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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR A PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED USE TOWNSHIP
DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE
ON VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE FARMS BOSCHOEK 3851R & BOSCHFONTEIN 3861R
NEAR HEIDELBERG IN THE LESEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF GAUTENG**

For:

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REPORT: **APAC019/45**

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May 2019

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SUMMARY

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the Proposed Establishment of a Residential and Mixed Use Township (including related Infrastructure) on Portions 2 & 28 of the farm Boschoek 3851R and the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Boschfontein 3861R. The development site and study area is located near Heidelberg, in the Lesedi Local Municipality of Gauteng. Part of the assessment included the recording of a number of known graves and grave sites in the study area.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. Besides the known graves the assessment of the specific study area did not identify any other sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment.

It is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the Proposed Establishment of a Residential and Mixed Use Township (including related Infrastructure) on Portions 2 & 28 of the farm Boschoek 3851R and the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Boschfontein 3861R. The development site and study area is located near Heidelberg, in the Lesedi Local Municipality of Gauteng. Part of the assessment included the recording of a number of known graves and grave sites in the study area.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. Besides the known graves the assessment of the specific study area did not identify any other sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance.

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

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

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

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

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

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. **Grave yards and graves older than 60 years**
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

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

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

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

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

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

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

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

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

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

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

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

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act

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

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

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

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

4.2. Field survey

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

4.3. Oral histories

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

4.4. Documentation

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Proposed Establishment of a Residential and Mixed Use Township (including related Infrastructure) is situated on Portions 2 & 28 of the farm Boschoek 385IR and the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Boschfontein 386IR. The development site and study area is located near Heidelberg, in the Lesedi Local Municipality of Gauteng.

The study area's topography is flat and open with no rocky outcrops and ridges. Grass cover was relatively dense during the assessment, while there is little to no tree cover. Visibility was therefore good. The development area is surrounded by already established and ongoing urban residential developments (housing and other) and as a result the larger area has been completely altered from its original character in recent years. The surrounding area and study area itself would have been used in the past for agricultural purposes (crop farming and cattle grazing) as well and if any archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed as a result. A number of possible individual graves and a grave site (known to the developer) is

located close to the current urban development and proposed new township establishment area. These will be discussed in more detail in the report.

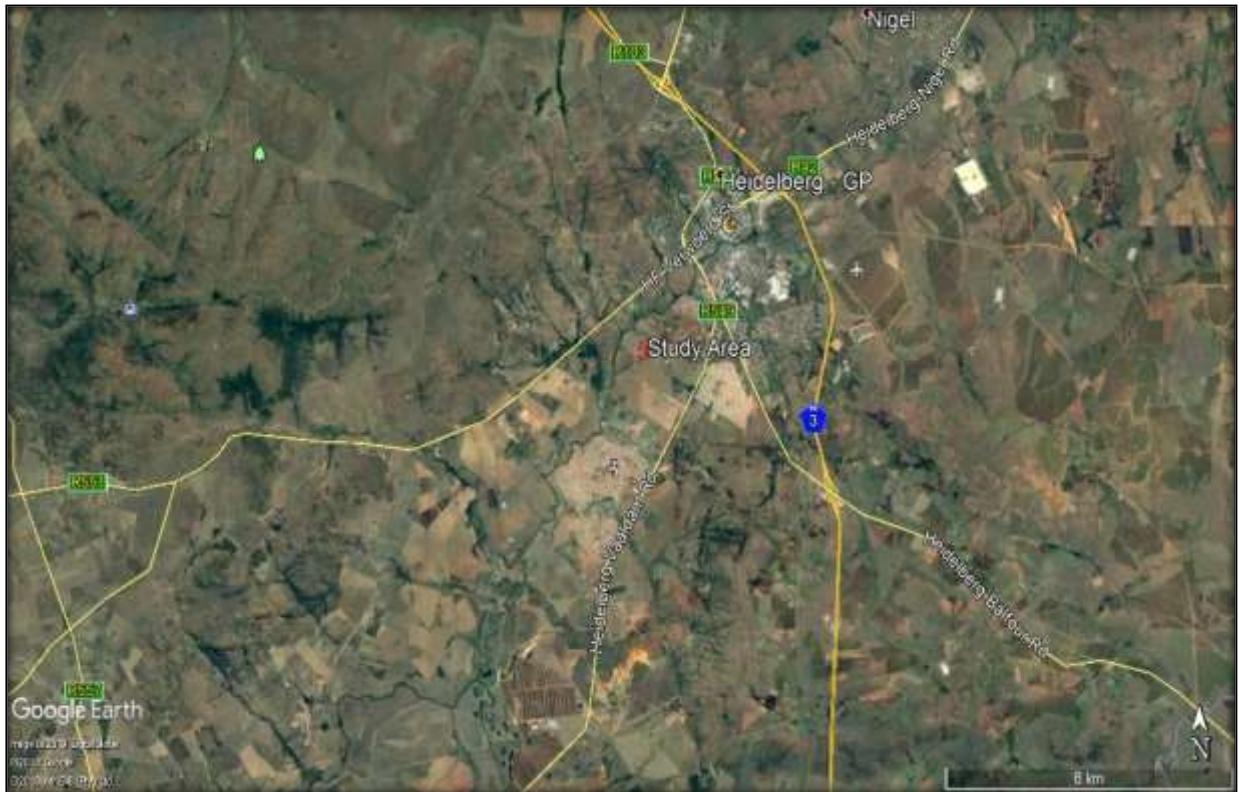


Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 2: Closer view of the study area. The cemetery is also indicated (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 4: A view of the surrounding area.



Figure 5: A view of current & ongoing development work in the area.



Figure 6: Another general view of the study area.



Figure 7: Another general view showing the flat and open nature of the study area.



Figure 8: A further view of the development site.

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 in basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

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

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

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

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

Stone Age sites (Later Stone Age) occur to the south and south-west of Heidelberg at River View Estates and Badfontein, while rock engravings are known in the Suikerbosrand area and south of Heidelberg as well (Bergh 1999: 4; 5).

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

According to Bergh there are no known Early Iron Age sites in the area (p.6), while a very large number of Late Iron Age stone walled sites are known in the Suikerbosrand area (Bergh 1999: 7). Mason indicates that the Suikerbosrand LIA Settlements have a general Sotho-Tswana association and were probably built by Kwena-Hurutshe associates during the 17th and 18th centuries (Mason 1986: 609). Mason excavated some sites here during 1973. Huffman's research (based on ceramics) indicates that various facies of the so-called Urewe pottery tradition might be found in the area. This includes the Ntsuanatsatsi facies dating to between AD1450 & 1650; the Uitkomst facies dating to between AD1650 & 1820 and the Buispoort facies dating to AD1700 & 1840 (Huffman 2007: 167; 171; 203). Last mentioned is more than likely associated with the sites on Suikerbosrand with this type of pottery found on the sites there. The stone walled sites indicated on the Google Images (see Figure 3) are examples of the many stone walled LIA settlements found in the area.

During the late 18th/early 19th century the Khudu (a Sotho-Tswana group) was settled in the area (Bergh 1999: 11) and during the so-called difaqane (period of upheaval) they were attacked by the Ndebele under Mzilikazi in around 1823. The Ndebele then settled to the north and south of the Vaalriver in the area where Heidelberg is situated today up to the Potchefstroom area (Bergh 1999: 111).

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first Europeans to move through close to the area was the group of traveller and hunter Cornwallis Harris in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13), closely followed by the Voortrekkers (p.14). The Trichardt (Tregardt) group moved over the Suikerbosrand to the upper reaches of the Olifantsriver and through Strydpoort to the Soutpansberge. They moved past approximately southeast of the location of the later town of Heidelberg (Bergh 1999: 124). The Voortrekker leader Potgieter started handing out farms and land to his followers from 1839 onwards, including land in the Suikerbosrand and Suikerbosrand river area (Bergh 1999: 127). The town of Heidelberg and the Heidelberg District was formally established in 1866 (Bergh 1999: 20; 139).

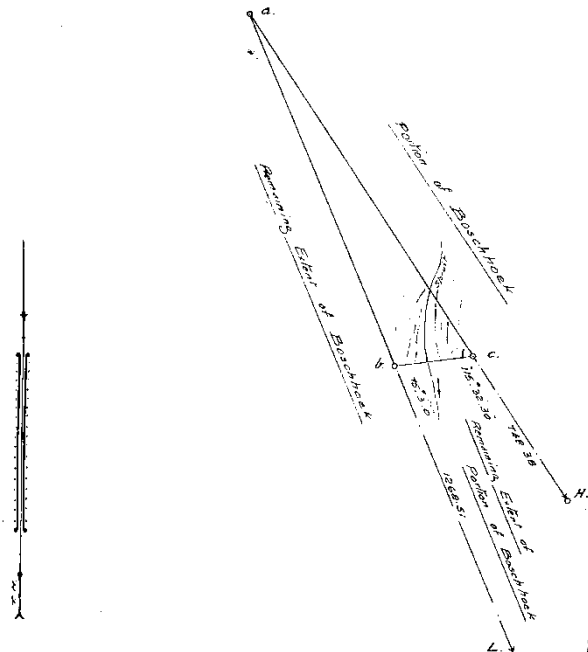
The first landrost, F.K.Mare, was appointed on the 9th of July 1866. Well before the official establishment of Heidelberg in 1866 there were efforts to establish a town here (in 1860) when a village was surveyed by one Strydom and Venter. Between 1861 and 1865 a number of even were given to individuals, while the cornerstone of the church was laid in 1864 already (Bergh 1999: 142). A map in Bergh (p.41) indicates that there was a Bantu commissioner in the Heidelberg area and that around 16 416 blacks were living in the area

in 1904. It is also known that by 1871 a number of Mosethla-Kgatla (who settled near the Apiesriver close to Pretoria) had moved away to work for white farmers in the Waterberg and Heidelberg districts (Bergh 1999: 174).

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the area around Heidelberg and Suikerbosrand also played a major role. There were a number of small battles in the vicinity, while there were both a White and Black Concentration camp near the town (Bergh 1999: 51; 54).

The oldest map for Boschoek 385IR obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) dates to 1913. This is for Portion 13. It shows that the farm was then numbered 270 and located in the District of Heidelberg, Ward of Suikerbosrand. It also indicates that the farm portion was originally granted to one J. L.W. de Jager on the 19th of April 1899 and was surveyed in August 1913 (CSG Document 10ILZV01). For Boschfontein 386IR the oldest map found dates to 1899 (for Portion 1). It shows that the farms was then also in the Heidelberg District and Suikerbosrand Ward and was numbered as No.271. The whole of the original farm was granted to one P.du Toit on the 8th of July 1875 and Portion 1 was surveyed in February 1898 (CSG Document 10338301). No historical sites or features are shown on these maps.

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y)	CO-ORDINATES (X)
a.b.	216.59	a.	+ 281.12 + 1340.21
b.c.	44.12	b.	+ 680.82 + 1257.81
c.a.	231.92	c.	+ 686.51 + 1214.06
		L.	- 492.30 + 775.22
		H.	+ 58.53 + 806.96



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The above Figure lettered a.b.c. represents
7 Morgen 416 Square Roods of land, being Portion 5 of that Portion of Portion 1 of the Farm
BOSCHHOEK N°270
 as appears on the Diagram S.G. No. A 631/98 framed by Surveyor A. Penning in February 1898
 relating to Deed of Transfer No. 400/99 dated 19. 4. 1899 made in favour of J. L. W. de Jager
 Situate in the District of Heidelberg Ward Suikerbosstrand Province of Transvaal. Bounded as indicated above
 The Beacons were pointed out by J. J. P. M. Human and W. P. E. Schulte and have been properly erected according to law.
 Surveyed in August 1913 by me Robert G. Kellerman
 Land Surveyor.

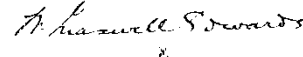
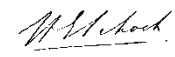
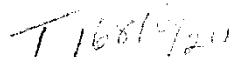

No. <u>A 2171</u> Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.	Approved	This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. <u>T 1681/20</u> made this day in favour of
 Examiner of Diagrams	 Surveyor-General.	 Registrar of Deeds.
Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria. 5-SEP1913 Published by authority—Groot & Sharp, P.O. Box 2404, Johannesburg—26/513.		Deeds Office, Pretoria. 

Figure 9: 1913 map of Portion 5 of Boschhoek 385IR (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

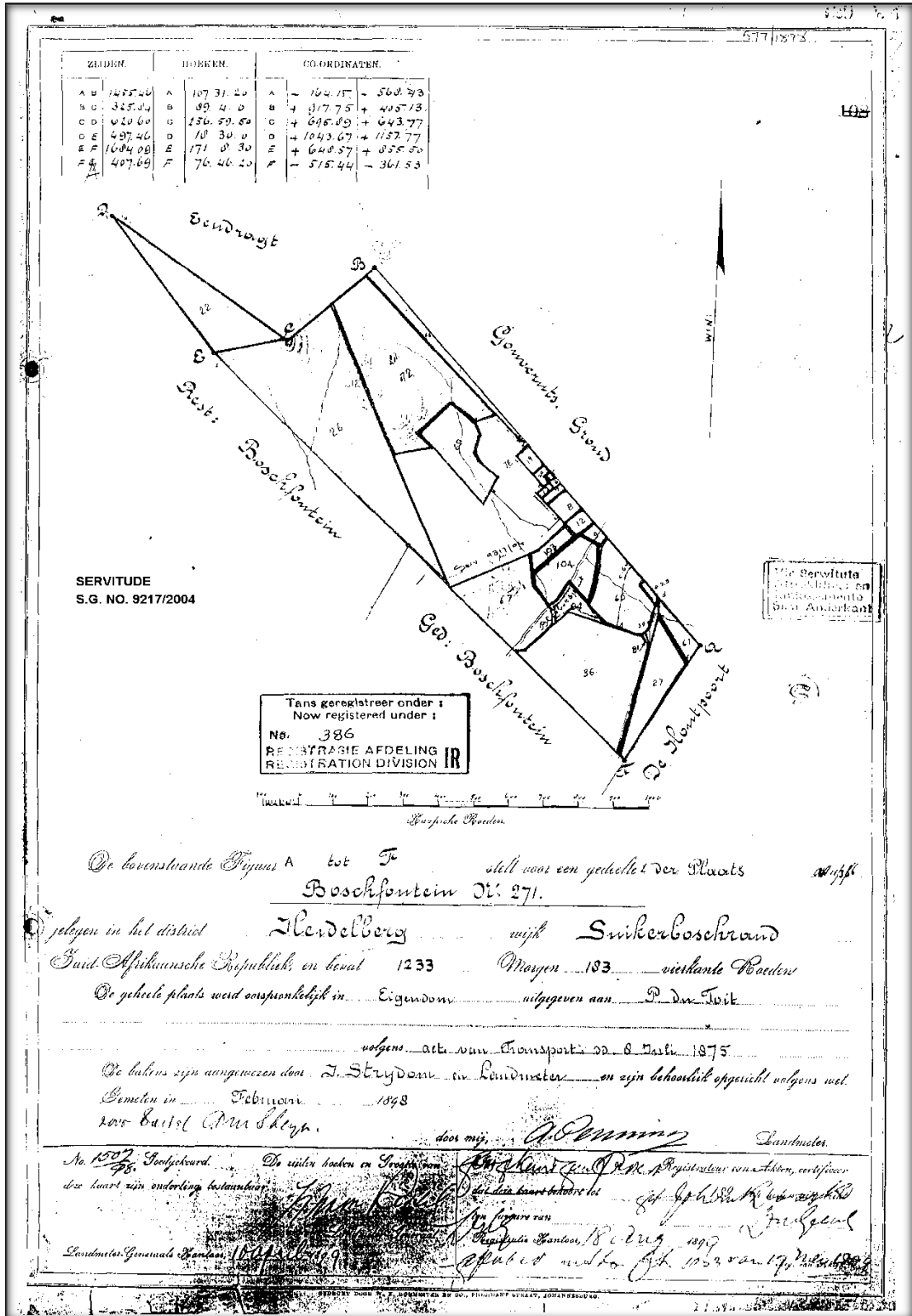


Figure 10: An 1899 map of Portion 1 of Boschfontein 386IR (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the study area assessment

As indicated earlier no sites (**other than the known graves**), features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the physical assessment. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed by recent historical agricultural and urban development activities in the study and larger area around it.

Three locations with graves or possible graves were identified and recorded. The sites were shown to the Heritage Specialist by the Community Liaison Office for the Development, who indicated that these graves will not be directly impacted by the current development actions but that recommendations on their management/protection is required. He also indicated that there is another known site in the larger area close to the study area, but that it will not be affected.

Grave Site 1 is a single, stone-packed feature that might not be a grave at all (it is fairly large). It had been fenced off in the past. **Grave Site 2** is a similar feature, and has also been demarcated by a fence. The size of this stone-packed feature makes the possibility of this being a grave unlikely as well.

Grave Site 3

Grave Site 3 contains between 60 and 70 graves, and the site has not been fenced-in. Most of the graves here are stone-packed with no headstones, while there are 11 graves with headstones and that have cement/concrete borders. Seven (7) of these have headstones with inscriptions (some more or less legible). The inscriptions on these identify some of the deceased as belonging to the Sebeko/Sibeko; Rakosa; Dlamini; Moloji and Moage families. The identified dates of death range between 1938 and 1945.

It is likely that the site and graves on it date to between the mid 1930's and 1940's (therefore older than 60 years of age and protected by the National Heritage Resources Act). It is assumed at this stage that these graves are related to families and people that used to live and work on the farms in the area in the past.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan. Although the graves sites might not be directly impacted on by the proposed township development, there could be some indirect impacts on it as a result of it. It is therefore recommended that the sites be properly cleaned, the graves on them recorded in detail and a Graves Register be drafted and the sites fenced-in properly.

Finally, if the proposed township development cannot avoid these graves and grave sites then the option to exhume and relocate the graves does exist. This will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and

to obtain consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted.

GPS Location of Grave Sites: S26 32 44.60 E28 20 04.30 (Site 1); S26 32 45.60 E28 20 04.10 (Site 2) & S26 32 44.00 E28 20 01.70 (Site 3)

Cultural Significance: High – Graves always carry a High Significance rating

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

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in a Heritage register and may be mitigated (High/Medium significance).

Mitigation: Clean site and document graves. Fence-in and protect and include in a Graves Management Plan. Normally if graves cannot be protected in situ and is to be negatively impacted then they could be exhumed and relocated after detailed consultation with possible descendants have been concluded and permits have been obtained from various local, provincial and National government departments.



Figure 10: Possible Grave Site 1.



Figure 11: Possible Grave Site 2.



Figure 13: A view of Grave Site 3.



**Figure 14: One of the stone-packed graves on Site 3.
Most of the graves here are demarcated like this.**



**Figure 15: Close-up of one of the headstones with an inscription.
Only the date of 11 Julie (July) is visible.**



Figure 16: The grave of one Simon Rakosa who passed away on the 4th of March 1938.



Figure 17: The grave of S.M.Moloi. No dates of birth or death are given.



Figure 18: The grave of Rosi Dlamini who passed away on the 17th of January 1935/1938.



Figure 19: The grave of Johane Sebeko who was born in 1941 & passed away in 1945.



Figure 20: The grave of Emely Sibeko.



Figure 21: The grave of Jacob Moage. He was born in 1908 & died on the 3rd of May 1945.



Figure 22: Location of the grave sites recorded (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 23: A closer view of the location of the grave sites recorded (Google Earth 2019).

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural

(archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the Proposed Establishment of a Residential and Mixed Use Township (including related Infrastructure) on Portions 2 & 28 of the farm Boschoek 385IR and the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Boschfontein 386IR was conducted successfully. The development site and study area is located near Heidelberg, in the Lesedi Local Municipality of Gauteng. Part of the assessment included the recording of a number of known graves and grave sites in the study area.

As indicated earlier no sites (other than the known graves), features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the physical assessment. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed by recent historical agricultural and urban development activities in the study and larger area around it.

Three locations with graves or possible graves were identified and recorded. The sites were shown to the Heritage Specialist by the Community Liaison Office for the Development, who indicated that these graves will not be directly impacted by the current development actions but that recommendations on their management/protection is required. He also indicated that there is another known site in the larger area close to the study area, but that it will not be affected.

Grave Site 1 is a single, stone-packed feature that might not be a grave at all (it is fairly large). It had been fenced off in the past. Grave Site 2 is a similar feature, and has also been demarcated by a fence. The size of this stone-packed feature makes the possibility of this being a grave unlikely as well.

Grave Site 3 contains between 60 and 70 graves, and the site has not been fenced-in. Most of the graves here are stone-packed with no headstones, while there are 11 graves with headstones and that have cement/concrete borders. The legible inscriptions on some of these identify some of the deceased as belonging to the Sebeko/Sibeko; Rakosa; Dlamini; Mloi and Moage families. The identified dates of death range between 1938 and 1945.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan. Although the graves sites might not be directly impacted on by the proposed township development, there could be some indirect impacts on it as a result of it. It is therefore recommended that the sites be properly cleaned, the

graves on them recorded in detail and a Graves Register be drafted and the sites fenced-in properly.

Finally, if the proposed township development cannot avoid these graves and grave sites then the option to exhume and relocate the graves does exist. This will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and to obtain consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted.

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

Finally, from a Cultural Heritage point of view the Proposed Establishment of a Residential and Mixed Use Township (including related Infrastructure) on Portions 2 & 28 of the farm Boschoek 385IR and the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Boschfontein 386IR should be allowed to continue taking into consideration the recommended mitigation measures provided.

8. REFERENCES

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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.