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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED  
UPGRADE OF THE KWAGGASRAND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITY  
LOCATED ON PRETORIA TOWN & TOWNLANDS 351JR,  
CITY OF TSHWANE MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG**

For:

***Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd  
P.O.Box 74726  
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***Project Code: NEW-KWA-14-09-11***

**REPORT: APAC015/36**

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

## SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Shangoni Management Services, on behalf of New GX Enviro Solutions and Logistics Holdings (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA (including a PIA Desktop study) for the upgrade of the existing Kwaggasrand Waste Recycling Facility, located on a portion of Pretoria Town & Townlands 351JR. The site is located the City of Tshwane Municipality of Gauteng.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study portion falls. The assessment of the specific study area recorded no sites, features or objects of archaeological & recent historical origin and significance. The report discusses the results of both the background research and physical survey and provides a number of mitigation measures to minimize any possible negative impacts of the proposed development on any unknown heritage resources that could be located here and that was not identified during the assessment. The results of the desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be provided in a separate report.

**Based on the findings of the HIA assessment it is therefore 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**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Shangoni Management Services, on behalf of New GX Enviro Solutions and Logistics Holdings (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA (including a PIA Desktop study) for the upgrade of the existing Kwaggasrand Waste Recycling Facility, located on a portion of Pretoria Town & Townlands 351JR. The site is located the City of Tshwane Municipality of Gauteng.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study portion falls. The assessment of the specific study area recorded no sites, features or objects of archaeological & recent historical origin and significance. The results of the desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be provided in a separate report.

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 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- 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

New GX is leasing the project property (Portion 463 of the farm Pretoria Town and Townlands 351 JR) from the CTMM. An existing recycling facility, the Kwaggasrand Recycling Facility, is located on the eastern part of the property and has been operational for more than ten years.

A waste recycling facility exists for the sorting, screening, balling and/or crushing of the following recyclables:

Cardboard;  
Paper;  
Plastic;  
Cans; and  
Glass.

Currently, the manual sorting has been temporarily ceased. This is due to the fact that the adjacent Kwaggasrand landfill site has closed, as no airspace was remaining at the facility. A Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) will be introduced adjacent to the existing recycling building to optimise the recycling facility. The processing capacity of the facility will stay the same and the installation of the MRF therefore does not form part of the Waste Management Licence application as the same processes will occur, only via a more efficient system.

The proposed project involves the upgrading of the Kwaggasrand Recycling Facility into a multipurpose waste recycling facility (the activities being applied for as a part of the Waste Management Licence application).

The topography of the study area is relatively flat, although low rocky ridges and hilly terrain (the Kwaggasrand) is located to the south of the study area. The study area has been disturbed to a large degree by recent activities such as the dumping of building rubble and other refuse, and sections have been flattened/bulldozed and cleared of vegetation. Visibility during the assessment was good, with grass cover low and no real tree cover present. If any sites or features of heritage significance did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed.



**Figure 1: General location of study area (red polygon).  
Google Earth 2015.**



**Figure 2: View of a section of the study area. Note the flat open and  
& disturbed nature of the area.**



**Figure 3: Another view.**



**Figure 4: Building rubble and other refuse are dumped all over the area.**



**Figure 5: Another section. Note the ridges and hill adjacent to the study area and the flat, tree-less nature of the project area.**

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithics (or stone) was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is important to note that these dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

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

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

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

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

The 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.

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa from around AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom, dating to AD 470, located south of Hartebeespoort Dam. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. The occupation of the region by Iron Age communities did not start much before the 1500s. Due to climatic fluctuations, bringing about colder and drier conditions, people were forced to avoid this area. Following a dry spell that ended just before the turn of the millennium, the climate became better again until about AD 1300. This coincided with the arrival of the ancestors of the present day Sotho-, Tswana- and Nguni-speakers in southern Africa, forcing them to avoid large sections of the interior.

During the early decades of the 19th century, the Tswana- and Ndebele-speakers were dislodged by the Matabele of Mzilikazi. Internal strife caused Mzilikazi, a general of King Shaka, and his followers to move away from the area between the Thukela and Mfolozi River (KwaZulu-Natal). Eventually, after a sojourn in the Sekhukhuneland area, followed by a short stay in the middle reaches of the Vaal River, they settled north of the Magaliesberg. One of three main settlements established by them, eKungwini, was on the banks of the Apies River, just north of Wonderboompoort. However, no remains of this settlement have ever been identified. A number of stone walled settlements were recorded and excavated by the author of this report in 2013, located on portions of Pretoria Town & Townlands 351 & Broekscheur 351JR a few kilometers north of the Kwaggasrand study area.

It was during the Matabele's stay along the Apies River that the first white people entered the area: travelers and hunters such as Cornwallis Harris and Andrew Smith, traders Robert Schoon and Andrew McLuckie, and missionaries James Archbell and Robert Moffat. It is known from oral history that Robert Schoon sent Mzilikazi huge quantities of glass trade beads, rather than the guns that the latter coveted so much.

White settlers started to occupy huge tracts of land, claiming it as farms since the late 1840s. Of these, some of the earliest were Lucas Bronkhorst (Groenkloof), David Botha (Hartebeestpoort – Silverton) and Doors Erasmus (Wonderboom). With the establishment of Pretoria (1850) services such as roads, started to develop. An increase in population also demanded more food, which stimulated development of farming on the alluvial soils on the banks of the Apies River, close to the water. With the increased fear of British domination, the government of the ZAR had four forts built in the vicinity of Pretoria to protect the capital city in case of war. One of them, known as Fort Daspoortrand or Wes Fort, occurs to the north of the study area.

**The above section was taken from a 2012 HIA Report by Dr. J. van Schalkwyk (p.6-7).**

The oldest map for the farm Pretoria Town & Townlands 351JR that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General dates to 1907 ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za) – CSG 10H7XX01). It indicates that the whole of the original farm was granted by deed in March 1875. No historical maps on the specific portion (the study area) of the farm could be located.

The results of the field assessment will be discussed in the next section.

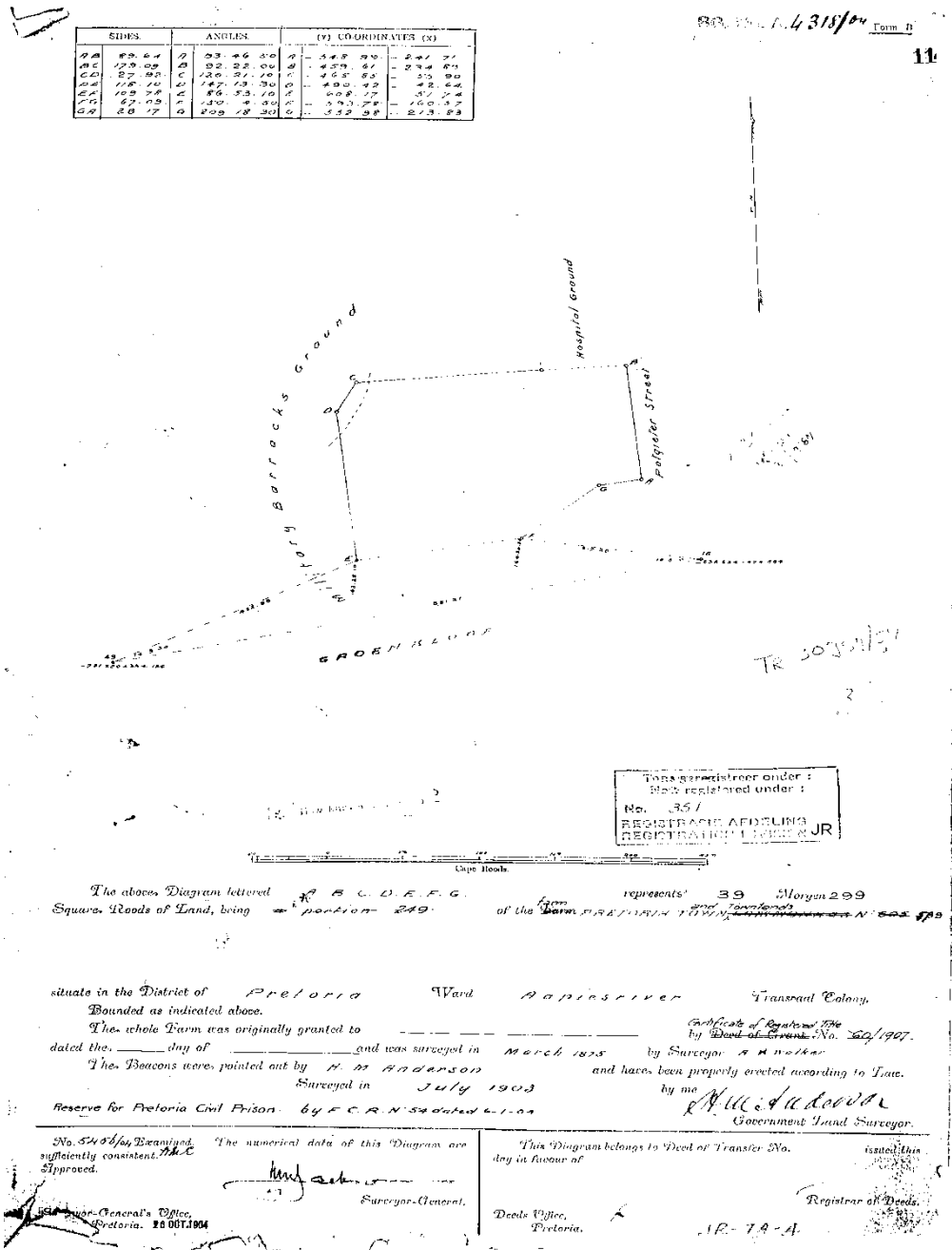


Figure 6: 1907 map of Pretoria Town & Townlands ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

### Study Area Assessment

The assessment of the study area revealed no sites, features or artifacts of cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) origin or significance. The area has been extensively disturbed in the recent past through the dumping (formal & informal) of building rubble and other refuse, and large sections have been bulldozed and flattened, with clearing of vegetation also undertaken. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree. Furthermore, should any sites exist in the larger area, and specifically on the ridges to the south of the study area footprint, there would be no impact by the proposed development on these. A possible rectangular stone-walled enclosure (old kraal) was

identified on a Google Earth image of the area, but this structure is relatively far outside of the boundaries of the study area and no mitigation would be required.

It is therefore recommended from a Cultural Heritage perspective that the development be allowed to continue.



**Figure 7: Aerial view of study area showing track paths followed during assessment. The possible old livestock enclosure (kraal) is shown in the black circle (Google Earth 2015).**

## 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA (including a PIA Desktop study) for the upgrade of the existing Kwaggasrand Waste Recycling Facility, located on a portion of Pretoria Town & Townlands 351JR, was conducted successfully. The site is located the City of Tshwane Municipality of Gauteng.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study portion falls. The assessment of the specific study area recorded no sites, features or objects of archaeological & recent historical origin and significance. **The results of the desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be provided in a separate report.**

The area has been extensively disturbed in the recent past through the dumping of both building rubble and other refuse, while the area has been bulldozed and cleared of large trees

and vegetation fairly recently as well. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree.

**From a cultural heritage point of view the development should therefore be allowed to continue. However, the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is always a possibility. Should any be uncovered during the development process and archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward. The presence of other low stone packed or unmarked graves should also be kept in mind.**

## **8. REFERENCES**

Aerial views of study area, site distribution and track paths: Google Earth 2015.

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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.