

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters  
**CK 2006/014630/23** **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (IMPUMELELO EXT.5)  
ON A PORTION OF THE FARM NOOITGEDACHT 294IR  
NEAR DEVON, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

***AB Enviro Consult  
7 Louis Leipoldt Street  
Potchefstroom  
2531***

**REPORT: APAC020/110**

by:

***A.J. Pelsler  
Accredited member of ASAPA***

***November 2020***

**P.O.BOX 73703  
LYNNWOOD RIDGE  
0040  
Tel: 083 459 3091  
Fax: 086 695 7247  
Email: [apac.heritage@gmail.com](mailto:apac.heritage@gmail.com)**

Member: AJ Pelsler BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

©Copyright

**APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING**

**The information contained in this report is the sole intellectual property of APELSER Archaeological Consulting. It may only be used for the purposes it was commissioned for by the client.**

**DISCLAIMER:**

**Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSER Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.**

**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 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

## **SUMMARY**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed township development (Impumelelo Extension 5) on a portion of the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR, near Devon in Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, while some were identified in the study area during the fieldwork. The report will discuss the results of the desktop and field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development actions can continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

## CONTENTS

|   | page |
|---|------|
| SUMMARY .....   | 3    |
| CONTENTS.....   | 4    |
| 1. INTRODUCTION .....   | 5    |
| 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE .....                                       | 5    |
| 3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS .....                                 | 5    |
| 4. METHODOLOGY .....  | 8    |
| 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.....                                   | 9    |
| 6. DISCUSSION.....  | 14   |
| 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....                          | 23   |
| 8. REFERENCES .....   | 24   |
| APPENDIX A – DEFINITION OF TERMS .....                            | 26   |
| APPENDIX B – DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....           | 27   |
| APPENDIX C – SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING.....                   | 28   |
| APPENDIX D – PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES.....                | 29   |
| APPENDIX E – HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IMPACT<br>ASSESSMENT PHASES..... | 30   |

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed township development (Impumelelo Extension 5) on a portion of the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR, near Devon in Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, while some were identified in the study area during the fieldwork.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the Project Area, and the assessment focused on this area.

## **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 was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while detailed photographs were also taken where possible.



### 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. Mr. Allman, owner of the property, provided some information on the study area.

### 4.4 Documentation

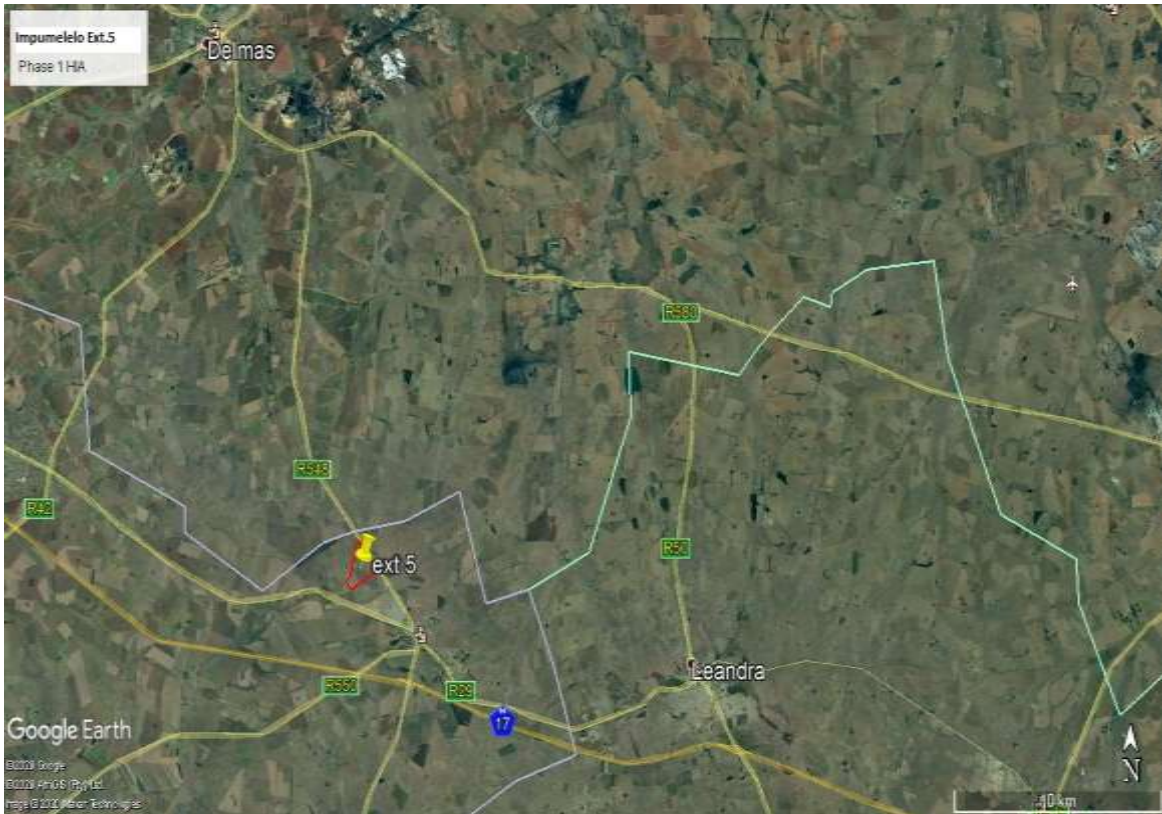
All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification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

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed township development (Impumelelo Extension 5) on a portion of the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR, near Devon in Gauteng. Earlier work by the same author for similar development on an adjoining portion of the farm was referenced as well.

The study area is located on agricultural land and has been fairly extensively ploughed over and utilized in the recent past. Large sections are currently in use for agricultural purposes (crop growing). The topography of the land is flat and open with no hills, rocky ridges or outcrops present. Tree cover was sparse and dense grass did not hamper visibility during the field assessment. Other impacts on the land parcel include a quarry (northern corner) and the existing farmstead and its related infrastructure on the western boundary. Ongoing and recent residential developments (Extension 4 and others) are located to the south-east of the study area (See **APAC018/57**).

If any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed by the agricultural activities undertaken. However, the current farmstead could be older than 60 years of age, while two graveyards were also recorded during the current and previous assessments. These will be discussed in more detail in the next section.



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



**Figure 2: Closer view of study area and development footprint (Google Earth 2020).**



**Figure 3: General view of a section of the study area close to the main farmstead.**



**Figure 4: A view of one of the ploughed fields in the area.**



**Figure 5: Another general view of a section of the area.**



**Figure 6: A view showing current and old fields.**





**Figure 7: Ongoing and existing residential development to the south of the study area.**



**Figure 8: The largest portion of the study area is and was used for agricultural purposes.**

## 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 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).

The closest known Stone Age sites are those of Linksfield, Primrose, Waldrif and others (Bergh 1999: 4). If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools.

***No known Stone Age sites or artifacts were identified in the study area during the assessment.***

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.

No Early Iron Age sites are known in the larger geographical area, while LIA sites such as those at Melvillekoppies, Bruma and Klipriviersberg are the closest known ones (Bergh 1999: 7).

***No Iron Age sites, features or objects were found in the study area during the assessment.***

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 and into the area were the groups of Cornwallis Harris (1836) and David Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 15).

Devon was officially given town status in January 1909 (Bergh 1999: 150), while Wikipedia indicates that Devon was named after the English County from where the surveyor that mapped out the town originated ([www.wikipedia.org.za](http://www.wikipedia.org.za)).

The oldest map obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) for the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR (Portion 1), dates to 1890 (Document 10IIKL01)). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.33 and was situated in the Nigel District and Suikerboschrand Ward of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) at the time. It was surveyed in November 1885 for and transferred by Deed to one M.J. van Staden on the 28<sup>th</sup> of January 1890.

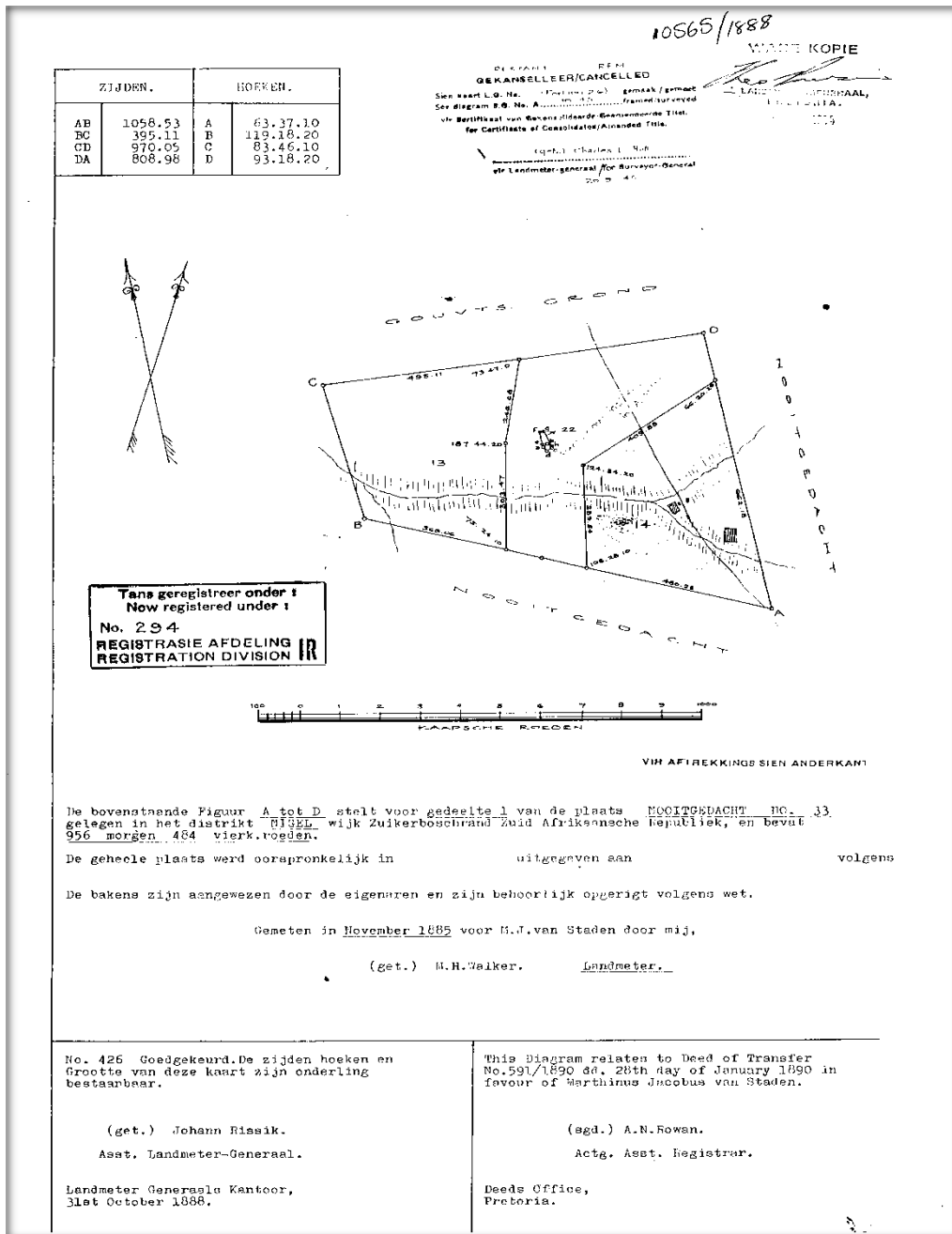


Figure 9: 1890 map for Portion 1 of the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

## Results of the November 2020 Fieldwork

The 1<sup>st</sup> site that should be taken into consideration is the existing farmstead (consisting of various structures such as old barns and other infrastructure, as well as the main homestead. Although the exact age of the homestead and the related structures are not as yet known, it is likely that many are older than 60 years of age. The main house – although largely modern – contains part of the original sandstone structure that is typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses found on the Highveld.

It is recommended that if the farmstead and related structures are to be demolished to make way for the proposed development, that a detailed Phase 2 Heritage study be undertaken here by a suitable specialized architectural historian. This will determine the significance of the farmstead and entail the detailed documentation of it before it is demolished.

A historical cemetery is located close to the main homestead on the farm (Site 1 on the map below). The site contains two graves, formally demarcated with headstones. The site is fenced-in with an access gate. The 1<sup>st</sup> grave consists of a double burial, with Johannes Kotze (born in 1888 and died in 1963) and Christina Kotze (born 1906 and died in 1956) buried here. Grave 2 is that of Jacobus Johannes Jurgen Kotze who was born in 1917 and died in 1925.

Graves always carry a High Significance rating from a Cultural Heritage point of view and should be avoided as far as possible and protected against any negative impacts by development. Based on this the following is recommended:

1. **Option 1:** Proper fencing in of the site to protect it against any accidental or direct impact by any future development. The site should also be cleaned and properly marked as a cemetery. Should be included in a Graves Management Plan.
2. **Option 2:** If the site and graves can't be avoided by the development then the possibility of exhuming & relocating the graves does exist. This option includes detailed social consultation to try and contact any possible descendants of the deceased buried at the site in order to obtain their consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once social consultation has been completed various permits also have to be obtained from local, provincial and National departments and organizations.

During a 2018 Phase HIA township development to the south of the current study area on another portion of Nooitgedacht 294IR, a cemetery site (Site 2 on the map below) was recorded as well (Pelsler 2018: 15; 18-20). It was located outside of the 2018 development & study area and would not have been impacted directly by proposed development actions. However, the site is located within the Impumelelo Extension 5 development footprint and care should be taken to not negatively impact the site and graves situated on it.

Two of the graves identified has headstones with legible inscriptions and belong to an Elizabeth Manyaroke (died in 1969) & Ellie Sithole (died in 1971) respectively.

The same recommendations regarding the Site 1 cemetery should be adhered to.



**GPS Locations:** S26 19 51.50 E28.45 16.70 (Site 1) & S26 20 08.12 E28 45 45.89 (Site 2).

**Cultural Significance:** High.

**Heritage Significance:** Grade III.

**Field Ratings:** Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (High/Medium significance)

**Mitigation:** See above.

No other cultural heritage sites, features or material were identified in the study and proposed development area during the November 2020 assessment.

*Based on the assessment it is therefore recommended that the development can continue, once the mitigation measures recommended have been implemented. Furthermore it should be noted that although all efforts were made to cover the total area 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.*



**Figure 10: A view of some of the structures on the farm.**



**Figure 11: Another structure located here.**



**Figure 12: A view of the main house. Sections of the original sandstone is visible.**





Figure 13: Grave 1 on Site 1. The grave contains two burials.



Figure 14: The 2d grave on Site 1.



**Figure 15: Some of the graves on Site 2.  
This is the grave of Elizabeth Manyaroke (d.1969).**





**Figure 16: One of the other graves on Site 2.**



**Figure 17: Another view of the graves on Site 2.**



**Figure 18: The grave of Ellie Sithole (d.1971).**





**Figure 19: Location of the sites located in the study & development area (Google Earth 2020). Site 1 is situated on the farmstead close to main homestead.**

## 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed township development (Impumelelo Extension 5) on a portion of the farm Nooitgedacht 294IR, near Devon in Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, while some were identified in the study area during the fieldwork.

The 1<sup>st</sup> site is the existing farmstead (consisting of various structures such as old barns and other infrastructure, as well as the main homestead. Although the exact age of the homestead and the related structures are not clear it is likely that many are older than 60 years of age. The main house – although largely modern – contains part of the original sandstone structure that is typical of the late 19th/early 20th century farmhouses found on the Highveld.

It is recommended that if the farmstead and related structures are to be demolished to make way for the proposed development, that a detailed Phase 2 Heritage study be undertaken here by a suitable specialized architectural historian.

A historical cemetery is located close to the main homestead on the farm. The site contains two graves, formally demarcated with headstones. The 1st grave consists of a double burial, with Johannes Kotze (born in 1888 and died in 1963) and Christina Kotze (born 1906 and died in 1956) buried here. Grave 2 is that of Jacobus Johannes Jurgen Kotze who was born in 1917 and died in 1925.

During a 2018 Phase HIA township development to the south of the current study area on another portion of Nooitgedacht 294IR, another cemetery was recorded as well. It was located outside of the 2018 development & study area and would not have been impacted directly by proposed development actions. However, the site is located within the Impumelelo Extension 5 development footprint and care should be taken to not negatively impact the site and graves situated on it. Two of the graves identified has headstones with legible inscriptions and belong to an Elizabeth Manyaroke (died in 1969) & Ellie Sithole (died in 1971) respectively.

Graves always carry a High Significance rating from a Cultural Heritage point of view and should be avoided as far as possible and protected against any negative impacts by development. Based on this the following is recommended regarding the two grave sites:

1. **Option 1:** Proper fencing in of the site to protect it against any accidental or direct impact by any future development. The site should also be cleaned and properly marked as a cemetery. Should be included in a Graves Management Plan.
2. **Option 2:** If the site and graves can't be avoided by the development then the possibility of exhuming & relocating the graves does exist. This option includes detailed social consultation to try and contact any possible descendants of the deceased buried at the site in order to obtain their consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once social consultation has been completed various permits also have to be obtained from local, provincial and National departments and organizations.

**Finally, 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.**

From a cultural heritage point of view the development should be allowed to continue once the recommended mitigation measures had been implemented.

## **8. REFERENCES**

General and closer view of study area location & development footprint, as well as Sites identified: Google Earth 2020.

Bergh, J.S. (red.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.** Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

Huffman, T.N. 2007. Handbook to the Iron Age: **The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.** Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Knudson, S.J. 1978. **Culture in retrospect.** Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.



Lombard, M., L. Wadley, J. Deacon, S. Wurz, I. Parsons, M. Mohapi, J. Swart & P. Mitchell. 2012. **South African and Lesotho Stone Age Sequence Updated (I)**. South African Archaeological Bulletin 67 (195): 120–144, 2012.

Pelser, A.J. 2018. **REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON A PART OF PORTION 23 OF THE FARM NOOITGEDACHT 294IR NEAR DEVON, GAUTENG PROVINCE**. Unpublished Report APelser Archaeological Consulting cc. APAC018/57. For: AB Enviro Consult. August 2018.

Republic of South Africa. 1999. **National Heritage Resources Act** (No 25 of 1999). Pretoria: the Government Printer.

Republic of South Africa. 1998. **National Environmental Management Act** (no 107 of 1998). Pretoria: The Government Printer.

Chief Surveyor General Database – [www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za). Document No: 10IIKL01

[www.wikipedia.org.za](http://www.wikipedia.org.za).

**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.