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**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON PLOT 20, 194 VON WILLICH ROAD, ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF
PORTION 79 OF ZWARTKOP 356JR, CLUBVIEW, GAUTENG**

For:

***Landmark Planning
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CENTURION
0046***

REPORT: APAC014/55

by:

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SUMMARY

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Landmark Planning to undertake an assessment of structures on the Remaining Extent of Portion 79 of the farm Zwartkop 356JR located on Plot 20, 194 Von Willich Street in Clubview, Gauteng. The aims of the assessment were to determine the heritage significance (if any) of the homestead and other structures that are located here and to provide recommendations in terms of the way forward. The establishment of a new residential township called Clubview Extension 114 is proposed.

Very little historical information on the specific property and the structures on it (including the main homestead) could be obtained from archival and other historical sources. However, the physical assessment of the main house did reveal some elements that point to the house being older than 60 years of age. However, recent changes and additions have significantly altered its heritage significance. Furthermore, if any other archaeological & historical sites, features or objects had existed on the property in the past, these would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed in the recent past. This document looks at the findings of both the background research and physical assessment. A number of mitigation measures are proposed.

Finally, based on the assessment, from a Heritage perspective, the demolition of the current structures on the property is not a problem, and the proposed development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the recommendations put forward at the end of this document.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Landmark Planning to undertake an assessment of structures on the Remaining Extent of Portion 79 of the farm Zwartkop 356JR located on Plot 20, 194 Von Willich Street in Clubview, Gauteng. The aims of the assessment were to determine the heritage significance (if any) of the homestead and other structures that are located here and to provide recommendations in terms of the way forward. The establishment of a new residential township called Clubview Extension 114 is proposed.

Very little historical information on the specific property and the structures on it (including the main homestead) could be obtained from archival and other historical sources. However, the physical assessment of the main house did reveal some elements that point to the house being older than 60 years of age. However, recent changes and additions have significantly altered its heritage significance. Furthermore, if any other archaeological & historical sites, features or objects had existed on the property in the past, these would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed in the recent past.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Assess the heritage significance of existing structures located on this land parcel for the purposes of application for demolition
2. 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 the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4 Documentation

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Application was made on behalf of Hadley's Corner CC, in terms of the provisions of Section 96(1)(a) of the Town-Planning and Townships Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance 15 of 1986), for the establishment of a township on the Remainder of Portion 79 of the farm Zwartkop, 356-JR to be known as Clubview Extension 114.

The purpose of the application is to establish a mixed-use development consisting of two erven (to be consolidated)- zoned "Business 4" including Places of Instruction and Dwelling-units, subject to certain proposed conditions.

The study area is situated in an urban setting on old agricultural holdings, and has been extensively disturbed and developed from a residential point of view in recent historical times. Besides the main homestead on the property there are a number of other subsidiary structures related to the house located here as well. The focus of the assessment was the main house and related structures, although the remaining open land was also scrutinized for the possible presence of earlier historical and archaeological remains. None were however identified.

LOCALITY MAP

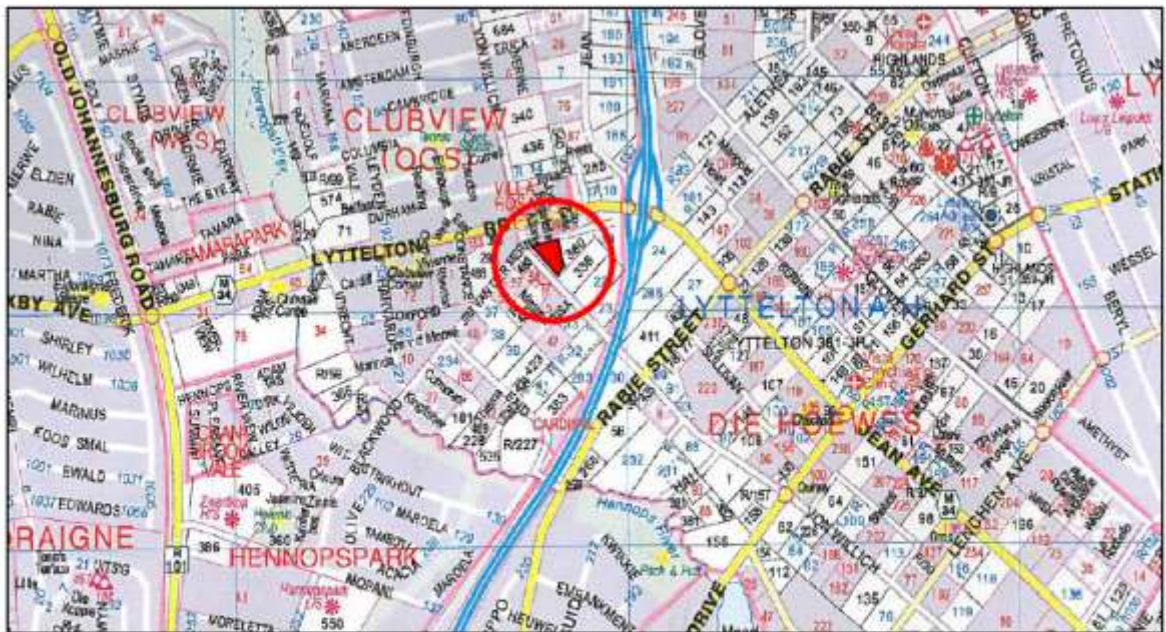


Figure 1: Location map of development (courtesy Landmark Planning).

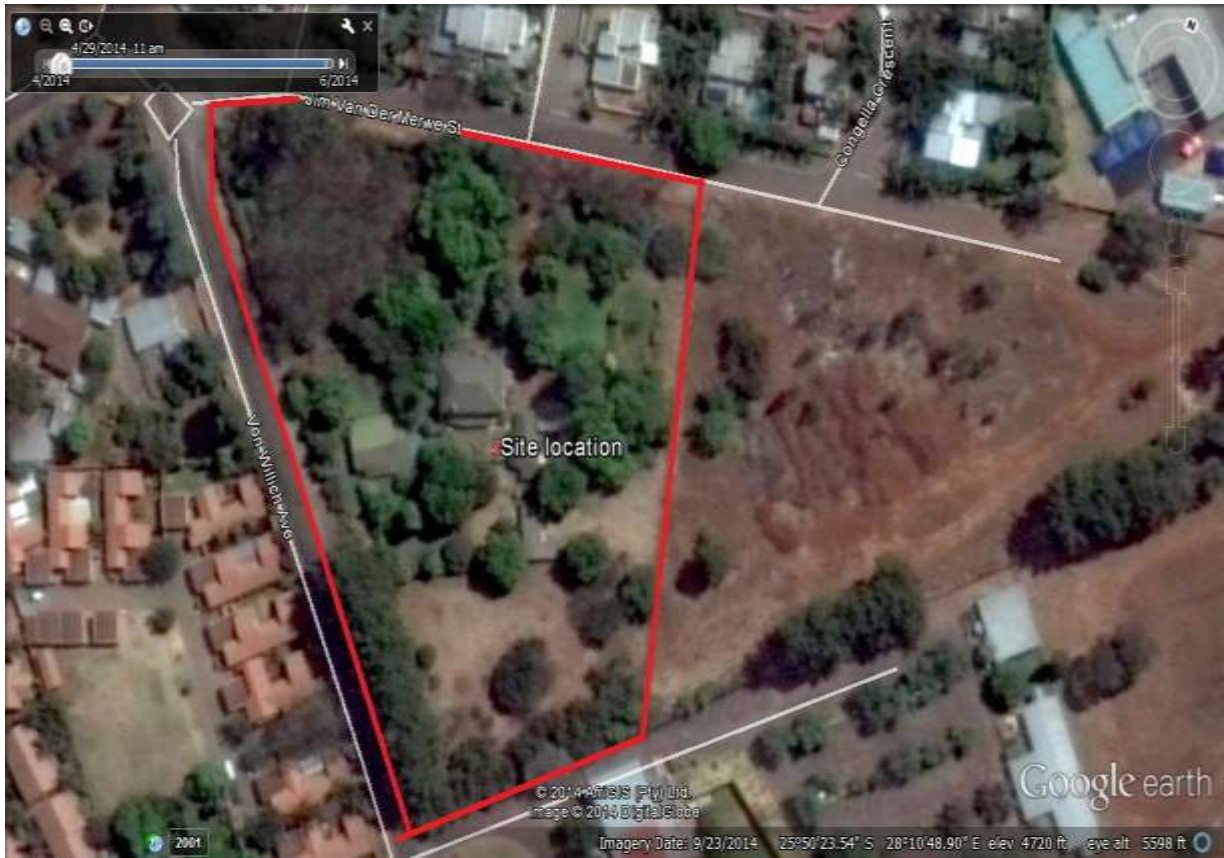


Figure 2: Closer aerial view of study area (in red). Note the main house & various other outbuildings (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 3: A view of the main house.



Figure 4: A view of a section of the property showing some of the other buildings.



Figure 5: Another view of a section of the property that is open and not built up.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithics (or stone) was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is important to note that these 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).

Although there is a known Later Stone Age site located at Zwartkops, no sites or artifacts are present in the study area. The closest known other Stone Age sites are those of the well-known Early Stone Age site at Wonderboompoort and a number of sites in the Magaliesberg area (Bergh 1999: 4). If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools. Urbanization over the last 150 years or so would have destroyed any evidence if indeed it did exist.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

No Early Iron Age sites are known in the larger geographical area of Pretoria, while Later Iron Age sites do occur in the Pretoria area (Bergh 1999: 7). The closest known LIA sites are at Silver Lakes and near Mamelodi on the farm Hatherley (Van Schalkwyk et.al 1996). These sites are related to the Manala Ndebele (Bergh 1999: 10) who was present in the area at the time when the first Europeans arrived here during the mid-19th century.

The properties and some of the structures located on it belong to the last period. The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first Europeans to move through and into the area were the groups of Schoon and McLuckie and the missionaries Archbell and Moffat in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12). They were followed by others such as Andrew Smith (1835), Cornwallis Harris (1836) and David Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 and Pretoria was established in 1855 (Bergh 1999: 14-17).

Old maps obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (CSG) provide some information on the farm and property. Two 1876 maps show that the farm was originally granted by deeds in around 1856/7 to C.I.Erasmus (eastern section) and R.E.Erasmus (western section) and surveyed in 1875/6 (CSG Documents 10HJC801 & 10HJCL01). A 1935 map of the specific property shows that it was granted by deed in 1856 and was surveyed in 1935. No structures or any other features are shown on this map and it is therefore possible that the house and structures currently located here post-date this time (CSG Document 10304520).

10944/1876

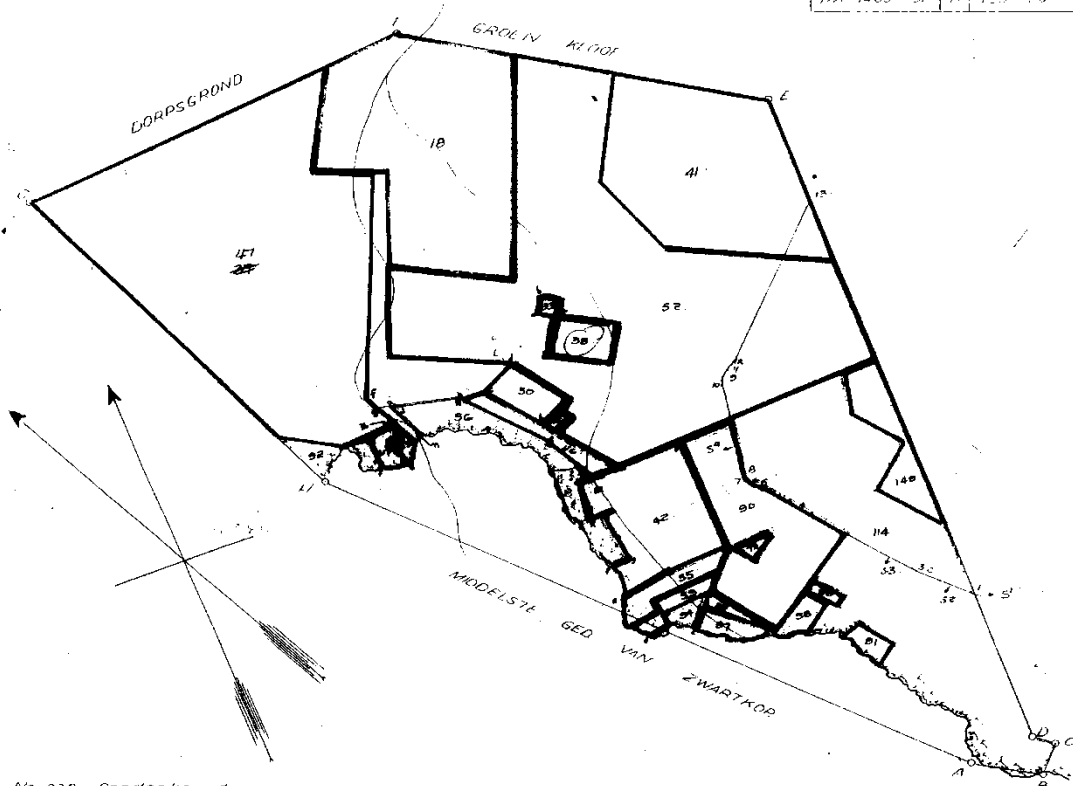
Gezien volgens Art 8 den
Instruktie voor den Landmeter-
Generaal
(Gen) Meentjies
Staatspresident
Skeerwermers Kantoor
Pretoria 9 Mei 1876

WAPPE KOPPE

LANDMETER-GENEREAAL
PRETORIA

28. i. 1951

Streken		Hoeken	
AB	130 72	A	112° 59' 20
BC	78 12	B	87 50 20
CD	46 12	C	83 56 50
DE	1574 02	D	225 52 30
EF	782 81	E	122 25 0
FG	867 50	F	141 18 50
GH	902 48	G	73 20 30
HA	1285 00	H	119 26 0



No 238 Goedgekeurd.
L.G. Kantoor
Pretoria Dec 6th 1875
H.M. Anderson
Wd Land Gen.

Restant
GEKANSELLEER/CANCELLED.
ged 253
Mets kaart L.G. No. 1875
See Diagram S.G. No. A. 554/93
See Certificate of Consolidated/Annexed Title. 19436/85
3/8
Moore.
de Landmeter-Generaal (for Surveyor-General)
13 A 65

Tais geregistreer onder ;
Now registered under ;
No. 356
REGISTRASIE AFDELING
REGISTRATION DIVISION JR

For Servitudes
De jure in aad
Easements
See Title



De bovenstaande figuur A-H vertegenwoordig de oostelyke gedeelte van
ZWARTKOP No. 476
bevattende 2702 morges 120 verkant Roeden (5719 32 Engelsche Acres).
Gelegen in het distrikt Pretoria Z.A. Republiek grenzende als
hierboven vermeld.

De bakens zijn aangewezen door den eigenaar en de plaats is
opgemeten voor den Heer C.I. Erasmus. Dit metzelle is gerechtig (volgens smyd
brieffen da 29 Maart 1857) tot een derde gedeelte van het rivier water

door mij
(Gen) Jos Bronks
Gouvts. Landmeter
Transvaal en Natal
T.P.E. (P.T.A. REGION)

Afstand van het dorp Pretoria
Omtrent 3/4 uur te paard.

Figure 6: 1876 map of eastern section of Zwartkop farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

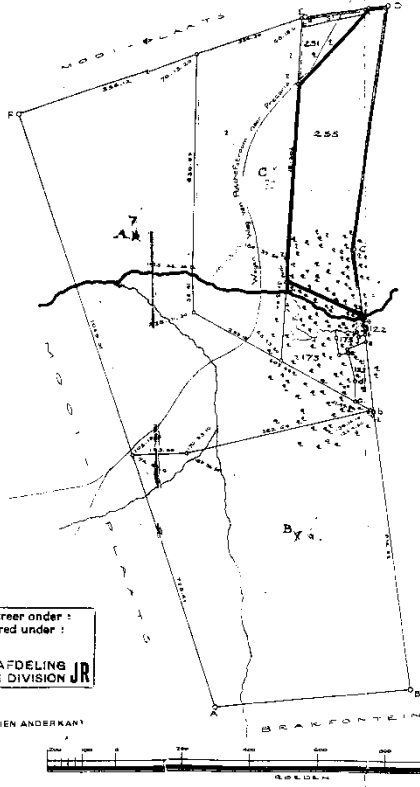
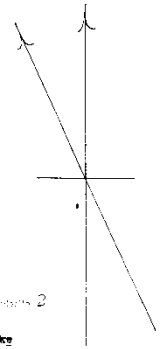
Registered under No. 476

356 JR

10540/1876

WARE KOPIE
 LANDMETINGSGENERAAL
 PRETORIA
 18.9.1965

ZIJDEN		HOKKEN	
AB	576,31	A	102,45,20
BC	1307,15	B	88,37,50
CD	728,36	C	198,33,0
DE	243,42	D	75,2,20
EF	808,00	E	168,47,50
FA	1848,32	F	90,13,40



★ Niet bekend as Oude 2

Bovenstaande Figuur A - F vertegenwoordigt het Westelyke gedeelte van de plaats genaamd
ZWARTKOP 476
 bevattende 255 Morgen 438 Vkt. Roeden = (5407,20 engche. Acres). Gelegen aan het Transport weg van Pretoria naar P.O.Stroom in het District PRETORIA wijk uitwatersrand Z.A.A., en grenzende al hierboven vermeld.

De bakens zyn aangewezen door den Eigenaar en de plaats is geneten voor den heer A.E.Erasmus. Dit gedeelte is gewettigd (volgens synel brieven van 29 Maars 1857 en 6de Mei 1875) tot een derde gedeelte van het Rivier - water

Afstand van het Dons Pretoria omtrent $\frac{3}{4}$ uren te paard. door mij (get.) Jos. Brooks.

Gouvernements Landmeter, Transvaal en Natal.

No. 219 Goedgekeurd.	Gezien volgens Art. 5. Instructie voor den Landmeter-Generaal.	This diagram relates to the Transfer made this 15 day of September 1856 in favour of Rasmus Slardus Erasmus.
L.S.Kantoor, Pretoria. 6th Dec. 1875.	(get.) Thos. Burgers. Staatspresident.	(sgd.) Geo. Denoon. Asst. Registrar.
(get.) H.W. Anderson. Md. Landr. Genl.	Gouvts. Kantoor, Pretoria 9 Mei 1876.	Deeds Office, Pretoria. 12 3 76.

Tans geregistreer onder :
 Now registered under :
 No. 356
REGISTRASIE AFDELING JR
 REGISTRATION DIVISION JR

VIN AFTREKKINGS SIEN ANDERKANT

Figure 7: 1876 map of western section of Zwartkop farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Diagram Form for a farm or portion of a farm.

S.G. No. A. 388

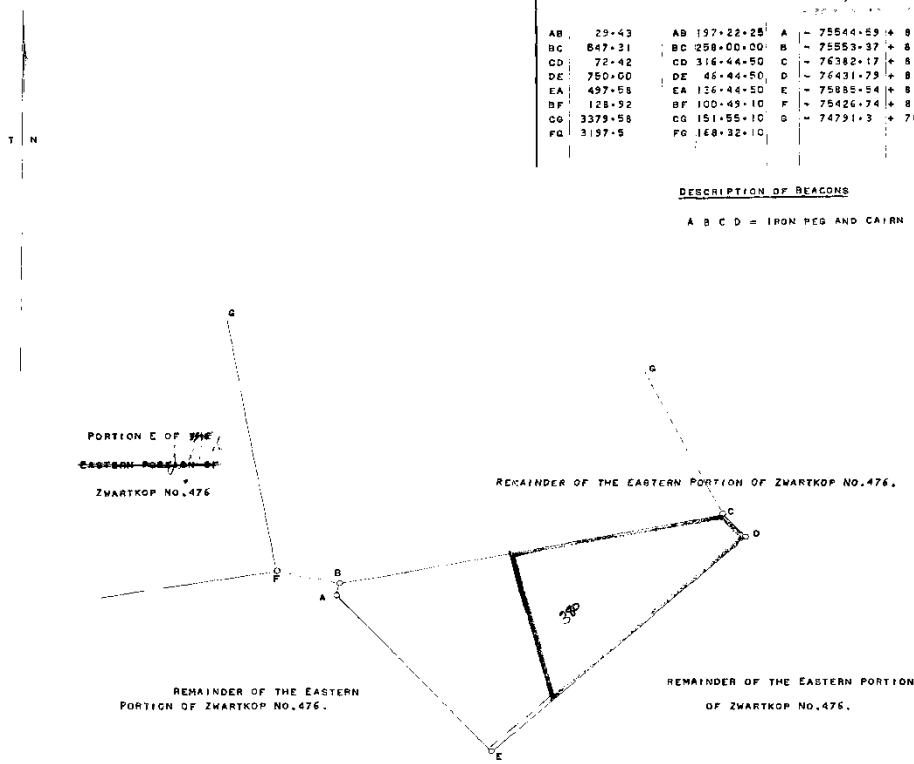
Approved

[Signature]
 ALVIN Surveyor General.
 25 MAR 1936

SIDES Cape Feet	ANGLES DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES.	
		System	
AB 29.43	AB 197°22'25"	A	- 75544.59 + 81357.82
BC 647.31	BC 258°00'00"	B	- 75553.37 + 81529.73
CD 72.42	CD 316°44'50"	C	- 76382.17 + 81153.57
DE 750.60	DE 45°44'50"	D	- 76431.75 + 81206.32
EA 427.55	EA 126°44'50"	E	- 75885.54 + 81720.23
FB 128.92	FB 100°45'10"	F	- 75426.74 + 81305.53
CG 3379.58	CG 151°55'10"	G	- 74791.3 + 78171.8
FG 3197.5	FG 168°32'10"		

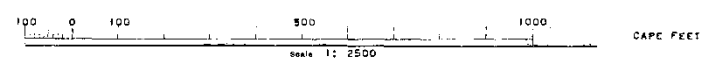
DESCRIPTION OF BEACONS

A B C D = IRON PEG AND CAIRN



* New known as Portion 79
 (Portion of Portion 7)

386
 DIVISION JR



The figure A B C D E represents
2.5997 MORGEN of land called * PORTION U OF THE EASTERN PORTION of the farm
ZWARTKOP N O. 476
 situate in the DISTRICT of PRETORIA PROVINCE of TRANSVAAL
 Surveyed in NOVEMBER, 1935 by me [Signature]
 Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to Deed of No. _____ dated _____ in favour of _____ Registrar of Deeds.	The original diagram is No. _____ annexed to Deed of Grant No. _____ dated 15.9.1935 In favour of _____	S.G. File No. <u>193 1244</u>
		Survey Records No. _____ Compilation No. <u>4.0/140</u> Lat. South <u>25°50'</u> Long. East <u>28°9'</u> <u>50-7-1936</u>

P.S. IPTA REGION, J.R. 14-14

Published by authority—Graham & Sharpe, P.L., Box 2404 Johannesburg-6.0.10

Figure 8: 1935 map of study area (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Site Assessment

Although the site assessment focused mainly on the main homestead and other structures on the property, the aim was also to try and determine if there are any earlier archaeological or historical sites, features or artifacts located here. None were identified however, and if any did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or completely destroyed by recent historical developments and agricultural activities.

The assessment of the main house and associated outbuildings clearly showed that most of the structures are recent developments and not older than 60 years of age and therefore not significant from a heritage point of view. No information on the history of the homestead could be found in archival sources and it was therefore difficult to determine its age and historical significance. The main house does contain a number of features that could be older than 60 years of age – such as the pressed metal ceilings in many of the rooms, but there have been many changes and additions to the original structure in recent years that renders it from a historical point of view less significant. Modern flooring, kitchen and bathrooms, as well as other features indicate large-scale changes and additions to a homestead that could have dated from an earlier historical period.

Based on the assessment it is recommended that the development be allowed to continue and that the demolition of the structures on the property can be undertaken once the required demolition permits have been applied for and issued. In order for the permits to be applied for a Public Participation process has to be implemented. This will entail the erection of Site Notices at the property indicating the intention of the developer to do so and asking input from relevant Interested & Affected Parties, as well as advertising in local newspapers. Should there be no objections after the required time period for these notices has passed then the permits can be applied for. Any additional information on the history of the property and homestead that could possibly come forward during the Public Participation period will also then be considered in the final decision regarding the demolition process.

GPS Location: S25.84037 E28.17988

Cultural Significance: Low - Medium

Heritage Significance: None

Field Ratings: Not older than 60 years of age, although certain features could predate 1954

Mitigation: Public Participation process. Application for Demolition Permit.



Figure 9: Modern brick structure on the property.



Figure 10: Another outbuilding (garage).



Figure 11: A view of the back of the main house. This possibly functioned as an entrance at some time. The feature could be older than 60 years of age and one of the only remaining features from the original homestead.



Figure 12: A view of the back of the main house.



Figure 13: A view of a section of the front of the house. The section with the wooden framing is a modern addition.



Figure 14: An example of the pressed metal ceilings found in the house. Many of the rooms has this, with each room having a different pattern.



Figure 15: Another room with pressed ceilings. Although these features could be older than 60 years of age, modern renditions are known to exist.



Figure 16: A view of one of two hearths in the house. This a more modern one that could have replaced the original one (see next figure). This a Megamaster type fire-place.



Figure 17: Location of what could have been the original hearth. This has now been closed-up.



Figure 18: Modern wood-flooring in the house.



Figure 19: Modern tiling and bathrooms.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the assessment of the structures on the remaining extent of portion 79 of the farm Zwartkop 356JR, located in Clubview, Gauteng, has been completed successfully. The establishment of the Clubview Extension 141 Township on the property is being proposed.

What made the assessment of the main homestead and related structures difficult is the lack of historical information in the archival and literary records. However, based on old maps obtained it is clear that the original farm was granted by deed to members of the Erasmus family in the late 1850's and surveyed in around 1875/76. A 1935 map indicated that the specific property where the study site is located were surveyed in that year, and with no structures shown on this map it is possible to say that the structures situated here now certainly post-dates this time. Most, if not all, of the outbuildings on the property seems to be less than 60 years of age and is therefore insignificant. Although certain features in the main house, such as the pressed ceilings, could be older than 60 years of age, there have been many changes and additions to the structure in recent years. It is therefore also seen as historically insignificant. However, should additional information on the history and significance of the property be obtained during the recommended Public Participation process for the obtaining of demolition permits, then the assessment of the structure can be re-evaluated.

The following is recommended:

1. that the development be allowed to continue and that the demolition of the structures on the property can be undertaken once the required demolition permits have been applied for and issued.

2. in order for the permits to be applied for a Public Participation process has to be implemented. This will entail the erection of Site Notices at the property indicating the intention of the developer to do so and asking input from relevant Interested & Affected Parties, as well as advertising in local newspapers. Should there be no objections after the required time period for these notices has passed then the permits can be applied for.

3. any additional information on the history of the property and homestead that could possibly come forward during the Public Participation period will also then be considered in the final decision regarding the demolition process.

Finally, from a cultural heritage point of view the development should be allowed to continue taking heed of the above. The subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is always a possibility. Should any be uncovered during the development process and archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial view of study area: Google Earth 2014 (Imagery date – 2014/09/24)

Development Location Plans – Landmark Planning

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APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

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

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D
PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.