, dressings or borders and others cement headstones, dressing and borders.

The oldest date of death identified is 1877 and the youngest 1978. All of the graves are dated. Surnames identified include Boshoff and Malan.

GPS: 26°13.929'S
28°54.513'E

Graves are always regarded as having a **high** cultural significance. Those older than 60 years are considered to be heritage graves. These graves are of a local significance and are therefore given a rating of Grade IIIB. It may therefore be mitigated.



Figure 6 Some of the graves at site no.2.

There are two options when dealing with graves. The first would be to fence it in and write a management plan for the preservation thereof. This option will come into play if there is no direct impact on the graves. It should be kept in mind that there always is a secondary impact on graves since families may not have access thereto once a mine comes into operation.

The second option is to have the graves exhumed and the bodies reburied. This option is preferred when graves cannot be avoided by the development. Before exhumation can be done a process of social consultation is needed in order to find the associated families and obtain permission from them. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is involved in the process, but for those older than 60 years or with an unknown date of death, an undertaker and archaeologist should be involved.

Clarity is therefore needed on the mine infrastructure as this would determine which of the options should be chosen.

8.3 Site 3

This also is a grave yard with at least 18 graves (Figure 7). Most of the graves have stone dressings and stone headstones without any information thereon. One grave has a brick border and cement headstone and another has a cement border and headstone. No legible information is available.

GPS: 26°14.378'S
28°54.651'E

Graves are always regarded as having a **high** cultural significance. Those older than 60 years are considered to be heritage graves. Graves with an unknown date of death, such as these are handled as being heritage graves.

These graves are of a local significance and are therefore given a rating of Grade IIIB. It may therefore be mitigated.



Figure 7 Some of the graves at site no. 3.

There are two options when dealing with graves. The first would be to fence it in and write a management plan for the preservation thereof. This option will come into play if there is no direct impact on the graves. It should be kept in mind that there always is a secondary impact on graves since families may not have access thereto once a mine comes into operation.

The second option is to have the graves exhumed and the bodies reburied. This option is preferred when graves cannot be avoided by the development. Before exhumation can be done a process of social consultation is needed in order to find the associated families and obtain permission from them. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is involved in the process, but for those older than 60 years or with an unknown date of death, an undertaker and archaeologist should be involved.

Clarity is therefore needed on the mine infrastructure as this would determine which of the options should be chosen.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the assessment of the area was conducted successfully. In the surveyed area three sites of cultural heritage significance have been found (Figure 8).

The final recommendations are as follows:

- Clarity is needed on the mine plan in order to determine which mitigation option for the graves are needed.
- The development may only continue once mitigation has been implemented.
- There are two options when dealing with graves. The first would be to fence it in and write a management plan for the preservation thereof. This option will come into play if there is no direct impact on the graves. It should be kept in mind that there always is a secondary impact on graves since families may not have access thereto once a mine comes into operation. Such a management plan needs to be written by a heritage expert and needs to be signed off by SAHRA.
- The second option is to have the graves exhumed and the bodies reburied. This option is preferred when graves cannot be avoided by the development. Before exhumation can be done a process of social consultation is needed in order to find the associated families and obtain permission from them. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is involved in the process, but for those older than 60 years or with an unknown date of death, an undertaker and archaeologist should be involved.
- Table 1 gives a risk assessment of the two options when dealing with graves.
- It should be remembered that due to the natural factors indicated in the report, it is possible that more cultural sites may be present. Also the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility. Care should also be taken when development work commences that if any more sites or artifacts are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

Table 1 Risk management relating to graves

Risk factor	Fencing of site	Exhumation and Relocation of graves
Access	Descendants will need undisturbed access to graves (only if descendants are identified)	Descendants will have access to new grave yard (only if descendants are identified)
Compensation	Not needed	Descendants may want compensation, but it is advised that this be limited to a night vigil (only if descendants are identified)
Approval from descendants	Not needed	Needed and without it no relocation will be allowed (only if descendants are identified) – usually not a problem to obtain permission
Security risk	Potential yes, as descendants must get access (only if descendants are identified)	No, as access would be at new cemetery*
Management of sites	Yes, a sustainable management plan will be needed	No, as this will form part of an existing cemetery *
Monitoring of sites	Yes, an independent heritage expert to monitor management plan and maintenance once a year	No, as it will form part of an existing cemetery*
Upgrade and cleaning	Yes, site should be left by developer in a better state than before and it should be kept neat	No, as this will be dealt with as part of the existing cemetery*
Land claims	Yes, but only in case of a forced removal (only if descendants are identified)	Yes, but only in case of a forced removal (only if descendants are identified)
Finances	Less expensive over the short term	More expensive over the short term
Time frames	Less time consuming	More time consuming
Responsibility	Permanent liability and responsibility for the developer	The developer's responsibility and liability ends after the exhumation and relocation process*

***The developer may decide to start a new cemetery on their premises for this purpose. In such a case they will save the cost of grave plots etc. (as compared to purchasing additional land for this purpose). If the graves are located on mine property, the graves will then be a site they need to manage permanently meaning that it will need to be fenced and a management plan needs to be compiled and implemented.**



Figure 8 Google image indicating the three sites identified during the survey.

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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.