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**CK 2006/014630/23** **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT & REPORT  
FOR THE WALT LANDGOED (PTY) LTD DEVELOPMENT  
ON PORTION 15 OF THE FARM HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 638IR  
NEAR VILLIERS, MPUMALANGA**

For:

***Labesh Environmental  
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0129***

REPORT: **APAC020/75**

by:

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***September 2020***

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**Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Pel' or similar, located below the disclaimer text.

## SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Labesh Environmental, on behalf of Walt Landgoed (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for their proposed development of weaning and growth units for pigs. The study area is located on Portion 15 of the Farm Hartbeesfontein 638 IR, Mpumalanga. The proposed project site falls within the Dipaleseng Local Municipality and the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The project site is currently open, vacant land.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The physical assessment of the specific study area did not identify any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance within the development area footprint. A Late Iron Age stone-walled site was identified in the general area of Hartebeestfontein, but the site will not be impacted by the proposed development activities. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment and provides recommendations on the way forward at the end.

**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**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Labesh Environmental, on behalf of Walt Landgoed (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for their proposed development of weaning and growth units for pigs. The study area is located on Portion 15 of the Farm Hartbeesfontein 638 IR, Mpumalanga. The proposed project site falls within the Dipaleseng Local Municipality and the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The project site is currently open, vacant land.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The physical assessment of the specific study area did not identify any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance within the development area footprint. A Late Iron Age stone-walled site was identified in the general area of Hartebeestfontein, but the site will not be impacted by the proposed development activities.

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 the 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 or 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**

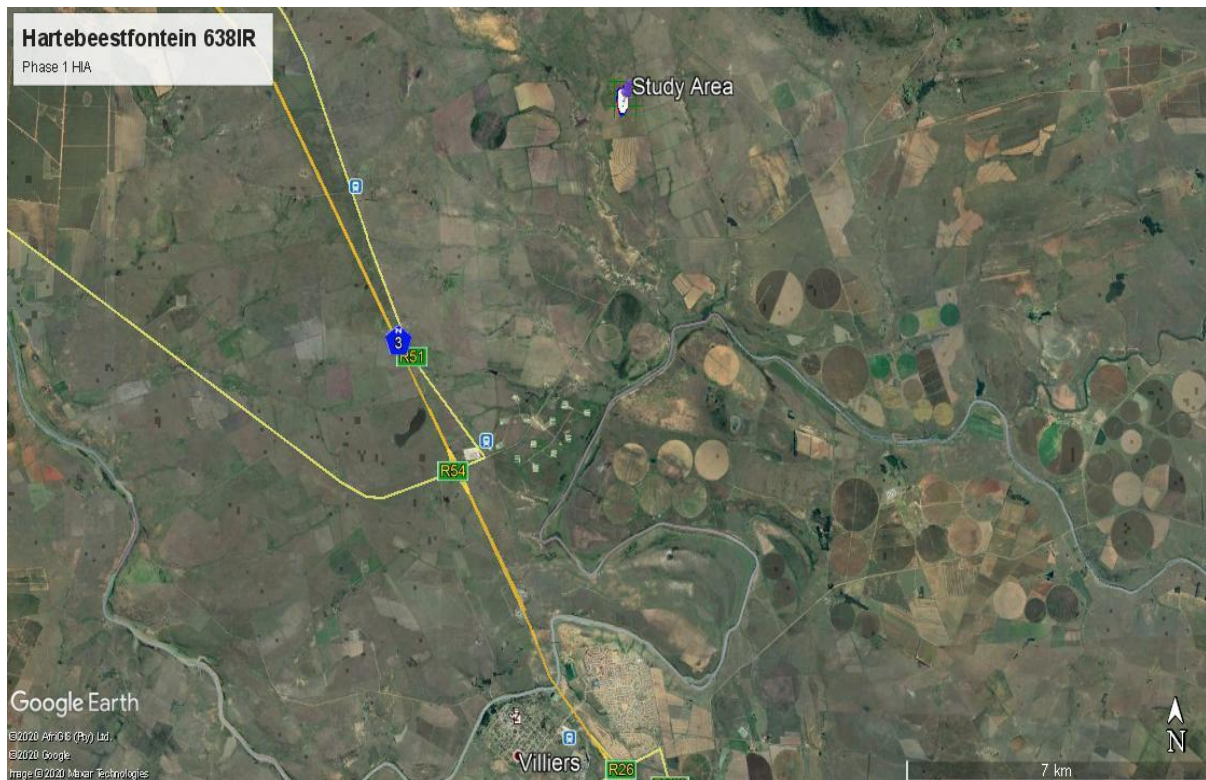
The study area is located on Portion 15 of the Farm Hartbeesfontein 638 IR, Mpumalanga. The proposed project site falls within the Dipaleseng Local Municipality and the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The project site is currently open, vacant land.

The proposed project will entail the following:

- The development of a piggery-grower unit where weaner piglets are grown until they are ready for slaughter. These pigs are known as baconers.
- The construction of eight (8) weaning units/ rooms. Each room will house 850 piglets. The total holding capacity within the weaner units will therefore be 6800 piglets.
- The dimensions of one (1) weaner unit is: 40m x 10m
- The construction of fourteen (14) growing units / rooms. Each room will house 850 piglets. The total holding capacity within the growing units will therefore be 11900 piglets.

- The dimensions of one (1) growing unit is: 70m x 10m
- The total footprint size of all the weaner and growth units will be 15 000 m<sup>2</sup> (15 Ha).

The study area is located in an area utilized in the recent past for agricultural purposes (crop growing; cattle grazing) and is fairly flat and open with no rocky ridges or outcrops present. If any sites, features or material of cultural heritage origin or significance did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree. A stone-walled Late Iron Age (LIA) site was identified on another portion of the farm, but will not be impacted by the proposed development.



**Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2020).**

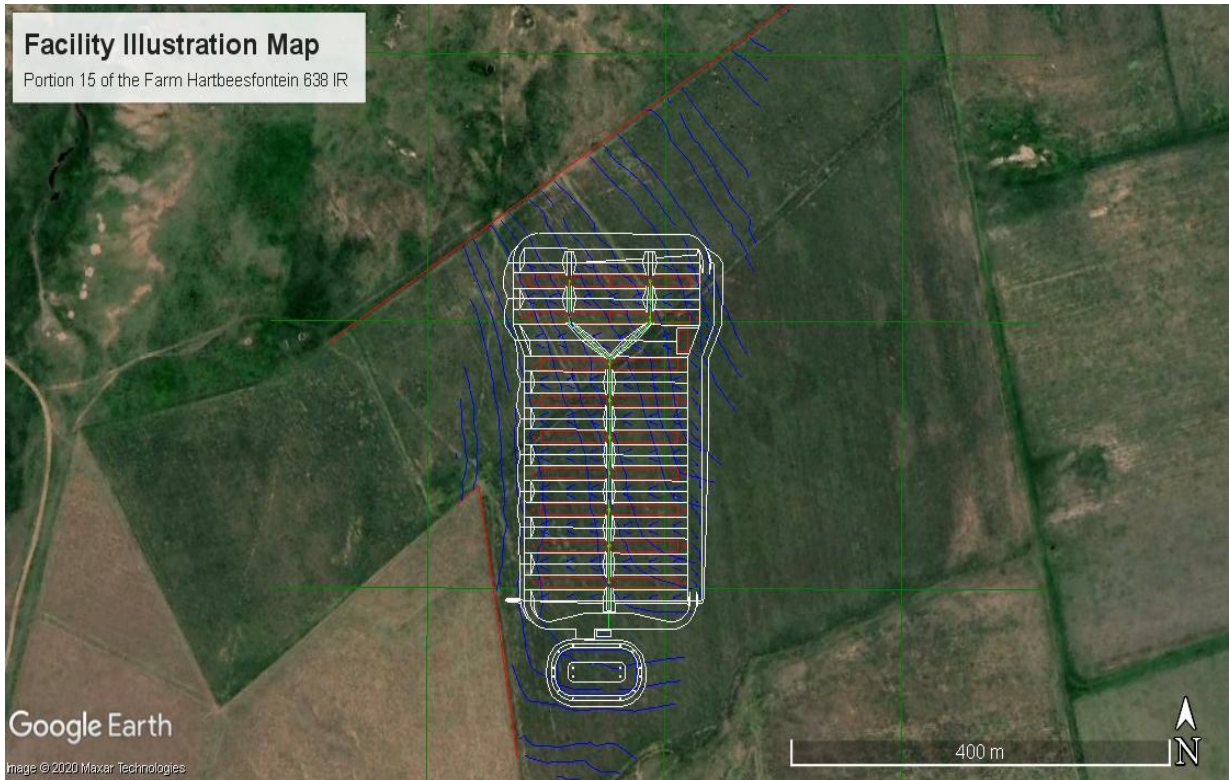


Figure 2: Facility Illustration Map (provided by Labesh).

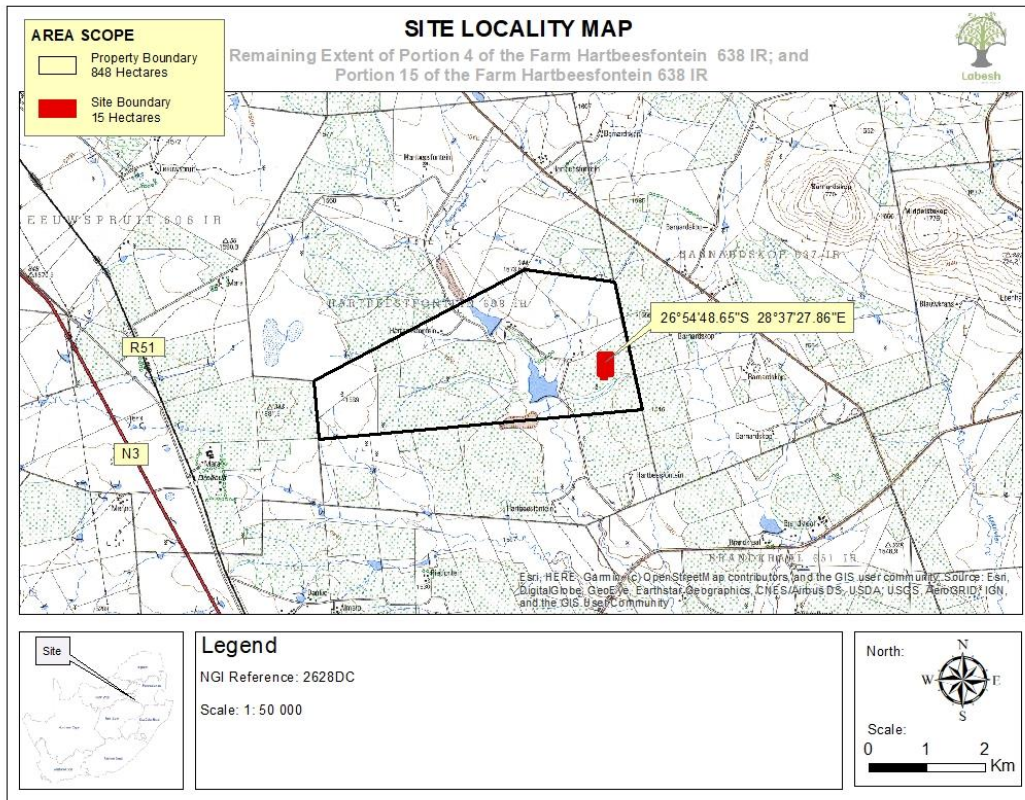


Figure 3: Site Location Map (courtesy Labesh).



## 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).

There are no known Stone Age sites in the area, although a few individual stone tool flakes were identified close to Villiers during a 2015 HIA by the author of this report (Pelser 2015: 13).

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.

T. Maggs did extensive archaeological research in the area along the Vaal and he identified several Iron Age settlements in the larger area referred to by archaeologists as Type V and Type N settlements. These settlements are classified mainly on the difference in layout of the stone walled settlements. These settlements date to approximately AD 1450 to AD 1820 (Van der Walt 2008: 18-19).

Based on Tom Huffman's research LIA sites, features or material that could present in the larger area will be related to the Ntsuanatsatsi facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to between AD1450 and AD1650 (Huffman 2007: 167) or the Makgwareng facies of the same dating to between AD1700 & AD1820 (Huffman 2007: 179).

Some Iron Age occurrences were identified during a 2015 assessment in the Villiers area and later archaeologically investigated as well (Pelser 2015). This included remnants of stone

walled settlements and some rock engravings that could be related to the Iron Age, and is similar to rock art features identified by Van der Walt in 2008 on farms close to the town of Villiers (2008: p.26; 29).

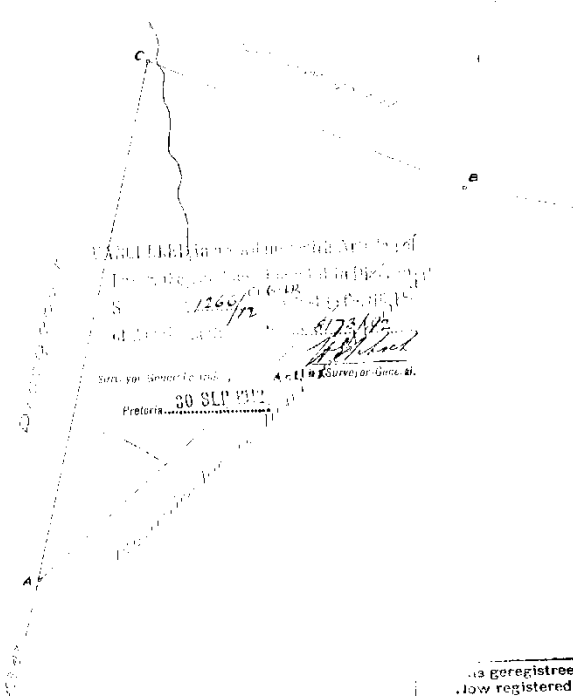
**Although no Iron Age sites, features or material were identified in the study & proposed development area during the field assessment, a site similar to that identified and studied by Pelsier in 2015 was recorded on another portion of the farm.**

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available. The town of Villiers was named after Lourens de Villiers. The town was established in 1882 on the farms of Pearson Valley and Grootdraai and became a municipality in 1917. Stonehouse, today a 4-star guesthouse is one of the oldest houses still in existence in the town and was built in 1911. According to Berg (1999) the first railway in Villiers was built between 1920 and 1930 servicing Villiers, Grootvlei and Balfour North (Van der Walt 2008: 19).

The oldest map for the farm Hartebeestfontein 638IR that could be obtained from the Chief Surveyor General Database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) is for Portion 1 and dates to 1910 (CSG Document 10IMZI01). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.196 and was located in the Heidelberg District, Roodekoppies Ward of the Transvaal. The whole of the original farm was granted by deed to one J.Z Labuschagne on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 1859 and formally surveyed in March 1910. For Portion 15 the map dates to 1965 (CSG Document 10IN1301) and indicates that Portion 15 was surveyed in December 1942, December 1951, March 1954 and finally in July 1965.

**No historical sites, features or material were identified in the study area during the assessment. Similarly no sites or features are visible on the 1965 map of Portion 15.**

SIDES.		ANGLES.		COORDINATES.	
AB	469.67	A	321.48	A	126.00
BC	502.51	B	66.28	B	202.00
CA	626.73	C	70.42	C	322.00



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 No. 638  
 REGISTRASIE AFDELING  
 REGISTRATION DIVISION

The above Figure lettered **A B C** represents  
 199 Morgen 301 Square Rods of Land, being *of the Farm*  
**HARTBEESTFONTEIN N° 196**  
 situate in the District of *Ward* **Tamiesval Colony**.  
 Bounded as indicated above  
 The whole Farm was originally granted to *subshagan* by Deed of Grant N°  
 dated *1st Nov 1888* and was surveyed in *March 1910* by Surveyor *A. Manning*  
 The Beacons were pointed out by *and have been properly erected according to Law*  
 Surveyed in *March 1910* by me *[Signature]*  
 Land Surveyor.

No. 5411  
 sufficiently consistent.  
 Approved  
 [Signature]  
 Surveyor-General's Office,  
 Pretoria

Examined  
 [Signature]  
 Surveyor-General

This Deed is subject to Deed of Transfer N°  
 in favour of  
 [Signature]  
 Deeds Office,  
 Pretoria

Registrar of Deeds.

Figure 4: A 1910 map of Portion 1 of the farm ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

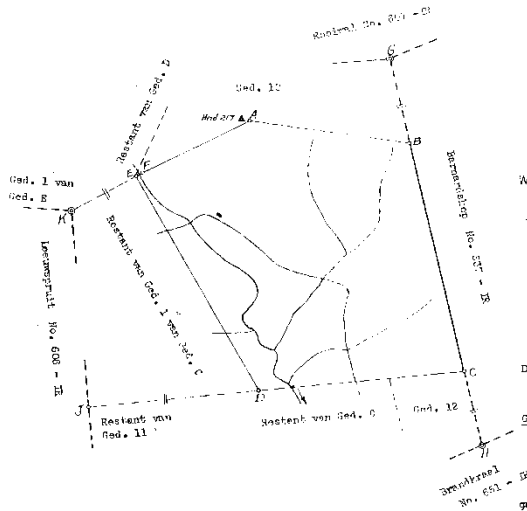
- Beskrywing van bokens:**
- A. 2" Ysterpen teen klippeel 5 vt. hoog.
  - B. Klippeel 5 vt. hoog.
  - C. Ysterpen teen ingeslote klip 1 vt. hoog.
  - D. Ysterpen onder klipstapel met omdraai-lymppeel op 1 vt. afstand.
  - E. Ysterpen onder klipstapel.
  - F. Klippeel 12" x 12" 5 vt. hoog.
  - G. Klippeel 4" vt. hoog.
  - J. 1" Ysterpen gelyk met grond. (Niet helyn aia)
  - K. Noordkant van Klippeel 4" vt. hoog.

L.G. No. A.4767/65

Geradkeur

17-8-1965

SYF Kantte Vout	RIJGINGSHOEKE	KOÖRDINATE STELSEL	
		y	x
Kontante			
AB	4295,49	276,31,10	A + 100 000,0
BC	6291,4	547,10,44	B + 22 162,4
CD	5465,0	84,49,50	C + 17 935,9
DE	5611,3	151,11,32	D + 18 520,0
EF	165,0	242,64,47	E + 21 941,7
FA	5190,6	243,53,40	F + 25 137,5
Kontante			
GA	9307,8	107,10,44	G + 24 901,7
GH	4137,0	347,20,44	H + 44 897,0
DJ	10305,1	84,49,50	I + 15 069,4
EK	5526,7	82 04,47	J + 32 227,8
		Heid. 21V	K + 32 486,7
		Willerfontein	L + 72 294,7
			M + 5 564,7
			N + 53 382,1



SKAAL 1:25000

Die figuur A.B.C.D.E.F.

stel voor

500,0000 Morge grond, nynde

Gedeelte A (in Gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van Gedeelte C) van die plaas No. 11

HARTBEESTFONTEIN No. 636 - IR

gebore in die DISTRIK

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Opgeneem in Desember 1942, Desember 1951, deur my  
Maart 1954 en Julie 1956

*[Signature]*  
Landsmeter

Hierdie kaart is gelyk aan		Die oorspronklike kaart is L.G. No. A 4026/26	L.G. Liber No.
Akte van	No.	Transvaal/Grondwet No. 7817/27	Meetrikk No. 11, 27/05
gedeele	van		Komplete No. 11-8 C
van		Registrateur van Akte.	

Figure 5: A 1965 map of Portion 15 of the farm ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

### Results of the September 2020 study area assessment

As mentioned no sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were found in the development footprint area during the field assessment. Agricultural activities in the area in the recent past would have disturbed or destroyed any if they were present here in the archaeological and historical past.

Although no sites were found in the development footprint, a Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement was identified and recorded on another portion of the farm. The site is similar to the one identified and studied by Pelsier near Villiers in 2015. The Hartebeestfontein site will not be impacted by the proposed development for which this assessment was undertaken. However it needs to be noted that any future developments of any natures should avoid this site and that efforts should be made to protect it in situ. The site was not assessed in any details but seems to be fairly extensive and consists of a number of stone-walled enclosures (including ones for livestock, hut bays), ash and refuse middens and other features.

GPS Coordinates of Site: **S26 55 20.69 E28 37 07.72.**



**Figure 6: A general view of a section of the study & development area.**



**Figure 7: Another view of the area.**





**Figure 8: The study area was flat and open and although there was some grass cover visibility on the ground was good.**



**Figure 9: Another section of the area.**





**Figure 10: Another view showing the flat and open nature of the area.**

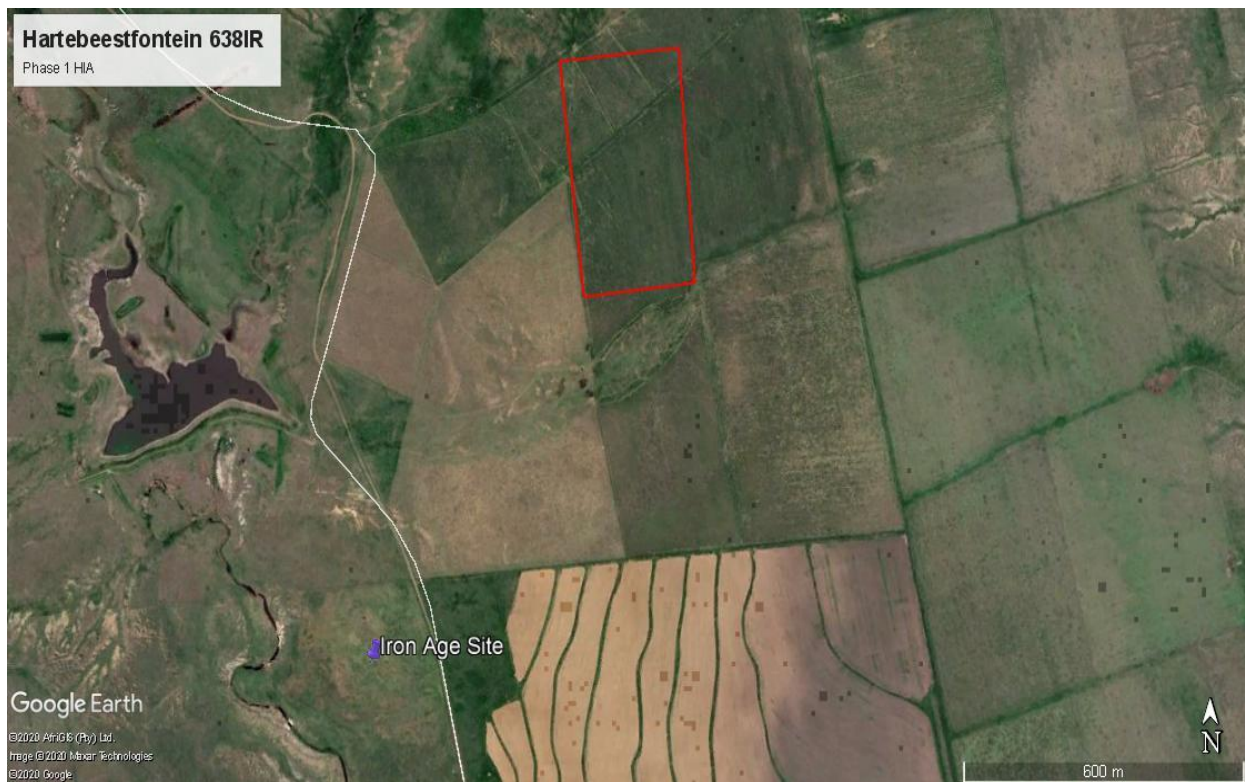


**Figure 11: A view of a section of the LIA site on the farm.**





**Figure 12: One of the ash middens on the LIA site.**



**Figure 13: Aerial view of the study & development area location and footprint. The position of the LIA site recorded on the farm is indicated as well (Google Earth 2020).**

From a Cultural Heritage perspective the proposed development actions on Portion 15 of Hartebeestfontein 638IR can therefore be allowed to continue.

***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**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Labesh Environmental, on behalf of Walt Landgoed (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for their proposed development of weaning and growth units for pigs. The study area is located on Portion 15 of the Farm Hartbeesfontein 638 IR, Mpumalanga. The proposed project site falls within the Dipaleseng Local Municipality and the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The project site is currently open, vacant land.

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Although no sites were found in the development footprint, a Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement was identified and recorded on another portion of the farm. The site is similar to the one identified and studied by Pelsler near Villiers in 2015. The Hartebeestfontein site will not be impacted by the proposed development for which this assessment was undertaken. However it needs to be noted that any future developments of any natures should avoid this site and that efforts should be made to protect it in situ.

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 it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue taking cognizance of the measures provided above.**

## 8. REFERENCES

General and Closer views of Study Area Location: Google Earth 2020.

Facility Illustration Map & Site Locality Map: Provided by Labesh Environmental

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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.