

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
WOLMARANSSTAD EXTENSION 17 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT
ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2
OF THE FARM WOLMARANSSTAD TOWN AND TOWNLANDS 184HO,
WOLMARANSSTAD, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

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REPORT: APAC015/18

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The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report and clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving these.

SUMMARY

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Wolmaransstad Extension 17 Township development on the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of Wolmaransstad Town & Townlands 184HO, located in the Northwest Province town of Wolmaransstad.

The area has been disturbed in the past through agricultural activities, as well as other developments such as a quarry, old SADF Firing range and informal dumping. The area is also currently utilized for cattle grazing and herding. A number of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites, features or objects were identified in the area during the assessment. The report discusses the archaeological & historical background to the area, as well as the results of the physical assessment, and provides a number of recommendations in terms of mitigation at the end.

However, based on the assessment, from a Heritage perspective, the development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the conclusions and recommendations put forward at the end of this report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Wolmaransstad Extension 17 Township development on the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of Wolmaransstad Town & Townlands 184HO, located in the Northwest Province town of Wolmaransstad.

The area has been disturbed in the past through agricultural activities, as well as other developments such as a quarry, old SADF Firing range and informal dumping. The area is also currently utilized for cattle grazing and herding. A number of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites, features or objects were identified in the area during the assessment.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area, and the work focused on this.

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 on these possible heritage resources. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

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

Structures

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

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

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position 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) before exhumation can take place.

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

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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, including previous heritage assessments, 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 archaeological 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 the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. 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

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Wolmaransstad Extension 17 Township development on the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of Wolmaransstad Town & Townlands 184HO, located in the Northwest Province town of Wolmaransstad.

Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Gobeng Consulting (Pty) Ltd (a service provider appointed by the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements as its Program Management Unit) to attend to the establishment of the proposed township Wolmaransstad Extension 17. The proposed township area is bordered to the south-east by the N12 and to the north by the District Road 158 (Wolmaransstad-Leeuwfontein Road). The proposed township area will be bordered to the east by the existing township areas of Wolmaransstad Extensions 10 and 13. The proposed township area of Wolmaransstad Extension 17 will be the first of two development phases of this specific area and the township area will comprise 2500 subsidized housing units together with the necessary non-residential community and commercial facilities. The second development phase will comprise 1500 residential Erven also for subsidized housing purposes.

For the purposes of compiling an integrated layout plan for both the phases 1 and 2 developments, an area of 356 hectares was identified (area extending approximately 1200 m parallel to the western boundary of the existing township areas of Wolmaransstad Extensions 10 and 13).

The study area is characterized by sparse bushveld savannah, and some patches of wetland. The area is also utilized for grazing and herding of cattle owned by local inhabitants, while recent developments such as a quarry, a cellphone tower and powerlines have also impacted on the study area. Informal refuse dumping in the footprint area is not excessive, but there are patches of discard that include household rubbish, as well as building rubble. The topography of the area is generally flat and open, although there are some rocky outcrops and patches of trees and shrubs. In general the archaeological visibility was good at the time of the assessment.



Figure 1: Location and footprint of study area (Maxim Planning Solutions).



Figure 2: A view of a portion of the study area showing part of a quarry.



Figure 3: Another view of a section of the study area with a neighboring township visible.



Figure 4: Another view showing the general open and flat nature of the study area & scarce tree cover.

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).

There are no known Stone Age sites close to the study area (Bergh 1999: 4), although one is known to exist to the south of the town, including some rock engravings (p.4-5). Although no Stone Age sites were recorded during the assessment, some individually scattered Stone Age tools were identified in the study area.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce 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) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are 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.

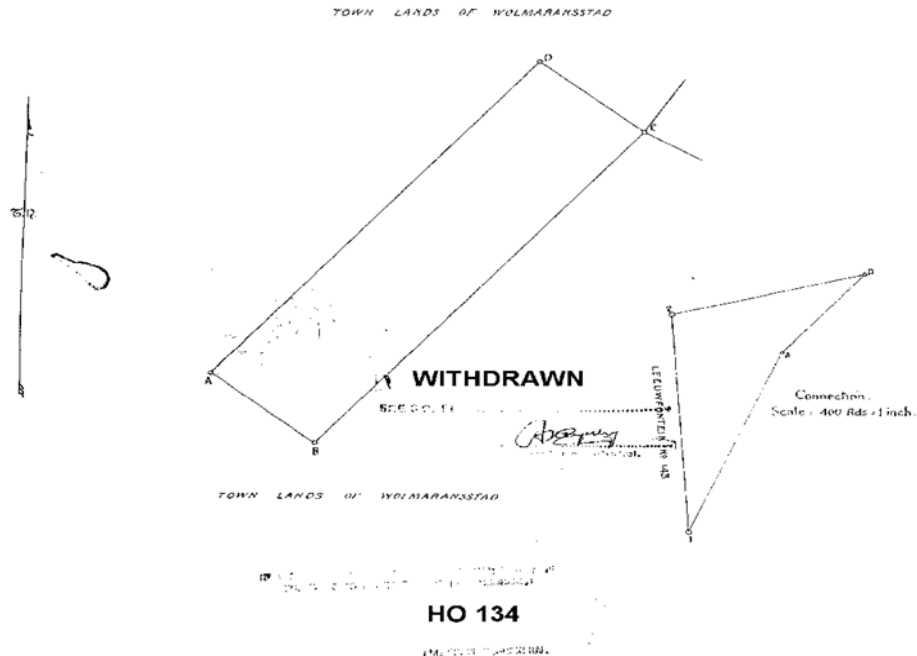
There are once again no known Iron Age sites close to the study area (Bergh 1999: 6-7), although this might just point to a lack of archaeological research in the region. No sites were found during the assessment though.

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 earliest Europeans to travel through the area were the groups of Broadbent & Hodgson in 1823, Hodgson & Archbell in 1826 and later that of Krebs in 1838 (Bergh 1999:12-13). They were closely followed by the Voortrekkers (p.14). Wolmaransstad was proclaimed as town in February 1891 (Bergh 1999: 147).

A map dating to 1907 (from the Chief Surveyor General database) for Portion 1 (CSG Document 101DZD01) shows that the farm was then numbered 173 and that it was held by the then Government in title. The farm was surveyed in December 1905. The oldest map for Portion 2 (the section under scrutiny) dates to the 1990's (www.csg.dla.gov.za). No sites or features are shown on the map.

Framed in the Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria, from the General Plan of this survey signed by the surveyor.

SIDES		ANGLES		(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)	
A					
AB	150.000	A	90° 0' 0"	A	- 138.311 + 357.626
BC	560.000	B		B	- 233.115 + 241.384
CD	150.000	C		C	+ 200.854 - 112.552
DA	560.000	D		D	+ 295.658 + 3.690
CONNECTION					
I 2	1187.700	1	26° 21' 10"	1	- 1125.050 + 758.090
2 D	873.230	2	100° 48' 10"	2	+ 69.410 + 847.100
DA	560.000	D	35° 47' 0"	D	+ 295.658 + 3.690
A 1	1065.279	A	197° 3' 40"	A	- 138.311 + 357.626



This above figure lettered A B C D represents 140 Morgen or Square Rods of Land being a portion 1 (Koffie Range) of the farm 417-1-102 of the Town & Town Lands of WOLMARANSSTAD No 173. transferred to held by Government under Certif. of Amendment Title by Deed of Transfer No. 2275 dated 27. 12. 1906. situate in the District of WOLMARANSSTAD Ward LOWER Transvaal Colony. Bounded as indicated above. The Beacons were pointed out by Fr. Visser and have been properly erected according to law. Surveyed in December, 1905, by me Franz Visser, Government Land Surveyor. Framed for the purpose of a Servitude.

No. 409 Examiners. The substantial date of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent. Approved. [Signature] Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria. 18 Dec. 1907

This Diagram belongs to Deed or Transfer No. [blank] issued this day in favour of [blank]. Deeds Office, Pretoria. HONP 225 HONP 222

Figure 5: 1907 map of Portion 1 of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the Fieldwork

During the assessment a number of sites, features and objects (17 in total) were recorded in the study area. This includes possible graves, some individual stone tools, farm related structures, the remains of the old SANDF Shooting Range and others. Most of these are much younger than 60 year of age and not significant in terms of their cultural heritage origin.

Site 1: SANDF Firing Range

The site is dominated by a large structure relating to the South African Defence Force (pre-1994). There is a high back-stop (approximately 12 meters high), as well as a concrete structure for target operators. Spent ammunition also litters the area within the shooting range. The age of the site is not known, but is most likely less than 60 years of age and dates from the 1960's onwards. The recording done during the assessment is seen as sufficient and no further mitigation is recommended.

GPS Location: S27.21919 E25.94874.

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: Low

Field Ratings: General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as a sufficient recording of the existing structure and it may therefore be demolished of (low significance).

Mitigation: None required.



Figure 6: A view of the firing range structure from the top of the back-stop.



Figure 7: Another view of the site.



Figure 8: Some of the spent ammunition found at the site.

Site 2 - Quarry

This is a deserted quarry, dating to recent times, and has impacted on a portion of the study area. If any archaeological or historical sites or features were present here in the past it would have been severely impacted or destroyed as a result. Some informal dumping of household discard is also visible in the quarry area.

GPS Location: S27.202231 E25.97698.

Cultural Significance: None

Heritage Significance: None

Field Ratings: None

Mitigation: None required.



Figure 9: A view of a section of the quarry. Note the informal dumping.

Sites 3 – 11: Various farming related and other recent structures

Across the study area there is evidence of modern subsistence cattle farming activity. This includes a number of cattle enclosures (kraals) and a possible area where cattle is slaughtered and/or branded. Formal agriculture is represented by the presence of the remains of concrete/cement farm dams/reservoirs, covered in graffiti, with some discard thrown inside. Several broken concrete cattle troughs are also present across the site.

Running parallel to the power lines, and underneath the power lines are the remains of concrete boundary posts. Close to the firing range stands a cement column with an embedded steel dropper. Another one stands a few meters away. They could possibly have been the entrance to the shooting range.

There are patches of exposed bedrock on some sections of the site, and soil ridges that run across the site in other places. Rocks from the bedrock have, in places, been placed at intervals, in straight lines, on top of the soil ridges. This is either the result of recent agriculture (ploughing) or the SADF activities here.

Close to the N12 is a concrete low-level bridge that may have been related to agriculture in the area, or may have been part of an old road.

None of these sites or features are older than 60 years of age and of any cultural or heritage significance and can therefore be demolished once development commences.

GPS Locations: S27.21342 E25.95427 (3); S27.22407 E25.96043 (4); S27.22175 E25.95606 (5); S27.22231 E25.95824 (6); S27.22753 E25.96292 (7); S27.21139 E25.94735 (8); S27.22038 E25.9518 (9); S27.22753 E25.96292 (10); S27.22867 E25.96354 (11)

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: Low

Field Ratings: General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as a sufficient recording of the existing structure and it may therefore be demolished of (low significance).

Mitigation: None required.



Figure 10: Some of the cement dams and troughs in the area. Note the graffiti.



Figure 11: Some of the modern cattle kraals in the area.



Figure 12: One of the cement border posts.



Figure 13: The low-level concrete bridge in the study area.

Sites 12 – 15: Possible Graves

A conversation with an elder of the community, prior to commencing the survey, indicated the possibility of old graves. However he was not able to indicate where these might be located. There are several heaps of "packed" stones in the study area that could potentially be graves (4 in total). Although these graves have not been confirmed, the possibility of low stone packed or unmarked graves in the area needs to be taken into consideration. As part of the social consultation that should be undertaken for the proposed development local inhabitants should be consulted regarding the presence and locality of graves here. Should these turn out to be graves, or if more unknown graves are identified as a result, then mitigation measures will have to be implemented. See could include fencing-off and preserving in situ, or exhumation and relocation after all legal processes have been undertaken.

GPS Location: S27.23255 E25.95846 (12); S27.23050 E25.95947 (13); S27.23064 E25.95914 (14); S27.22851 E25.96332 (15)

Cultural Significance: High if graves

Heritage Significance: High if graves

Field Ratings: Although these features are possibly not graves, the possibility cannot be ruled out. If graves then these graves needs to be either preserved or relocated.

Mitigation: Social consultation. If graves then either preserve in situ or exhume and relocate.



Figure 14: One of the possible graves in the area.

Site 16 – 17: Scattered stone tools

A few individual stone tools were found scattered in the area, mainly in pebbled areas that are being eroded (water washed) out. It is possible that more could be located in the area, but as there is no formal Stone Age site (such as a cave or shelter close by) these tools are out of context and of less significance. The recording done during the assessment is seen as sufficient mitigation. The stone tools found date to the Middle Stone Age.

GPS Location: S27.22352 E25.95952 (16); S27.21718 E25.95156 (17).

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: Low

Field Ratings: General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as a sufficient recording of the existing structure and it may therefore be demolished of (low significance).

Mitigation: None required.



Figure 15: One of the stone tools found in the area.



Figure 16: Another MSA stone tool found in the area.

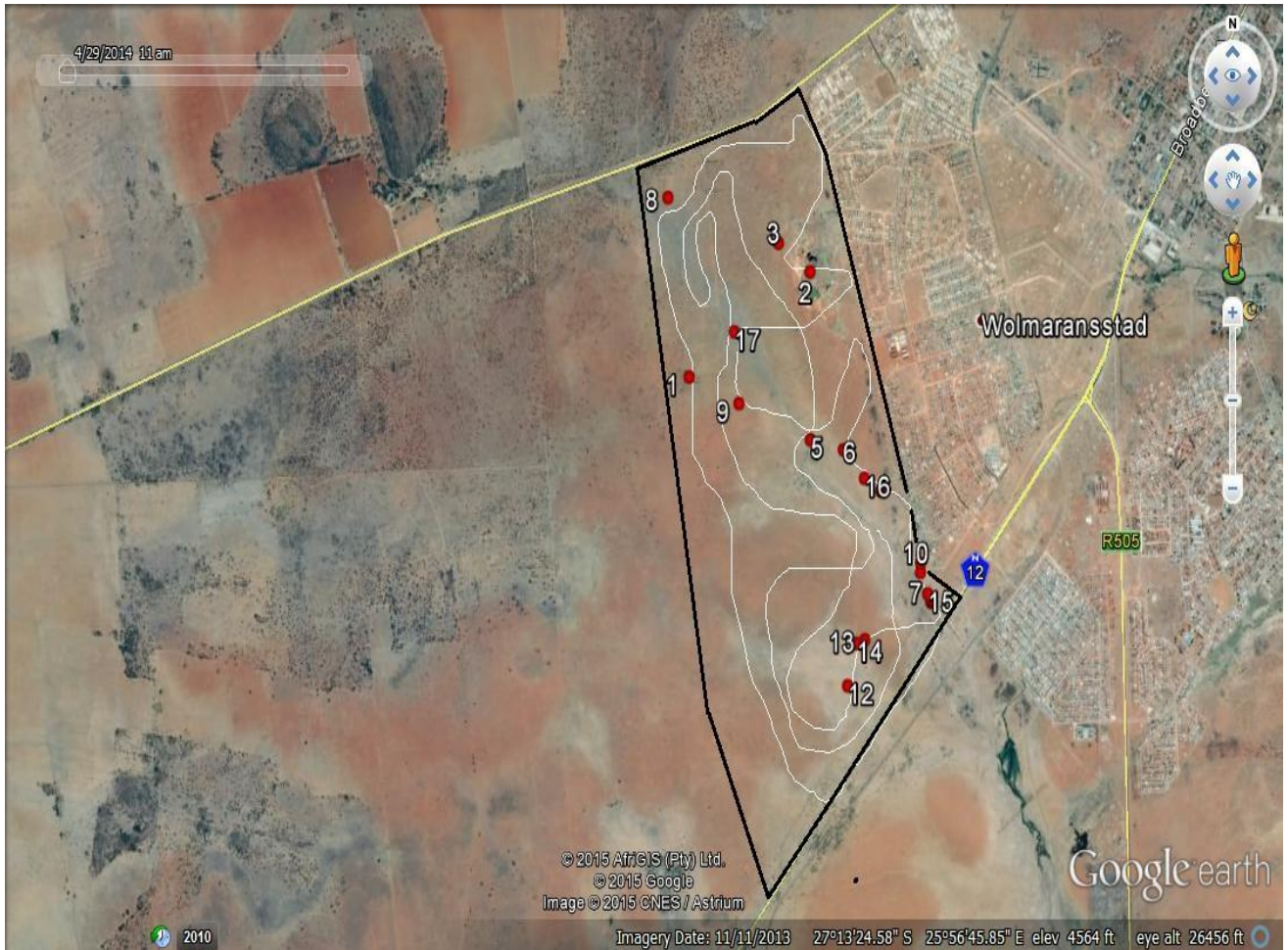


Figure 17: Distribution of sites and track paths followed during assessment (Google Earth 2015).

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the Wolmaransstad Extension 17 Township development, located on the Remaining Extent of portion 2 of the farm Wolmaransstad Town & Townlands 184HO, in Wolmaransstad (Northwest Province), was conducted successfully.

A number of sites and features were identified during the survey, including a defunct old SADF firing range, some recent farming related sites and structures and possible graves, as well as scattered locations of individual MSA stone tools. Besides the stone tools and the graves possibly, none of the other sites or features are older than 60 years of age or of any cultural heritage significance. The graves need to be confirmed through social consultation however, and if these turn out to be graves then they could be either preserved in situ or exhumed and relocated should the development impact on them negatively.

It is therefore recommended that the development be allowed to take place. However, the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is always a possibility. This could include previously unknown and unmarked burial pits. Should any be uncovered during the development process a heritage specialist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of the study area and Heritage Sites distribution: Google Earth 2015

Study Area location – Provided by Maxim Planning Solutions

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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. Document Number 10KDZD01 .

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS:

Site: Means 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: Means a permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: Means a coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Means an Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS/STATEMENTS 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Field ratings:

- National Grade I significance: Should be managed as part of the national estate.
- Provincial Grade II significance: Should be managed as part of the provincial estate.
- Local Grade IIIA: Should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance).
- Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance).
- General protection A (IV A): Site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance).
- General protection B (IV B): Site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance).
- General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as a sufficient recording of the existing structure and it may therefore be demolished of (low significance).

APPENDIX D

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

1. Formal protection:

Formal protection is applicable to the following:

- National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grades I and II
- Protected areas – which is described as an area surrounding a heritage site
- Provisional protection – described as protection for a maximum period of two years
- Heritage registers – listings of grades II and III
- Heritage areas – areas which include more than one heritage site
- Heritage objects – heritage objects include inter alia archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic and books.

2. General protection:

General protection is applicable to:

- Objects protected by the laws of foreign states
- Structures – older than 60 years
- Archaeology, paleontology and meteorites
- Burial grounds and graves
- Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

- Phase 1: Pre-assessment or scoping phase – the establishment of the scope of the project and the terms of reference.
- Phase 2: Baseline assessment – the establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
- Phase 3: Assessment of potential impacts – the identification of sites, assessment of their significance, commenting on the potential impact of the proposed development and recommending mitigation measures or the conservation thereof.
- Phase 4: Letter of recommendation for exemption –submitted in the event that no likelihood exists that any sites will be impacted upon.
- Phase 5: Mitigation or rescue – planning the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
- Phase 6: Compilation of and implementation of a management plan – in rare cases where sites are regarded as of high importance such that development cannot be permitted unconditionally.