



Archaeetos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE STUDY FOR THE
PROPOSED KANGWANE SOUTH ANTHRACITE MINE, CLOSE TO
KOMATIPOORT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: AE11119

By:

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November 2011

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SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd to conduct a cultural heritage baseline study for the proposed KaNgwane Anthracite Mine. This is close to the town of Komatipoort in the Barberton district in the Mpumalanga Province.

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. This was followed by the field survey which was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices, aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the footprint area of the proposed development.

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 a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to photographs and the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

During the survey three sites of cultural heritage significance were located in the area to be developed. The one is remains of farm buildings and infrastructure and the other two areas containing prehistoric artifacts. No other cultural resources were identified.

Since this is a baseline study the impact is not yet known and the information obtained during the survey will be used for planning purposes. It would therefore be possible to minimize impact on these resources. Based on this information and that from other specialists the planning will be adapted and a detailed phase 1 impact assessment will follow.

It should be noted that the density of vegetation in certain areas is a determining factor making it sometimes impossible to locate all archaeological and historical sites, including graves. Also the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when mining commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeos cc was requested by Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd to conduct a cultural heritage baseline study for the proposed KaNgwane Anthracite Mine. This is close to the town of Komatipoort in the Barberton district in the Mpumalanga Province.

The project is currently the subject of a Pre-Feasibility Study with the mine design and planning stage. The type of mining planned will be an opencast pit as well as underground mining through a portal.

The development is planned on eight farms being Naas 472 JU, Ronel 473 JU, Rags 474 JU, Tonga 475 JU, Walda 476 JU, Joyce 477 JU, Monson 478 JU and Wanhooop 485 JU. The client indicated the areas where the proposed development is to take place and the survey was confined hereto.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Undertake a desktop study including a literature survey and study of different databases.
2. Undertake a site visit to identify potential heritage sites/ resources (see Appendix A) and interviewing local inhabitants.
3. Documenting such sites in a report including photographs and indicating them on a map with GPS references.
4. Take note of and commenting on the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
5. Prepare a report including an evaluation of the cultural significance of heritage resources.
6. Make recommendations to inform the mine-design process.
7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE PERSON WHO PREPARED THE REPORT

Dr. Anton Carl van Vollenhoven:

Tertiary education

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria

- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology
- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

Relevant positions held

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archaetnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.

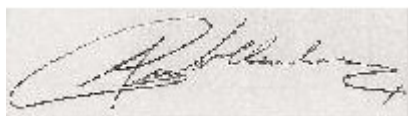
Experience and professional affiliations

- Has published 69 articles in scientific and popular journals on archaeology and history.
- Has been the author and co-author of over 300 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has published a book on the Military Fortifications of Pretoria.
- Has delivered more than 40 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Member of the HIA adjudication committee for Gauteng PHRA.

4. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:



Date: 30 November 2011

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of the available 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. It was undertaken on foot and via an off-road vehicle.

The survey 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.

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 a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

6. CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following 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. 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 B).

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. Very little existing data exists about the project area. Background information therefore only gives a broad outline.
7. 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 vegetation was quite dense in certain areas making archaeological visibility difficult.

7. 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).

7.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law 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.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- 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.

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) 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.

7.2 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.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The planned KaNgwane South Anthracite Mine is located approximately 15 km to the south-west of the town of Komatipoort and to the west of the Mozambique border. This is in the Barberton district of the Mpumalanga Province. The surveyed area includes various villages namely, Sibayeni, KwaZibhukwane and Ka-Sibhejane, with eMangweni just to the south thereof (Figures 1-3).

The surveyed area is mostly flat with a slight decline in topography close to rivers. The western side of the area next to the Komati River does however exist of rolling hills. The Komati River forms the western border of the planned development and drains into a north-easterly direction. The Mambate River is found in the eastern side of the area, draining into a northern direction. Tributaries of these rivers are also found. Next to these some signs of erosion are present.

The surveyed area has been extensively disturbed by recent human activities. The northern part of the surveyed area includes villages which are much larger than indicated on the outdated 1: 50 000 topographic map of the area (Figure 4). Most of the southern part has been disturbed by cultivation (Figure 5-6). This consists of large sugar cane fields in the west and smaller fields used for subsistence farming in the south and east. Some of these, not currently used for agriculture shows pioneer plant species due to earlier disturbance (Figure 7-8). Very few areas with natural vegetation remains. These are also quite dense and impenetrable (Figure 9). Many signs of illegal dumping are also found throughout the surveyed area (Figure 10).

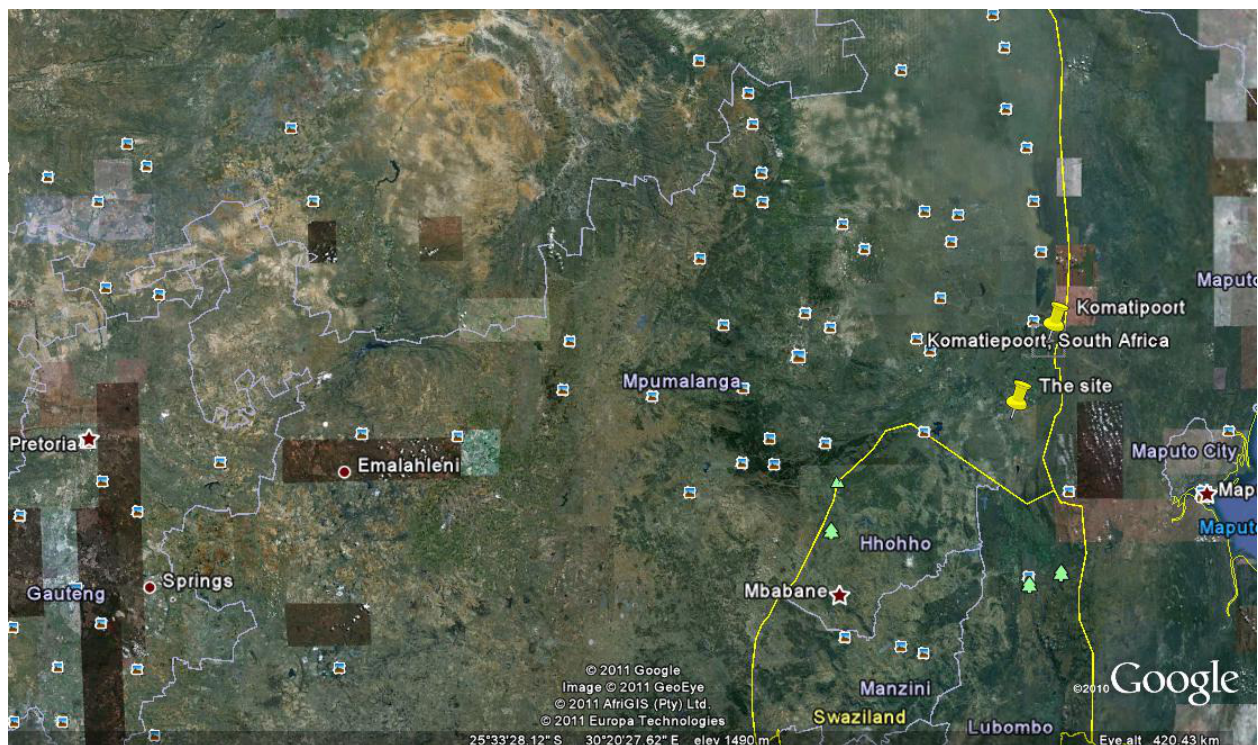


Figure 1 Location of the site to the south-west of Komatipoort.

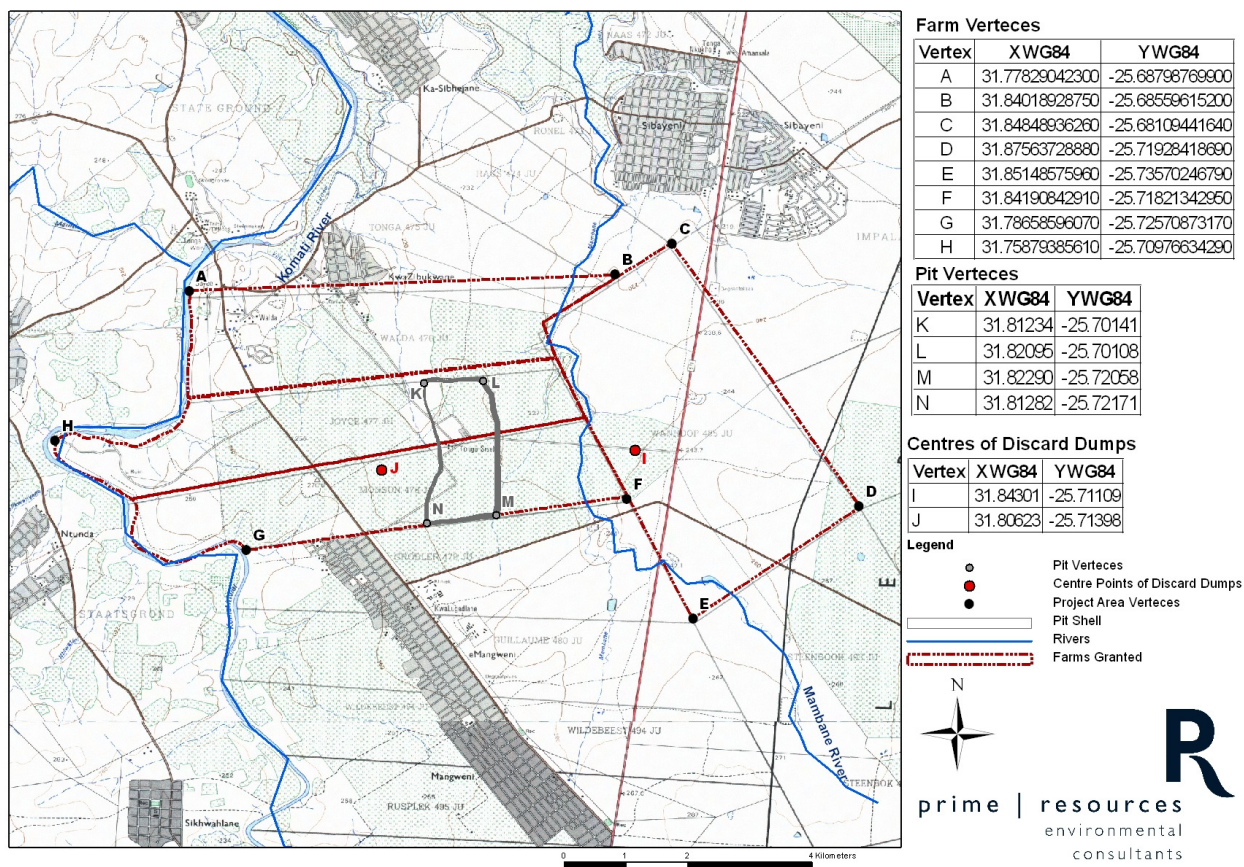


Figure 2 Outline of the surveyed area.

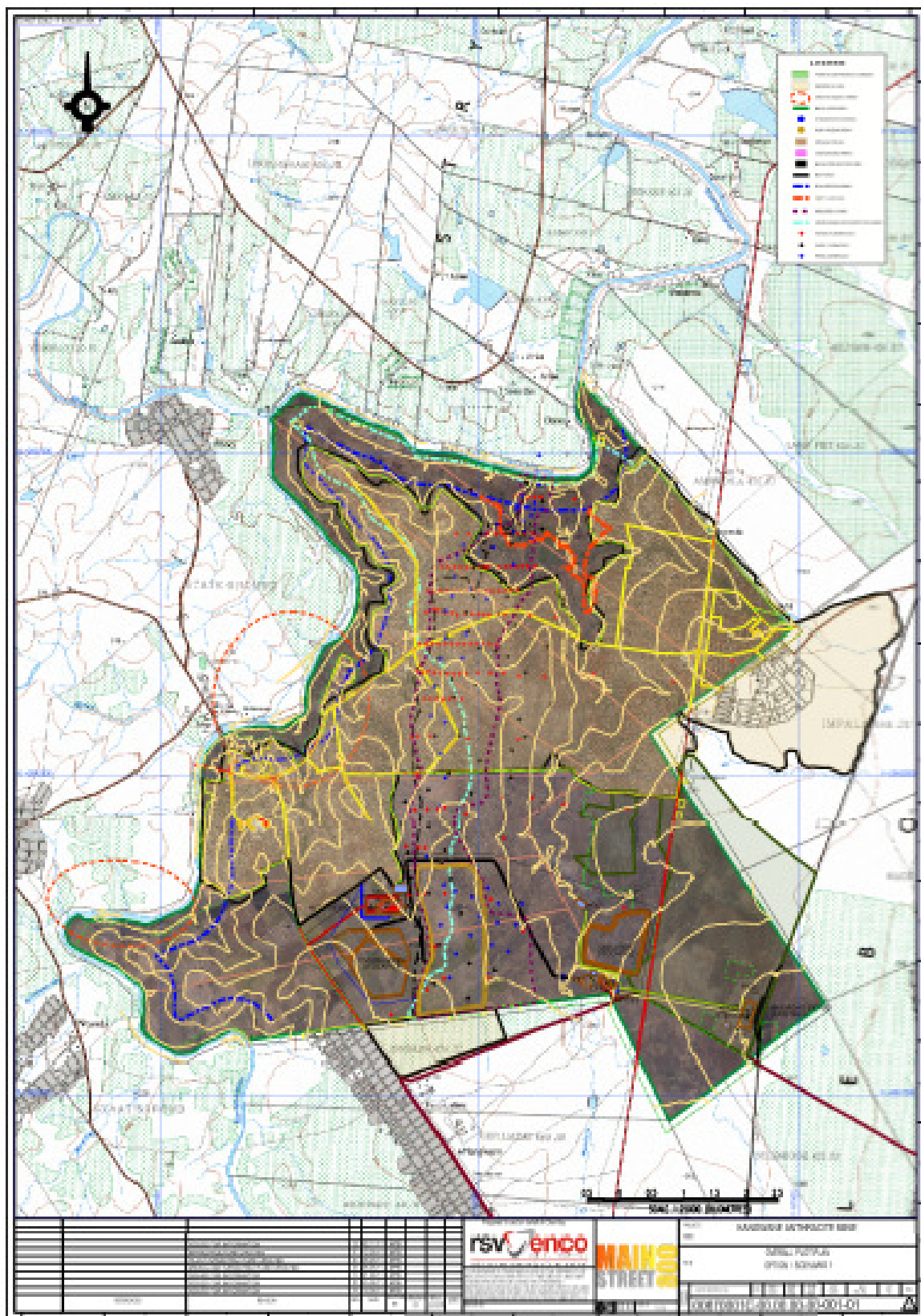


Figure 3 Current plan of the mine development.



Figure 4 **One of the villages in the surveyed area.**



Figure 5 **Sugar cane field in the surveyed area.**



Figure 6 **Subsistence farming activities in the project area.**



Figure 7 **Disturbed are now showing pioneer vegetation species.**



Figure 8 **General view of the surveyed area used for grazing.**



Figure 9 **Area showing natural vegetation.**



Figure 10 Illegal dumping in the surveyed area.

9. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As indicated three sites of cultural heritage significance were located in the surveyed area. However, in order to enable the reader to better understand this, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history. It also needs to be indicated that in this area no declared heritage sites are indicated on the SAHRA database.

9.1 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.

The closest Stone Age occurrence found to the surveyed area is stone tools that were identified approximately 15 km to the south of the project area, also close to the Komati River. These consisted of Middle and Late Stone Age tools (Van Vollenhoven & Radford 2011: 17, 21). Further away some an Early and Middle Stone Age site called Border Cave in Swaziland is known (Mitchell 2002: 61, 73). Another Middle Stone Age site is that of Lion Cavern to the west of the surveyed area (Mitchell 2002: 73). Late Stone Age site were found at Skukuza, called SK4 and three sites at Barberton called Bormansdrif, Sweet Home

and Kearnsney Estates (Bergh 1999: 4) and at Siphiso and Caimane in Swaziland (Mitchell 2002: 127, 162).

This probably only indicates a lack of research in the area as well as the fact that there is no comprehensive data base on the prehistory of southern Africa. From the above mentioned it is clear that the surveyed area definitely is suitable for human occupation.

Many rock art sites are known from around Barberton and Swaziland (Bergh 1999: 5; Mitchell 2002: 193), but these of course are in the mountains whereas the surveyed area is on the floodplains of the Komati River. Accordingly Smith & Zubieta (2007: 36) indicates no rock art sites in the Komati River Valley. Sites are however found in the Kruger National Park (Eloff 2007: 12). No natural shelters were seen during the survey and therefore it is possible that these people did not stay here for long times.

The close vicinity of water sources and ample grazing would have made it a prime spot for hunting and obtaining water during the past. Therefore one may assume that Stone Age people probably would have moved through the area. Some Middle and Late Stone Age tools have been identified during the survey, but these are out of context and probably were washed down from higher up slope.

9.2 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.

The closest Iron Age site to the surveyed area, is one that was identified recently approximately 15 km further to the south. The site was not researched yet and seems to contain both Early and Late Iron Age components (Van Vollenhoven & Radford 2011: 20-27). The historical atlas indicates that the closest well known Early Iron Age site to the surveyed area is one at Plaston (Bergh 1999: 6). Another site has been excavated close to Nelspruit (Esterhuysen & Smith 2007: 12). One however needs to take note that not many Early Iron Age sites have been identified thus far in South Africa.

Bergh (1999: 7) does also not indicate any Late Iron Age sites here, although a large number is indicated around Badplaas to the west of Barberton. It is however indicated that during the Iron Age iron was worked quite close and to the north-west of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). Iron Age sites were also identified in the south of the Kruger National Park (Eloff et.al. 2007: 35-39).

Three of the early trade routes passed reasonably close to the area that was surveyed. One went through Sabie Poort and one through the Komati Poort, both to the north-east of where the survey was done. The third runs to the south thereof and went from Maputo to Barberton, through Swaziland (Bergh 1999: 9).

Iron Age material was identified during the survey. 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.

9.3 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.

At the beginning of the 19th century the area to the north of current day Swaziland was also inhabited by the Swazi (Eloff et.al. 2007: 63; Bergh 1999: 10; Bornman 1994: 2-6). During the Difaquane (1823-1837) the Swazi moved further inland as a result of land becoming available (Bergh 1999: 11). This indicates that historical Iron Age people probably utilized this environment in the past.

The first early traveler who visited this area was Lieutenant Jan Steffer in 1723 who were exploring the country inland from Delagoa Bay. He was followed by Francois de Cuiper who moved through the Komati Poort in 1725 (Punt 1975:44-78; Bergh 1999: 12, 116). More than a century later, in 1844, the Voortrekker leader Andries Hendrik Potgieter also used the route through Komatipoort (Tempelhoff 1982: 5).

White farmers only settled here after 1845, but this was to the north of the Crocodile River (Bergh 1999: 16, 130). This area was traded from the Swazi in 1846 (Bergh 1999:16-17). The Komati River then was the border between the Swazi's and the South African Republic (ZAR). The land however stayed government land. The permanent settlement of white farmers only occurred after the establishment of a railway system through Komati Poort in 1887 (Tempelhoff 1982: 6-7).

It is not known whether the surveyed area saw any action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The town of Komatipoort did play a major role during this War (Tempelhoff 1982: 9-11). Both Boer and British forces probably moved through the area where the survey was done doing their day-to-day patrols.

Some graves dating to the Historical Age were identified approximately 15 km to the south of the project area (Archaeos database). Graves are also found in formal cemeteries at the villages mentioned earlier.

10. DISCUSSION OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

Three sites were identified in the surveyed area. No other archaeological, historical or cultural sites, structures or objects of any significance were identified. As indicated there always is a possibility that some sites may have been missed. In such a case it should be handled in accordance with the recommendations in this report.

10.1 Site 1

This is the remains of different buildings and a farm dam. It most likely was an old farm yard with relating infrastructure and possible housing quarters for workers (Figure 11-12). These structures most likely are slightly younger than 60 years but it not very unique.

GPS: 25°42.656'S
31°49.031'E

The site is regarded as having a **low** cultural significance. It may be demolished as it has no heritage value. It therefore is not necessary to take this into consideration during future planning for the mine.



Figure 11 Ruins at site no. 1.



Figure 12 More ruins and an old farm dam at site no. 1.

10.2 Site 2

This is an area where both Middle and Late Stone Age tools as well as Iron Age pottery was identified (Figure 13-16). These seem to have been washed down from somewhere nearby, but the area around it has been cultivated. The two track road also runs through the occurrence. The Stone Age material date from the Middle and Late Stone Age.

The Iron Age material may come from a nearby area which may be an Iron Age midden. Here some fauna material was also seen. A few hammer and whetstones were also identified. No other associations, such as stone walling, are present.

Preliminary analysis of the pottery seems to indicate that it belongs to the Mzonjani facies of the Kwale branch of the Kalundu pottery tradition. This would place it in the Early Iron Age with dates ranging from 450 – 750 AD (Huffman 2007: 127- 129; Personal communication: J van der Walt). However one cannot make such deductions on only a few pieces of pottery. On the other hand it is similar to potsherds that were identified about 15 km to the south of here.

Since not many Early Iron Age sites are known this site would therefore receive a rating of **high** cultural significance. The location of the site, less than 500 m from a river and against a mild slope, also is a typical placement for Early Iron Age sites.

GPS: 25°42.928'S
31°50.322'E

It would be best to avoid the area during mining activities on site. Should it be unavoidable during the planned mining, it will have to be mitigated by doing test excavations. As this is still the planning phase the location of the site should be noted and planning should be done accordingly.



Figure 13 Middle and Late Stone Age tools at site no. 2.



Figure 14 Iron Age artifacts from site no. 2.



Figure 15 **Decorated Iron Age pottery from site no. 2.**



Figure 16 **Possible midden area a few at site no. 2.**

10.3 Site 3

This is an area where Middle Stone Age tools and Iron Age pottery was identified (Figure 17-18). No other indications of it being a site was identified and therefore it is assumed that the material was washed down during rainstorms.

GPS: 25°42.754'S
31°49.987'E

The artifacts therefore do not really constitute a site, but rather a feature. It is regarded as having a **low** cultural significance.

This report is seen as ample mitigation. The find should not have a negative influence on the planned development. The potsherd again seems to be Mzonjani pottery (Huffman 2007: 127-129; Personal communication: J van der Walt), further emphasizing the occurrence of this tradition in the broader geographical area.



Figure 17 Middle Stone Age material from site no. 3.



Figure 18 Decorated potsherd from site no. 3.

11. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The baseline survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. Apart from the three sites indicated above, none other was found. The sites found during the survey are indicated in Figure 19.

It needs to be considered at all times that the environmental factors discussed may have had an influence on the identification of sites. No graves, apart from those in formal cemeteries mentioned earlier, were identified. About six members of the local community were asked about the occurrence of graves in the area and they all indicated that there were only graves in formal cemeteries in the villages and none in the field. One of them, Mr. Alfons Gpec, indicated that he has been living here for 46 years.

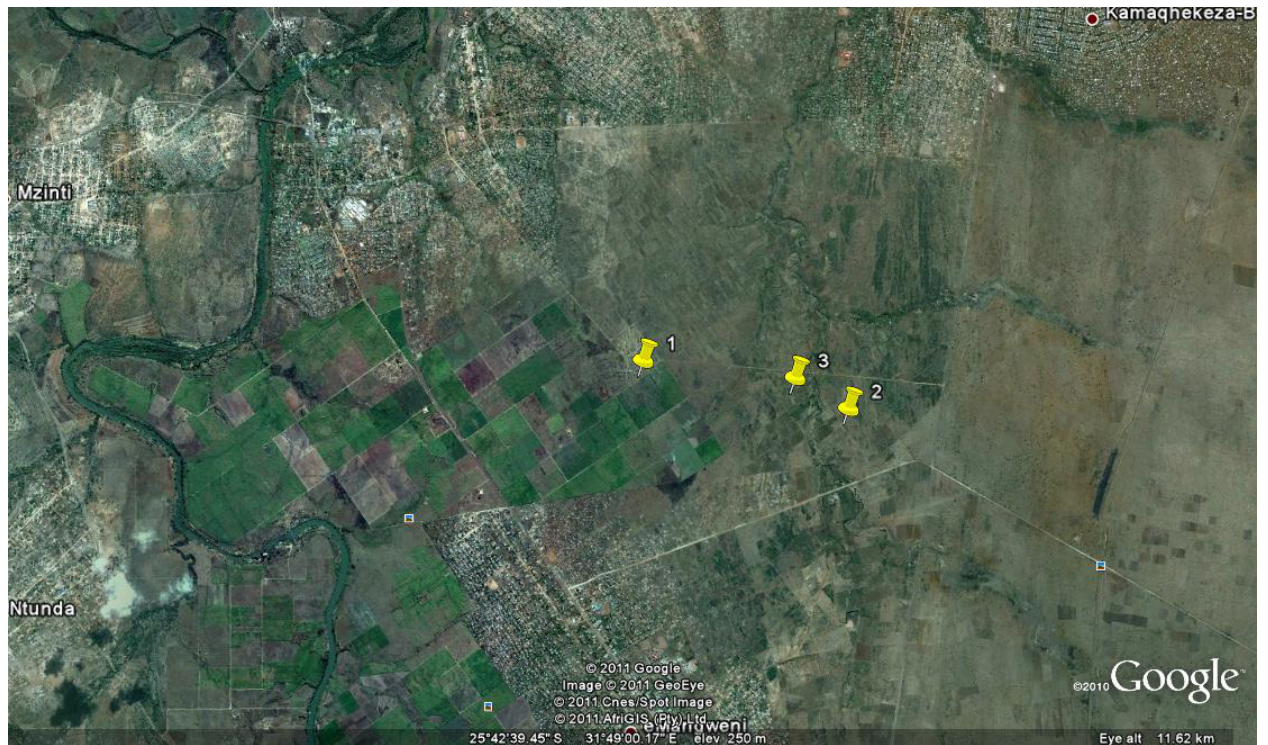


Figure 11 Location of the sites indicated in the report.

The following is recommended:

- Site 1 and 3 are considered as having a low cultural significance. This report is seen as ample mitigation in this regard.
- Both may be demolished without any mitigation or permission.
- Site 2 is regarded as having a high cultural significance.
- It would be best to avoid the site and adjacent area during mining activities. Should it be unavoidable during the planned mining, it will have to be mitigated by doing test excavations.
- The proposed development may therefore be planned in accordance with the above mentioned.
- Grave yards and graves always have a high cultural significance and needs to be handled with the utmost sensitivity. Although no graves apart from those in formal cemeteries were found there always is a possibility and therefore basic information on the handling of these is given. Once discovered an archaeologist should always be contacted to come and do an assessment.
- With graves it usually is best to incorporate them into the development plan for the area. Should this be possible and/or the impact is only indirect the site should be fenced in and maintained. A management plan should then be written by a heritage

expert and this needs to be monitored annually. In such a case access to any descendants should be allowed. This may create logistical problems and therefore this option should be considered with caution.

- Another option would be to exhume the graves and have the bodies reburied. This is a lengthy process including social consultation in order to find families of the deceased and to obtain their permission.
- In the case of graves older than 60 years and those with an unknown date of death an archaeologist as well as an undertaker will have to be part of the team involved. A permit from SAHRA will also need to be obtained. For graves with a date of death of younger than 60 years, only an undertaker is involved. In this particular case both categories of graves are relevant.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

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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

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.

APPENDIX C

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

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