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

**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HIA FOR THE PROPOSED
JOUBERTON EXTENSION 31 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT
ON PORTIONS 8 & 32 OF NOOITGEDACHT 429IP AND A PORTION OF
PORTION 100 OF THE FARM NOOITGEDACHT 434IP
CITY OF MATLOSANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: APAC021/02

by:

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January 2021

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser' or similar, written in a cursive style.

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed Township Establishment (Jouberton Extension 31) on Portions 8 & 32 of the farm Nooitgedacht 429IP and a Portion of Portion 100 of the farm Nooitgedacht 434IP. The project is conducted on instruction from MXN Development Construction CC. The development is surrounded by existing Township developments in the area, while a large part of the survey area is already covered by informal settlement. The study area is situated in the City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp) Local Municipality of the Northwest Province.

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 was identified during the physical assessment in January 2021. 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 Township Establishment should be allowed to 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 (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed Township Establishment (Jouberton Extension 31) on Portions 8 & 32 of the farm Nooitgedacht 429IP and a Portion of Portion 100 of the farm Nooitgedacht 434IP. The project is conducted on instruction from MXN Development Construction CC. The development is surrounded by existing Township developments in the area, while a large part of the survey area is already covered by informal settlement. The study area is situated in the City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp) Local Municipality of the Northwest Province.

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 was identified during the physical assessment in January 2021.

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 or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

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

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

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

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

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

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

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

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

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

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while 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 (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed Township Establishment (Jouberton Extension 31) on Portions 8 & 32 of the farm Nooitgedacht 429IP and a Portion of Portion 100 of the farm Nooitgedacht 434IP. The project is conducted on instruction from MXN Development Construction CC. The development is surrounded by existing Township developments in the area, while a large part of the survey area is already covered by informal settlement.

The topography of the study area is in general flat and open, with no rocky outcrops or ridges occurring. The study area itself was utilized in the past for agricultural purposes while cattle grazing were also practiced here. The area around and bordering the proposed developments consists of existing Township/Residential Settlements and as a result the original character of the area has been extensively altered in recent years. The study and development footprint itself is basically covered by informal settlement structures that have impacted on the area. If any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been majorly disturbed or destroyed as a result of these activities.



Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2021).

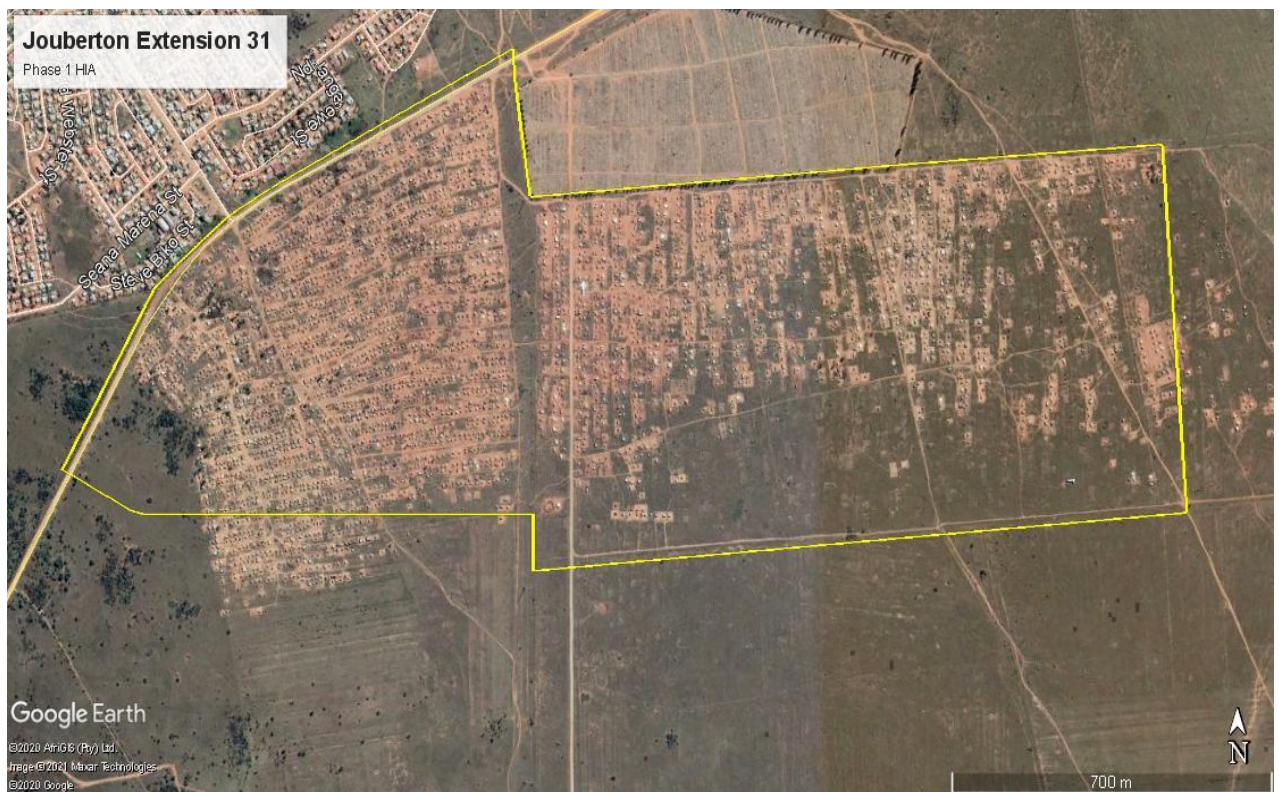


Figure 2: Closer view of study and development area (Google Earth 2021).

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in basically into three periods. 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).

According to Bergh there are no known Stone Age sites close to Klerksdorp, although a number of rock engraving sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

No Stone Age sites, features or material were found in the study area during the assessment. If any were to be found it would most likely be single out of context stone tools or small scatters.

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) 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.

There are no known EIA/MIA sites in the area, although there are some Late Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area north and west of the town (Bergh 1999: 6-7). One such site is Palmietfontein (around 30km north of the town), excavated in 1975 by D.A.White. In an article on this work it is also indicated that the area north of Klerksdorp is relatively rich in terms of Late Iron Age sites, and that the Rolong capital of Thabeng lies within this area.

Based on the research by Huffman it is possible that sites related to the so-called Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to around AD1500-1700, and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD1700-1840) could possibly be found in the area ((Huffman 2007: 207). No Iron Age sites, features or cultural material was found during the assessment of the area.

No Iron Age sites or material were identified in the study area during the assessment.

The historical age generally starts with the first recorded oral histories in an area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest traveller through this area was Cornwallis Harris in 1836, followed by missionaries and the Voortrekkers (Bergh 1999: 13-14).

According to Wikipedia the town was founded in 1837 when the Voortrekkers settled on the banks of the Schoonspruit which flows through the town. The more prominent of the first settlers was C.M. du Plooy who claimed a large farm called Elandsheuvel. He gave plots of land and communal grazing rights on this farm to other Voortrekkers in return for their labor in building a dam and an irrigation canal. This collection of smallholdings was later given the name of Klerksdorp in honor of the first landdrost (magistrate) of the area, Jacob de Clerq.

In August 1886 gold was discovered in the Klerksdorp district by M.G. Jansen van Vuuren as well as on the Witwatersrand, which lies about 160 km to the east. As a consequence, thousands of fortune-seekers descended on the small village, turning it into a town with 70 taverns and even a stock exchange of its own. However, the nature of the gold reef demanded expensive and sophisticated equipment to mine and extract the gold, causing the majority of diggers to move away in the late 1890s and leading to a decline in the gold mining industry.

During the Second Boer War (1899-1902), heavy fighting occurred in the area, which also housed a large concentration camp. The most famous of the battles around Klerksdorp, is that of the Battle of Ysterspruit during which the Boers under General Koos de la Rey achieved a great victory. On April 11, 1902, the Battle of Rooiwal, the last major engagement of the war, was fought near Klerksdorp during which a Boer charge was beaten off by entrenched British troops. The graves of the victims of the British Concentration Camps near Klerksdorp are located in the old cemetery just outside of town.

Klerksdorp was connected by rail to Krugersdorp on 3 August 1897 and to Kimberley in 1906. The gold mining industry was revived by large mining companies in 1932, causing the town to undergo an economic revival, which accelerated after World War II.

The above information was obtained from www.wikipedia.org.

The oldest map that could be obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) for the farm Nooitgedacht 434IP (for Portion 2) dates to 1905 (**SG Diagram No.A 5002/1905**). It shows that the farm was then located in the District of Potchefstroom (Later Klerksdorp) in the Transvaal Colony. The whole of the farm was originally granted to J.M, J.M & D.S.P.G. Koekemoer on the 13th of October 1855. The portion was surveyed on behalf of a number of individuals in November 1904. The Portion 100 (a portion of Portion 2) map dates to 1972 (**Document 10JPQS01**) and shows it was surveyed between October and December 1958 and again in December 1971. The oldest map for Nooitgedacht 429IP dates to 1895 (Document 1038L701). The farm was then numbered as No.56 and was located in the Klerksdorp District, Ward of Schoonspruit of the old Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Z.A.R). The farm was surveyed in September 1893 for the owner B.H. Swart.

No historical sites or features are indicated on any of these maps.

No. 6191 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.

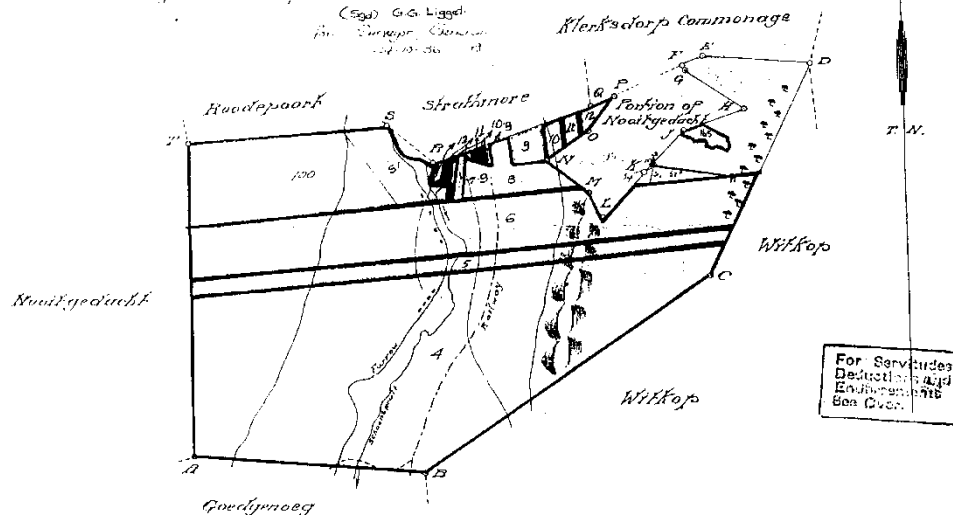
A. Lawrence Edwards
 Receiver of Diagrams,
 Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria. 25 NOV. 1908

W. A. J. Williams
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Pretoria, 8 MAR 1906
Published in Government Gazette No. 358
dated 1 DEC 1905

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FOR DEDUCTIONS SEE OVER

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in extent 3680 Morgen 0 Square Rods of Land, situate in the District of BRUNSWICK
 Ward Lower Schoon Spruit Transvaal Colony, and bounded as indicated above.

The whole firm was originally granted to J.M., J.M. (son), D.S. & G. Koekemoer dated the 13th day of October 1888.

The Hengsten were printed out by H. L. M. Leibbrandt

Due notice of this survey has been given to all adjoining land owners, and the benches have been erected according to law.

Submitted on behalf of J. Edwin Nesher, M. Campbell, P. F. L. V. K. and others in Novbr 1904

N. J. v. Wueren, M. W. Koekinger, J. P. v. Wueren
 Esfate late D. J. v. Merve G. L. v. d. Harne,
 G. P. v. Wueren, H. J. Koeko
 C. H. v. Westhuis, P. J. Boekhorst, J. P. v. Wueren,
 and Esfate late A. J. Geermann & S. v. Wueren
 and H. D. Koke

13

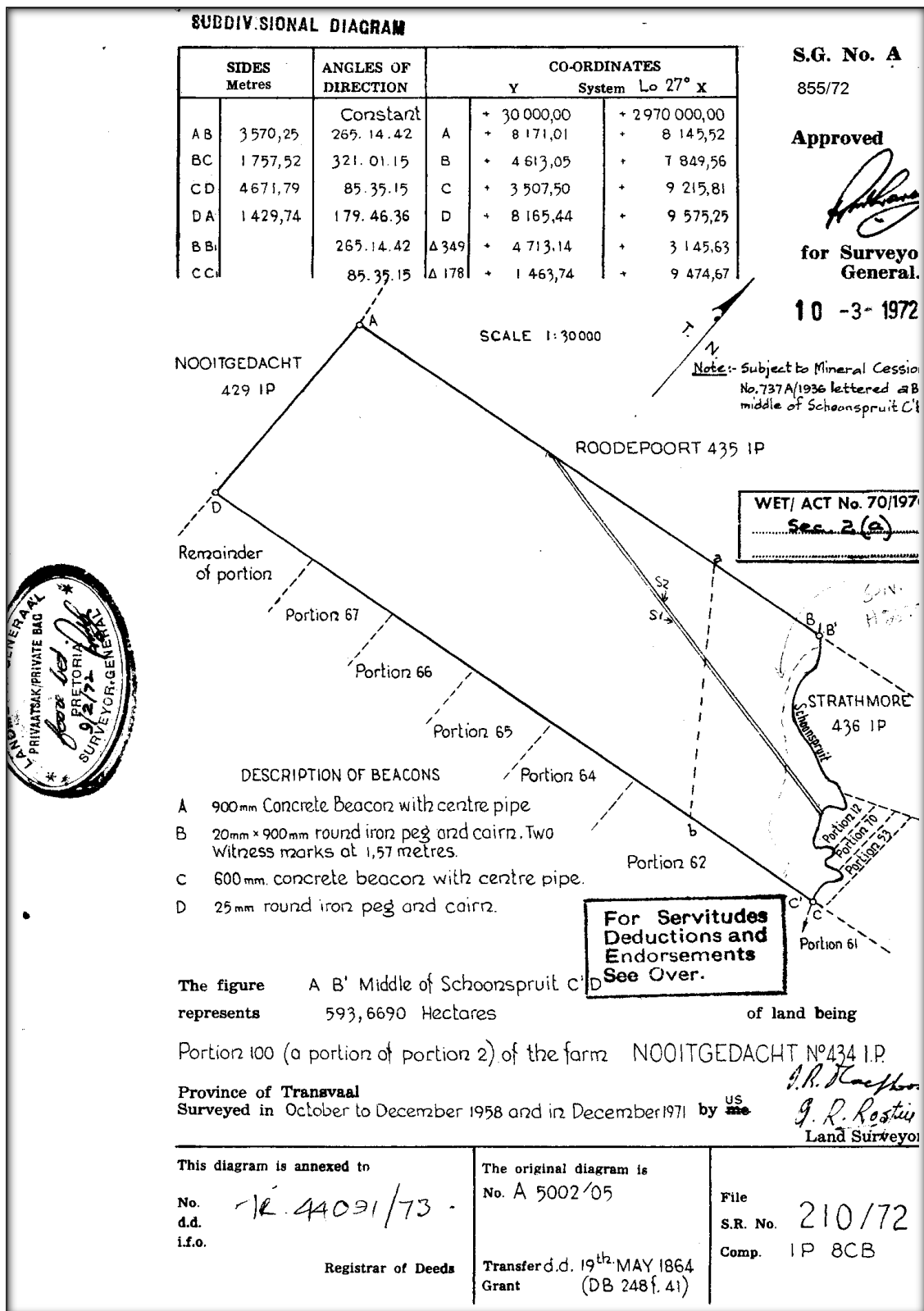
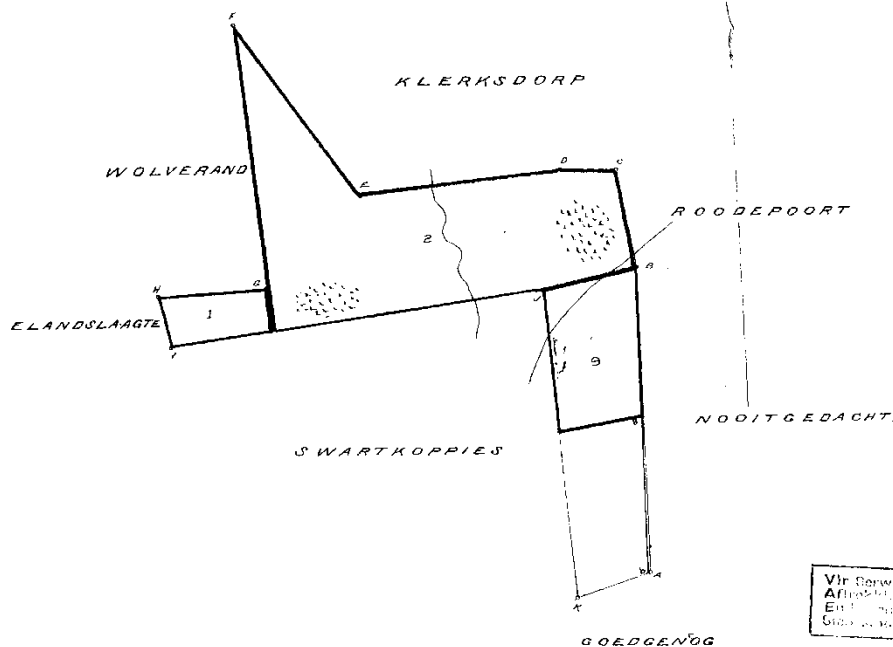


Figure 4: A 1972 map of Portion 100 of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

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I	+ 240,78
J	+ 244,28
K	+ 249,24

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De bakens zijn aangemerkt door *Lieutenant Commissie en liggendaar* en zijn behoorlijk opgericht volgens met
Van deze meting is volgens met aan de aanwezige grondenaren kennis gegeven. (16 Dec 1864)

Afstand van het Bosje. *Nieuwsdorp.* omtrent 5 mijlen.

Gemeten door B. H. Swart.

in Sept.

Fig. 3

door mij:

Mr. Andrew Sandmeyer

No. 3029. Gedyktheit. De zijden heeken en Grootte van
deze kunst zijn onbegrijpelijk. Num. 3030.

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Sandmeter-Generaal.

Landmeter-Generaal.
Landmeter-Generaal's Kantoor, 17 Dec 1895

Landmeter-Generaals Kantoor,

12. Franklin

Reprinted in "Statisticon," No. 502, Nov. 18, No. 25

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Figure 5: 1895 map of Nooitgedacht 429IP (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the January 2021 Fieldwork

No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) nature, origin or significance was identified and recorded in the study area during the field assessment. The area has been heavily impacted and disturbed in the recent past by agricultural and current ongoing residential and related activities. This includes large-scale informal settlement over the largest portion of the study and development footprint.

If any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result. Earlier aerial images of the area (Google Earth) shows that in 2011 was still nearly entirely under agricultural fields, while by 2018 informal settlement had started encroaching into the area.



Figure 6: Only small sections of the study area has not been covered by informal settlement yet.



Figure 7: Informal housing covers most of the area.



Figure 8: Another view of some of the informal settlement.



Figure 9: Another view of the area. Eskom powerlines has also impacted on the study area, while the concrete wall of a municipal cemetery located to the north and north east of the area is also visible.

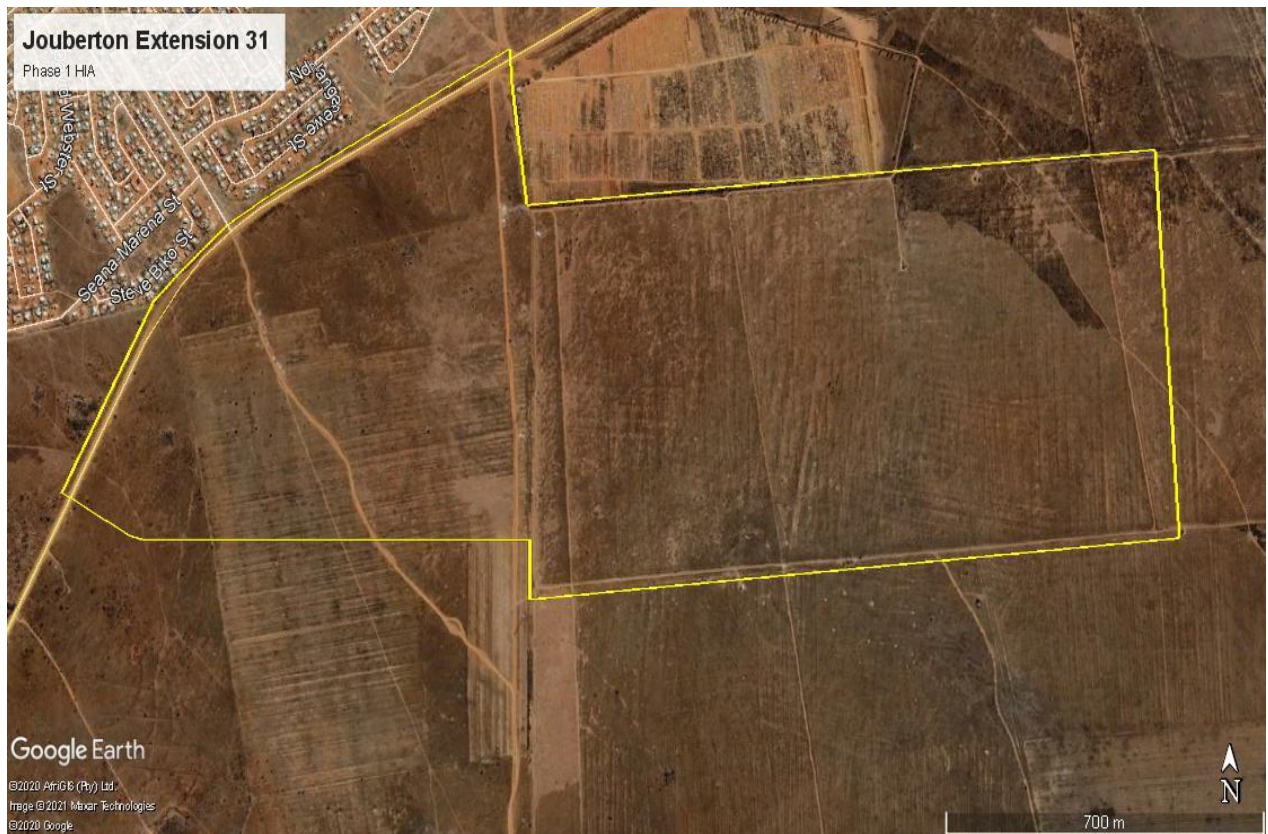


Figure 10: Aerial view of the study & development footprint. Note the ploughed fields (Google Earth 2021).

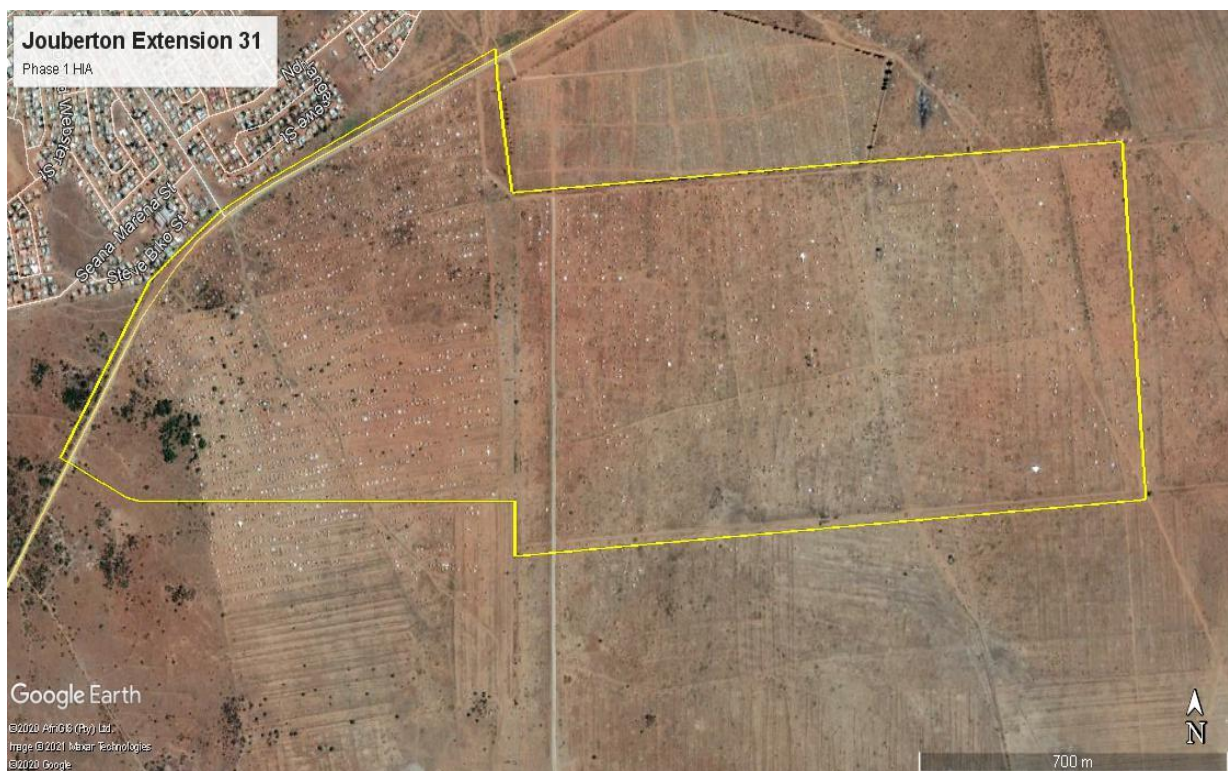


Figure 11: By 2018 informal settlement had started to encroach onto the study area (Google Earth 2021)

Based on the physical assessment of the area, as well as aerial images, from a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed Jouberton Extension 31 Township Establishment can therefore be allowed to continue.

It should however 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 aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (incl. graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed Township Establishment (Jouberton Extension 31) on Portions 8 & 32 of the farm Nooitgedacht 429IP and a Portion of Portion 100 of the farm Nooitgedacht 434IP. The project is conducted on instruction from MXN Development Construction CC. The development is surrounded by existing Township developments in the area, while a large part of the survey area is already covered by informal settlement. The study area is situated in the City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp) Local Municipality of the Northwest Province.

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 was identified during the physical assessment in January 2021. The area has been heavily impacted and disturbed in the recent past by agricultural and current ongoing residential and related activities. This includes large-scale informal settlement over the largest portion of the study and development footprint.

If any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result.

Based on the physical assessment of the area, as well as aerial images, from a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed Jouberton Extension 31 Township Establishment can therefore be allowed to continue.

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.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of study area location and footprint: Google Earth 2021.

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

www.wikipedia.org

Chief Surveyor General Database (www.csg.dla.gov.za): Documents (1) SG Diagram No. A. 5002/1905 & (2) 10JPQS01 (3) 1038L701.

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.