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**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HIA FOR THE PROPOSED DERBY EXTENSION 4
TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF
PORTION 25 OF THE FARM RIETFontein 372JQ
IN THE KGETLENGRIVIER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DERBY, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: APAC020/41

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

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Derby Extension Township Development on a portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 25 of the farm Rietfontein 372JQ in the Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality in Derby in the Northwest Province.

The project is conducted under instruction from King & Associates Engineering and Project Managers (Pty) Ltd.

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, and none were identified in the study area during the assessment. 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 proposed development can continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Derby Extension Township Development on a portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 25 of the farm Rietfontein 372JQ in the Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality in Derby in the Northwest Province.

The project is conducted under instruction from King & Associates Engineering and Project Managers (Pty) Ltd.

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, and none were identified in the study area during the assessment.

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 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

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

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

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

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

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

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

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

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

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

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

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

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

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of any study is conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aims 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 detailed 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

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Derby Extension Township Development on a portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 25 of the farm Rietfontein 372JQ in the Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality in Derby in the Northwest Province. The project is conducted under instruction from King & Associates Engineering and Project Managers (Pty) Ltd.

The topography of the study area is in general flat and open, with no real rocky outcrops or ridges present. Grass cover in some sections was relatively dense, while tree cover is fairly limited. The largest part of the study area has been extensively disturbed and developed through informal and more formal residential settlement. Some sections has been heavily disturbed through quarrying, while informal dumping of residential refuse and building rubble also occurs throughout the area. During recent historical times the area would also have been utilized for agricultural purposes. If any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material did occur in the study area in the recent past it would have been heavily disturbed or destroyed to a large degree as a result of the above mentioned activities.

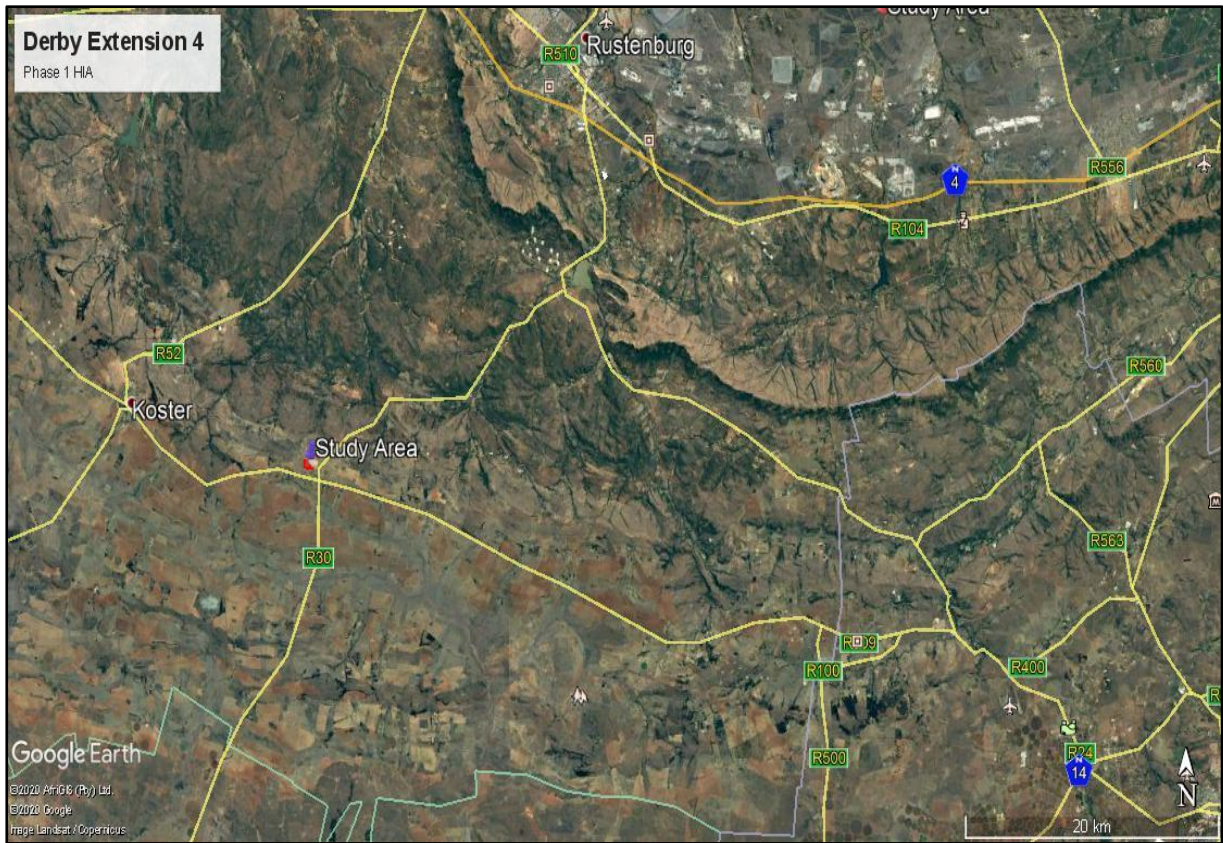


Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2020).



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

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 in the area, although some rock engravings are known to occur in the area around Koster & Rustenburg (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

No Stone Age sites or material (stone tools) were identified in the study area during the assessment. If any are to be found they would more than likely be single, out of context, objects scattered around the 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.

A large number of stonewalled LIA sites are known to exist in the bigger geographical area between Rustenburg and Zeerust (Bergh 1999: 7). According to the work done by Huffman on Iron Age pottery, it is possible that Iron Age sites related to the following industries could be present in the larger area. This is the Uitkomst facies of the Urewe Tradition dating to between AD1650 & 1820; the Olifantspoort facies of the same dating to between AD1500 & 1700; the Madikwe facies also of Urewe (AD1500 – AD1700) and finally the Buispoort facies of Urewe dating to between AD1700 & 1840 (Huffman 2007: 171; 191; 199 & 203).

No Iron Age occurrences were identified in the study area during the assessment.

Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included Coenraad de Buys in 1821 and 1825, David Hume in 1825, Robert Schoon and William

McLuckie in 1827 and 1829 and Dr. Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119).

The first Europeans in the area were travellers, hunters and missionaries such as Schoon & McLuckie and Moffat & Archbell in 1829; Cornwallis Harris in 1836 & Livingstone in 1847 (Berg 1999: 12-13). They were followed by the first Voortekkers after 1844. The town of Derby is named after Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State, and the town had its origins after the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) as a settlement for destitute people. Towards the end of that War, there was a battle between Boer forces and a Scottish Cavalry Regiment in the area, with a cemetery for killed Scottish soldiers located in Derby (www.wikipedia.co.za & www.sa-venues.com). The greater Magaliesberg and Rustenburg area saw much action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). British troops reached Rustenburg on 14 June 1900. Three battles were fought here during the War, being the one at Buffelspoort on 3 December 1900, the one at Nooitgedacht on 13 December 1900 and the one at Vlakfontein on 29 May 1901 (Bergh 1999: 51-52).

The oldest map obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) for the farm Rietfontein 372JQ (Portion 1), dates to 1906 (Document A19934). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.911 and was situated in the Rustenburg District and Zwart Ruggens Ward of the Transvaal Colony. The map indicates that the whole of the original farm was granted by deed to one J.V. Bezuidenhout on the 8th of June 1859. It was first surveyed in May and June of 1895 and again in October 1906. A 1920 map for Portion 25 (CSG Document 10FW5401) shows that it was still numbered as No.911 then and was in the Rustenburg District, Ward of Zwartruggens and Province of Transvaal. Portion 25 was granted to The Derby Estates Ltd. and formally surveyed in March 1920.

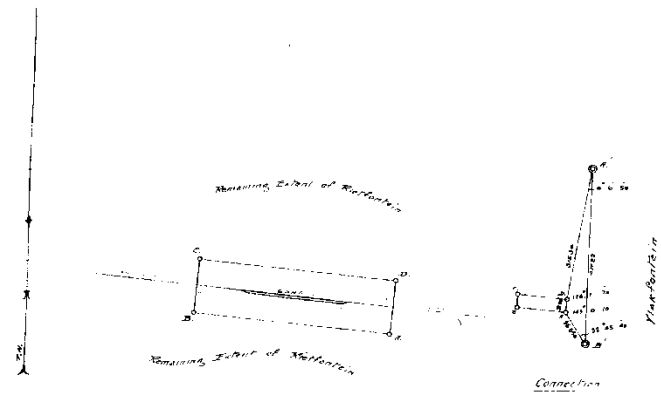
Form C—Diagram Form for a sub-division of a Sub-division

CO-ORDINATES		SIDES		ANGLES	
A.	-3966.928	-	802.136	A B	112.900
B.	-3956.036	-	769.763	B C	32.155
C.	-3923.556	-	717.814	C D	112.800
D.	-3934.828	-	845.247	D A	52.250
A'	-3623.730	-	956.820		
B'	-4040.840	-	927.360		

SG. No. A5241/06
S.G. No. A.

No. 6813 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
Approved: *[Signature]*
Surveyor-General
Surveyor-General's Office,
Pretoria 15 JAN. 1907

This Diagram belongs to the Deed of Transfer No. *1281/03* issued this day in favour of
Deeds Office,
Pretoria
Registrar of Deeds



The above Figure lettered A, B, C, D represents 6 Morgen 41 Square Roods of Land, being the S.R.R. Siting Encroachment of the Farm RIETFONTein N°911 as surveyed by Surveyors Greathead and Schock in May and June 1895 The whole farm was originally granted to J. J. Bredenkamp by Deed of Transfer No. 1281/03, dated 29 June 1893 } Rev. transferred to J. J. Bredenkamp Situated in the District of Rustenburg Ward Zwart Ruggens Transvaal Colony. Bounded as indicated above. The Beacons were pointed out by H. Schutte and have been erected according to law. Surveyed in October 1906 by me Robert H. Williams Government Land Surveyor.

Published by authority—Groot & Sherry, P.O. Box 244, Johannesburg

Figure 3: A 1906 map of Portion 1 of Rietfontein 372JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

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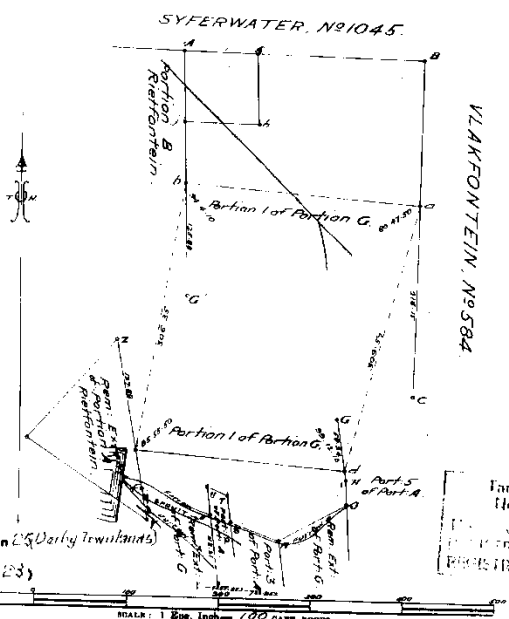
Form B2.—Diagram Form for a Sub-Division of a Farm or portion of a Farm.

S.G. No. A 915/20

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
AB 261.635	A 86 28 40	A - 3613 289 - 675 394
Bc 165.08	B 90 49 10	B - 3623 73 - 939 82
cB 253.62	C 85 45 50	C - 3709 142 - 933 076
bA 150.85	b 96 46 20	b - 3764 103 - 679 651
Area 67 Morgen 537 square Roods		
cd 227.84	c 75 34 10	c - 4066 151 - 635 382
dH 11.01	d 103 21 0	d - 4088 143 - 844 313
HJ 27.17	H 172 13 40	H - 4099 05 - 845 81
JR 82.96	J 119 17 0	J - 4126 22 - 843 83
RS 55.45	R 129 21 20	R - 4166 85 - 793 30
ST 29.94	S 118 22 40	S - 4146 69 - 731 846
TU 25.00	T 237 53 10	T - 4116 977 - 728 167
Ue 31.79	U 302 6 50	U - 4106 390 - 105 820
ef 90.78	e 61 37 20	e - 4137 940 - 704 426
fC 42.92	F 120 12 50	F - 4108 568 - 634 170
Area 22 Morgen 250 square Roods		
	C	- 4004 86 - 928 176
	G	- 4030 435 - 846 3339
	Y	- 4145 69 - 639 98
	Z	- 3939 82 - 607 76
	G'	- 3889 95 - 691 37

Figure A.B.C.H.I.J.		
AB 80.98	A 86 28 40	A - 3613 289 - 675 394
Bc 80.98	B 93 31 20	B - 3616 599 - 758 307
cB 80.98	C 86 28 40	C - 3697 492 - 758 055
bA 80.98	b 93 31 20	b - 3694 947 - 677 1427

Area 10 Morgen 545 square Roods.
 Surveyed for the purpose of registering boundaries of an OUTSPAN.



This register under:
 Now registered under:
 372
 PRASIE ARBEIDING
 REGISTRASIE DIVISION JQ

The above Figures lettered A, B, c, b, & c, d, H, J, R, S, T, U, e, F, represent the boundaries of the Farm of 90 Morgen 187 Square Roods of land, being ~~Portion 2 of Portion G, now known as BEADY,~~ **RIETFontein, No 911,** as appears on Diagram S.G. No. A 706/20 framed by Surveyor G. A. Groathead in February 1920 relating to Deed of Conveyance No. 8106/1920 dated 28.5.20 made in favour of The Derby Estates Ltd situate in the District of RUSTENBURG Ward ZWART RUGGENS Province of Transvaal. Bounded as indicated above. The Beacons were pointed out by B. Levy & G. A. Groathead and have been properly erected according to law by me G. A. Groathead Land Surveyor. Surveyed in March 1920

No. A 915 Examined. The numerical date of this diagram are sufficiently consistent. <i>[Signature]</i> Chief Examiner of Diagrams.	Approved <i>[Signature]</i> Surveyor-General.	This diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. <i>10006/30</i> made this day in favour of Registrar of Deeds. Deeds Office, Pretoria.
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Figure 4: A 1920 map of Portion 25 of Rietfontein 372JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

No historical sites or features were recorded in the study area during the field assessment and none could be identified on any of the maps sourced.

Results of the June 2020 Fieldwork

No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the assessment. The area has been nearly completely transformed from its original landscape in recent years through both informal and more formal settlement activities. Earlier agricultural activities, as well as evident quarrying have also impacted on the area.

Aerial images (Google Earth) of the study area indicates that in 2004 there was still traces of earlier farming, as well as quarrying activities and that residential settlement had not yet encroached into the area. Between 2004 and 2017 this situation stayed fairly similar, but by 2017 the informal settlement of the land had commenced.

If any cultural heritage sites did occur here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result of the activities mentioned above.



Figure 5: Part of the area showing some building rubble.



Figure 6: Another section with informal housing visible.



Figure 7: More informal housing in the area.



Figure 8: Another view of the informal housing in a section of the area.



Figure 9: A section of the study area. Note the relatively dense grass cover here.



Figure 10: Another section with some more formal housing.



Figure 11: Aerial view of study area in 2004. Note the lack of residential settlement & the quarrying activities (Google Earth 2020).



Figure 12: Aerial image of the study area in 2017. Not the start of settlement in the area (Google Earth 2020).

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a 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 aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including informal or unmarked graves & cemeteries) 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 Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Derby Extension Township Development on a portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 25 of the farm Rietfontein 372JQ in the Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality in Derby in the Northwest Province.

The project is conducted under instruction from King & Associates Engineering and Project Managers (Pty) Ltd.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the assessment. The area has been nearly completely transformed from its original landscape in recent years through both informal and more formal settlement activities. Earlier agricultural activities, as well as evident quarrying have also impacted on the area.

Aerial images (Google Earth) of the study area indicates that in in 2004 there was still traces of earlier farming, as well as quarrying activities and that residential settlement had not yet encroached into the area. Between 2004 and 2017 this situation stayed fairly similar, but by 2017 the informal settlement of the land had commenced.

If any cultural heritage sites did occur here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result of the activities mentioned above.

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 proposed Derby Extension 4 Township Development should therefore be allowed continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of study area location and footprint: Google Earth 2020.

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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.

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.

www.wikipedia.co.za & www.sa-venues.com.

Chief Surveyor General Database (www.csg.dla.gov.za): Document No: (1) A19934 & (2) 10FW5401.

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.