



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ERECTION OF A
MEMORIAL AT THE IRENE CONCENTRATION CAMP CEMETERY, CITY OF
TSHWANE, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: **AE01939V**

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SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was appointed by the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Organisations (FAK) to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the erection of a memorial at the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery. The site is located on Erf 1/343, Irene. This is in the City of Tshwane, Gauteng Province. The site lies between Stopforth Road (north) and Bruce Street.

The proposed development will consist of the erection of a memorial called 'Sorg' (Care). This will be placed within a circular stone wall, which was built from the original stones that once were on the different graves in the cemetery.

The land owner is the City of Tshwane. The site is a declared Heritage site. It was declared under the former National Monuments Act (Act 28 of 1969) and under the new legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), it thus is a Grad II heritage resource. Thus it was decided to do a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

The applicable social consultation has also been done, consisting of site notices and newspaper advertisements. Comments received were adequately addressed and incorporated into the final document.

The development may therefore continue. It is recommended that this HIA report be approved by the PHRA-G and BGG Unit of SAHRA.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeos cc was appointed by the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Organisations (FAK) to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the erection of a memorial at the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery. The site is located on Erf 1/343, Irene. This is in the City of Tshwane, Gauteng Province. The site lies between Stopforth Road (north) and Bruce Street (Figure 1-3).

The proposed development will consist of the erection of a memorial called ‘Sorg’ (Care). This will be placed within a circular stone wall, which was built from the original stones that once were on the different graves in the cemetery (Figure 4). It will be contextualized by the placement of a plaque explaining the symbolism of the memorial. A replica of the original copper plaque that used to be on the wall and was stolen, will also be installed.

The land owner is the City of Tshwane, who agreed to the erection of the memorial. The site is a declared Heritage site. It was declared under the former National Monuments Act (Act 28 of 1969) and under the new legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), it thus is a Grad II heritage resource. Thus it was decided to do a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

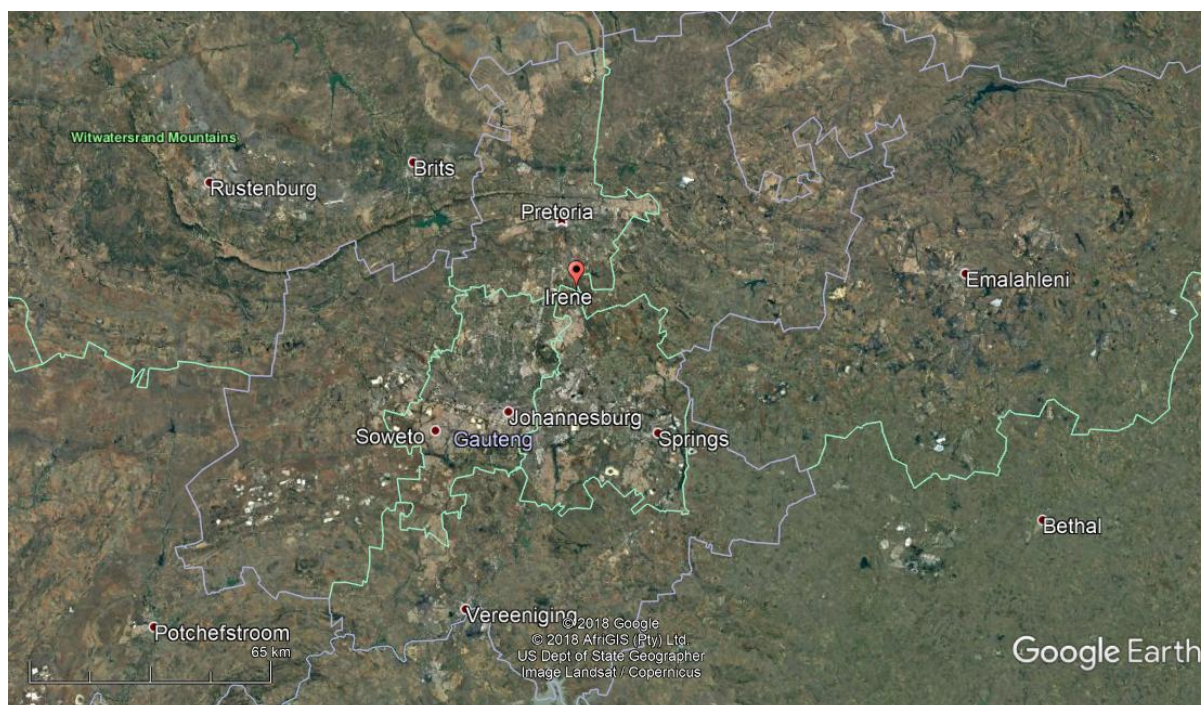


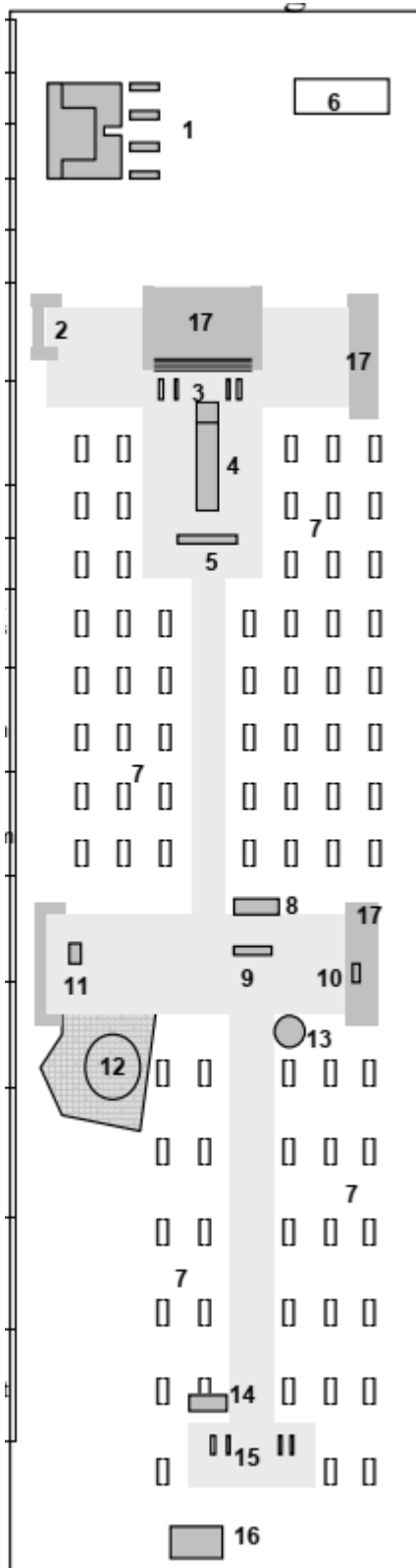
Figure 1: Location of Irene within the City of Tshwane in the Gauteng Province.



Figure 2: Location of the site in Irene.



Figure 3: Closer view of the site.



1	1999	Diensgebou opgerig deur die stadsraad van Centurion. Service building erected by Centurion Town Council.
2	1958	Grafte van 5 Britse offisiere. 5 British officers who died in Irene.
3	1958	4 Gedenksuile 4 Comemorative Pilars
4	1968	Grafkelder waar 34 kinders herbegrawe is. Sarcophagus for 34 children who were reburied here
5	1958	Alfabetiese lys van alle sterftes Alphabetical list of all deaths.
6	1901	Die oorspronklike grafsteentjies wat met die hand op eiklip uitgekerf is. (Tydelik gestoor in Skeepshouer, besigtiging slegs per afspraak) The original tombstones that were carved on slate.
7	1958	Nuwe simboliese grafstene, alfabeties geranskik van Suid na Noord. New symbolic tombstones, arranged alphabetically from South to North.
8	1958	'n Bankie om 'n ruskans te vat. A Bench to take a break.
9	1981	Plaket aangebring deur die SA Raad op Oorlogsgrafte. Plaque erected by the SA War Graves Council.
10	1969	Plaket onthul toe die SAVF 'n boomplantdag gehou het. This plate commemorates the work of the SA Women's Federation.
11	1968	Die SAVF hou elke jaar op die Sondag na Goeie Vrydag 'n kransleggingseremonie hier. The SA Womens Federation holds a ceremony here on the Sunday after Good Friday.
12	1958	'n Gedenkmuur is gebou van die klip wat van die grafte verwyder is. This wall was built from rocks which were removed from the original graves.
13	1989	Boom geblant deur Bettie Pieterse wat 'n inwoner van die kamp was, op haar 98ste verjaarsdag. This tree was planted by Bettie Pieterse on her 98th birthday. She was a child in the camp
14	1953	Graf van Anna Prinsloo opgerig deur familie voor die omskepping van die begraafplaas in 1958. Tombstone and grave of Anna Prinsloo erected by family prior to the conversion of the cemetery in 1958.
15	1969	Plaket aangebring toe die verantwoordelikheid vir die instandhouding van die kerkhof oorgedra is aan die Stadsraad van Verwoerdburg. Plaque to commemorate the transfer of responsibility for the maintenance to the Town Council of Verwoerdburg.
16	1938	Die Ossewa van die eeufestrek is deur vroue deur die nat sement getrek. During the centenary of the Great Trek, an oxwagon was pulled through this bed of cement by woman.
17		Drie nuwe voorgestelde geboue om die oorspronklike grafsteentjies in te bewaar. Three new buildings has been proposed here to protect and exhibit the original tombstones.

Figure 4: Site development plan. The proposed position for the memorial is at number 12.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study were to:

1. Do a Heritage Impact Assessment on the site to obtain permission for the erection of the memorial called 'Sorg'.
2. Do the necessary social consultation;
3. Handle comments from Interested and Affected parties (I&AP's);
4. Identify heritage features on the assessed buildings (see Appendix A);
5. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B);
6. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions. This refers to a possible change in character;
7. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development;
8. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. These aspects as a collective refers to the character of a site. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on

the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.

4. 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).

4.1 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 (see Appendix D) 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. Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed 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 only looks at

archaeological resources. The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. 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.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) 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.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of literature was undertaken to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

5.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices. In this case photographic documentation was done.

5.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed 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.

5.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. The information was added to the description to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

6. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Firstly a broad background of the history of the area is given. This is done in order to place the site within context and to obtain an idea of what can be expected once one starts with construction on site. It needs to be realized that the entire site is a heritage resource and that the chances of finding additional heritage resources are slim, due to the site being extensively researched in the past.

6.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

It is important to note that some of the oldest humanoid fossils have been found close to Pretoria, namely at Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Gladysvale and Drimolen (in the Krugersdorp area). These hominids include *Australopithecus Africanus*, *Australopithecus Robustus* and *Homo Habilis* and can be as old as 3 million years. These early people were the first to make stone tools (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 146). These sites are also associated with Early Stone Age artifacts.

Middle Stone Age material was identified at Erasmusrand and the Groenkloof Nature Reserve (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 183). At the Erasmusrand cave some Late Stone Age tools were also identified as well as at Groenkloof (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 184). LSA material was also found at Zwartkops and Hennops River (Bergh 1999: 4). This last phase of the Stone Age is associated with the San people.

6.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in three separate phases according to Huffman (2007: xiii) namely:

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

Early and Late Iron Age sites have been identified close to the Groenkloof area. Bergh (1999: 7) indicates that 125 sites are known in the Pretoria area, but this is under-estimation. According to Delius (1983: 12) and Horn (1996: 23) LIA people moved into the Pretoria area since 1600 A.D. The closest LIA sites to the site are those found at Groenkloof and Erasmusrand (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 188).

6.3 Historical Age

The Historical Age started with the first historical sources which can be used to learn more about people of the past. In South Africa it can be divided into two phases. The first includes oral histories as well as the recorded oral histories of past societies. The latter were usually written by people who contact with such a community for a short time. This is followed by the second phase which includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 189).

Early travelers have moved through the area that later became known as Pretoria as early as 1829. This was when the first white people visited the area, namely Robert Schoon and William McLuckie. During the same year the well-known missionary Dr. Robert Moffat also visited the area (Rasmussen 1978: 69). In October 1829 the missionary James Archbell and the trader David Hume traveled through this part of the country (Changuion 1999: 119).

The first Bantu language speakers in the area were the so-called Transvaal Ndebele, specifically the southern group. Their history goes back to Chief Msi (Musi) and the genealogy of the Manala (Mahbena) clan, the Ndzundza (Mapoch) clan, the Mathombeni (Kekana) clan and the Hwanda clan (Horn 1996: 23). Chief Msi lived in the Pretoria area somewhere between 1600 and 1700 A.D. His sons divided the tribe in three groups, namely the Hwaduba, Manala and Ndzundza (Horn 1996: 23).

The largest group of Bantu speaking people in the Pretoria area is the Northern Sotho, but Southern Sotho's and Tswanas are also present. These groups have a typical building tradition consisting of large building complexes and round huts with conical roofs (Bergh 1999: 106). It seems as if all these groups fled from the area during the Difaquane when Mzilikazi came here in 1827. He killed the men, burned down their villages, confiscated the livestock and took the women to marry members of his impi (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 156).

The missionary Jean-Pierre Pellissier even visited Mzilikazi in March 1932. In June/ July of that year he was attacked by the impi of Dingane, the Zulu chief. As a result, he left the area during that year (Bergh 1999: 112). This left an area described as being deserted by the missionary Robert Moffat. Sotho groups however started moving back into the area after Mzilikazi left (Junod 1955: 68).

The first white people also came to the Pretoria area during this time (Coetzee 1992: 11). In 1839 JGS Bronkhorst settled on the farm Elandspoort. He was the first permanent white settler in the area (Van Vollenhoven 2005: 17-45). His brother Lucas C Bronkhorst arrived shortly after him and settled on the farm Groenkloof (NAD, TAD, RAK 2750:2; RAK 2711; RAK 2991:631; RAK 3005:457).

One of the first farms in this geographical area was the farm Doornkloof. It was established in 1841 and owned by Daniël Elardus Erasmus. In 1889 AH Nellmapius bought the farm. He changed the name of the eastern portion of the farm to Irene, the name of his daughter. A township was established here after the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). This was amalgamated with the town of Lyttleton in 1964 which became the town of Verwoerdburg in 1967. The name was changed to Centurion in 1995 (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 74, 83-84). Today it forms part of the City of Tshwane.

6.4 History of the Irene Concentration Camp

During the Anglo-Boer War the British took thousands of Boer women and children to concentration camps. This was necessary as a result of the 'Scorched Earth Policy' of the British, which resulted in the burning down of houses and crops and the killing of livestock, leaving the people on the farms stranded.

The conditions in these camps were appalling because of inadequate food, water, medicine and doctors. Approximately 4000 woman and 23000 children from the total Boer population of about 322000, as well as an unknown number of African people, died in these camps as a result of disease, exposure, poor supply of provisions and inadequate medical care.

The Irene concentration camp was opened on 2 November 1900 (Figure 5) . The population of the camp increased rapidly, and refugees were housed in tents under extremely poor conditions.

The Irene Primary school adjacent to the cemetery, was founded in September 1901 for the children in the concentration camp.

A second camp was started on the southern side of the Hennops river when the Nylstroom camp was relocated to Irene. By the end of 1902 there were about 5400 people in the two camps. Although peace was declared on 31 May 1902, the camps were only officially closed during 1903.



Figure 5: The Irene Concentration Camp.

When it was decided to turn the cemetery into a garden of remembrance, the site had already deteriorated. Piles of rock indicated the original graves. Only some of these had tombstones. Over the years some of the tombstones were removed and some were lying around. As a consequence most of the graves could not be identified (Figure 6). The British authority numbered the graves with metal plates, and one of those found, was numbered 2156. This could indicate that the actual deaths could be much higher than the generally accepted number of 1149. Only 850 tombstones could be found. Nearly a thousand of the deceased were children under the age of 15.



Figure 6: The cemetery before 1958.

In 1958, at the request of the Women's Federation (SAVF), the SA Council on War Graves turned the cemetery into a garden of remembrance. The original hand-engraved tombstones on slate, were mounted on murals. To prevent further weather damage, these tombstones were housed under cover. Symbolic tombstones were then erected alphabetically with the names of those that died in the camp. The original rocks that were removed from the graves were used to build a memorial wall and paving in the centre of the graveyard. In 1968 the 35 children who were buried in a second cemetery during the camp years, were reburied in a sarcophagus above ground level (Taken from Brochure: Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery and Garden of Remembrance Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902).

7. MOTIVATION FOR THE ERECTION OF THE MEMORIAL

The artist, Mr Jacques Müller:

I would like to start this proposal by giving a short background regarding my interest, in specifically the Irene camp cemetery. As a small child growing up, my grandmother frequently took me to museums and national heritage sites in Pretoria. Monuments and places of historical significance, the Union buildings for example, were among the places visited.

One of my favorites were the Irene concentration camp cemetery. I went there a couple of times throughout my childhood, on Sundays people walked through the park appreciating the serene surroundings and the beautiful garden, it was, and still remains a peaceful and tranquil place to visit.

I always felt the need for something in the park, to emphasize and add to its beauty, in the form of a sculpture or monument, an artwork people can appreciate and share with their children and grandchildren. Many years later I became a sculptor, and memories of my childhood came back to me. I was inspired to create a monument and donate it to the Irene camp cemetery.

This Monument's title is: "Care". I created it in a manner to compliment the surrounding scenery by using natural dolomite rock inlaid with the image of a mother nurturing a small child, surrounded by a subtle blanket of wild cosmos flowers.

This monument will be erected within the confines of a current, existing free standing dolomite rock wall. The rock monument will be embraced by the surrounding wall and become one, with the surroundings. This sculpture will signify:

- Care - care for our fellow human beings, care for our loved ones
- Hope – hope for the future, hope for all humanity
- Peace - peace in our hearts to appreciate the beauty of nature and art, and to teach the future generation to value and cherish and love life.

This work will show us to let go of the ugly and negativity in this life and to build a prosperous future for all of us.

8. DESCRIPTION AND IMPACT OF THE MEMORIAL

The memorial is made on a rock base and is 1,8 m high, x 1,5 m wide x 30 cm thick (Figure 7-8).

No property will be damaged during the installation of this work, no existing structures will be moved or manipulated. However, in order to secure the memorial some of the paving will be lifted. The paving consist of stones that originally came from the graves. The area will then be strengthened by reinforced concrete to make the memorial safe. The original stones will be paved over the slab as it originally was, and will form part and be incorporated in the base of the memorial.



Figure 7: The memorial.



Figure 8: Artist impression of the memorial in position.

9. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The entire site had been developed as a Garden of remembrance. It consists of an office, sarchophagus, paved walkways, garden features and indications of the individual graves (Figure 9-11).

A circular stone wall is located more or less on the centre of the western side of the site. It was built from the stones of the graves and is the position where the memorial will be erected (Figure 12-13).



Figure 9: The site today.



Figure 10: View of the northern side of the site with sarchophagus in the centre.



Figure 11: View of the southern side of the site.



Figure 12: Circular stone wall, built from the stones that originally were on the graves. The memorial will be placed inside here.



Figure 13: Exact location of the memorial within the stone wall.

10. VIEWS AND VISTAS

Street views south (Figure 14-15)

Views towards the west (Figure 16-18)

Views towards the east (Figure 19)

Street views north (Figure 20-22).

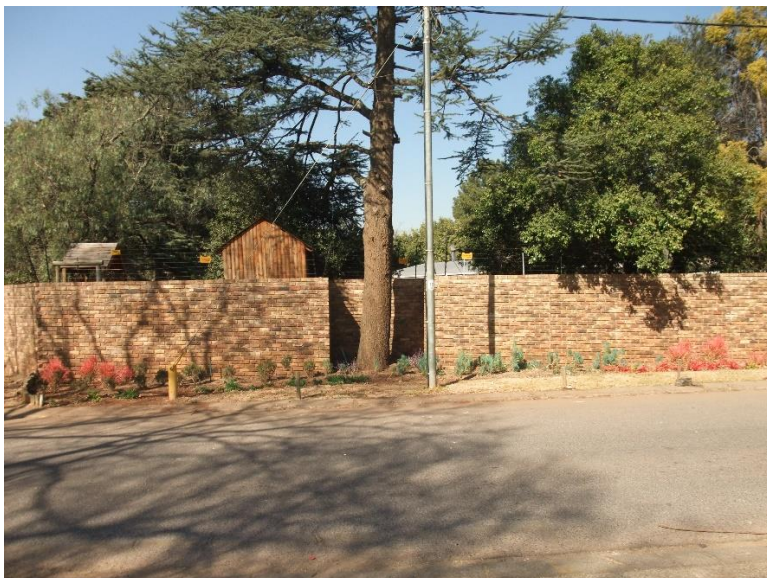


Figure 14: View towards the south across road.



Figure 15: View towards the south east.



Figure 16: View towards the west. This is an open erf and one with a house which is younger than 60 years of age.



Figure 17: View of the open erf on the western side. Apparently it is underlaid by dolomite and thus unsuitable for building.



Figure 18: Another house, also younger than 60 years, towards the west.



Figure 19: Pavilion of the school on the eastern side of the cemetery.



Figure 20: Street view towards the north east.



Figure 21: Street view towards the north across the street.



Figure 22: Street view towards the north west.

11. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural Heritage Significance is determined in accordance with a set of standards. These are determined by international and national charters and legislation regarding cultural heritage. Five criteria are used being:

- Cultural value
- Social value
- Historic value
- Scientific value
- Aesthetic value

These are explained as follows:

Cultural value

- The cultural significance or value of a site is the cultural value it holds for the community, or for sections of the community.
- The following values should be used for the assessment of cultural significance: Social, Historic, Scientific and Aesthetic Values.

Social value

- Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiments to a majority or minority group.
- Many traditional sites have such a value, and these may be on a local, provincial or national level.
- This may be because the site is accessible and well known, particularly well preserved or scientifically important.
- These values are very important and are probably the ‘strongest’ in terms of the conservation of a site.
- They apply not only to the finest and best examples of sites.
- Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Historic value

- Recognizes the contribution a place makes to the achievements of, and to our knowledge of, the past.
- A place can be a typical or a well-preserved example of a cultural, group, period of time, or type of human activity, or it can be associated with a particular individual.
- Often, a place has a long sequence of historic overlays and this long period of human history gives such places high historic value.
- Important in the community or pattern of history or has association with life or work of person, group or organization of importance in history.

Scientific value

- Recognizes the contribution a place makes to the achievements of, and to our knowledge of, the past.
- These are features of a place that provide or have a realistic potential to yield knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere.

- The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved or its rarity, quality or representativeness and on the degree to which the place may contribute to further substantial information.
- Rarity - does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity – is 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.
- 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.

Aesthetic value

- The beauty of design, association or mood that the place possesses.
- The demonstration in a place, of a particular design, style, and artistic development of high level or craftsmanship.
- This is recognition that a place represents a high point of the creative achievement in its design, its style, artistic development and craftsmanship.
- Aesthetic value may sometimes be difficult to measure or quantify. Aesthetic value is therefore subjective, especially when it arises from cultural backgrounds and individual taste.
- Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

12. HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The National Heritage Resources Act states the following criteria for the classification of heritage resources:

1. The resources must be important to the course of or important in the events of South African history.
2. The resource must be an unusually rare or endangered aspect of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.
3. Sites that potentially contain information important for an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.
4. Sites that may be regarded as important due to their ability to demonstrate or depict important features of the natural or cultural environment or objects of a particular group in South Africa.
5. Sites that may be regarded as important because they reveal features to which a particular community or cultural group attach particular aesthetic values. Sites that

display a high degree of creative or technological achievement (from a particular period).

6. The resource must be very strongly associated or linked with a particular community with regard to social, cultural or religious aspects.
7. Such sites can also be strongly associated with the work and life of an important person, group or organisation in South African history.

It can be stated that only the original cemetery has high cultural significance due to its history. Although it had been changed into a memorial garden, the heritage significance is still high. The erection of a memorial here will thus impact on the site, but it will be a positive impact of embracing and strengthening the current significance. It will also strengthen the aesthetic characteristics thereof (Table 1).

Table 1: Significance rating

Building no./ Criteria:	Cemetery and memorial garden
The resources must be important to the course of or important in the events of South African history.	Yes
The resource must be an unusually rare or endangered aspect of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Yes
Sites that potentially contain information important for an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Yes
Sites that may be regarded as important due to their ability to demonstrate or depict important features of the natural or cultural environment or objects of a particular group in South Africa.	Yes
Sites that may be regarded as important because they reveal features to which a particular community or cultural group attach particular aesthetic values.	No
Sites that display a high degree of creative or technological achievement (from a particular period).	No
The resource must be very strongly associated or linked with a particular community with regard to social, cultural or religious aspects.	Yes
Such sites can also be strongly associated with the work and life of an important person, group or organisation in South African history.	No

13. SOCIAL CONSULTATION

Site notices were placed on both sides of the property, i.e. the northern and southern fences close to the gates (Figure 23-25). This was done on 24 July 2019 and stayed on site until 25 August 2019. It invites Interested and Affected parties to contact the heritage specialist should they have any heritage related enquiries/ comments.

An advertisement was also placed in the Pretoria News and Beeld on Wednesday 24 July 2019 (Figure 26-27). Again, it invites Interested and Affected parties to contact the heritage specialist should they have any heritage related enquiries. The social consultation ended on 25 August 2019.



Figure 23: Wording of the site notice.



Figure 24: Site notice on the southern entrance to the property.



Figure 25: Site notice on the northern entrance to the property.

Figure 26: Newspaper notice: Pretoria News.

Figure 27: Newspaper notice: Beeld.

Comments were received from the Centurion Heritage Foundation (Figure 28), The Voortrekkers (Figure 29) and the FAK (Figure 30) . They are in support of the development.

An e-mail comment was also received from Mr. Cilliers du Preez. He is in support of the development, but had a concern about the size thereof, about the lifting of the stones and he wished the memorial to be placed elsewhere on site (Figure 31). He was provided with the information via e-mail on Wednesday 21 August (Figure 32) and a meeting was also held on 23 August, where his concerns were discussed, and he agreed that the project can continue (Figure 33).

A meeting was also held with the City of Tshwane, who is the land owner (Figure 34). The city agreed to the erection of the memorial as indicated above.

Lastly, a letter of endorsement for the memorial was also received (Figure 35) from a well-known art historian, prof. AE Duffy.



WORK OF ART IN IRENE GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE

To whom it may concern

Centurion Heritage Association who represents the community concerning the Irene Garden of Remembrance has no objection that a work of art that echoes the historical ambiance of the Irene Garden of Remembrance be erected on the premises.

Dr Rentia Landman
Chairperson: Centurion Heritage Association
rentia.landman77@gmail.com

Figure 28: Letter of support from the Centurion Heritage Association.



Posbus 12015, Queenswood, 0121
Pierneefstraat 901, Villieria, 0186
Tel 012 329 6011 / 086 613 9913
E-pos hkvoort@iafrica.com
www.voortrekkers.co.za

20 August

Whom it may concern

As part of the 120th anniversary of the outbreak of the Anglo Boer War, the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Associations (FAK) will erect the second Afrikaner monument, Sorg, at the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery on October 11.

The Voortrekkers have been a cultural partner of the FAK since 1949 with the inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument. The Voortrekkers have also been involved with the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery since 1935, where an annual wreath is held in October and represents 13 000 members nationally.

The Voortrekkers welcome and support the erection of this image.

Kind regards

Danie Langner

Hoofleier Danie Langner
Hoofsekretaris Corlia Botha
Adjunkhoofleiers Jan van Heerden, Karin Stoffberg, Johan Laubscher, Elizma Smith

Figure 29: Letter of support from the Voortrekkers.



20 August 2019

Whom it may concern

As part of the 120th anniversary of the outbreak of the Anglo Boer War, the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Associations (FAK) will erect the second Afrikaner monument, Sorg, at the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery on October 11. The FAK is involved in the site since 1970.

The FAK represents and is involved in 80 cultural organisations nationwide, which includes approximately 300 000 Afrikaners in the cultural field.

The FAK Board of Directors fully supports the erection of this image. The Board approves the design, as well as the place where it will be erected.

Kind regards

Danie Goosen

tuiste. trots. toekomst.

Voortrekkermonumentterrein Eeufesweg Pretoria | Posbus 2655 Brooklyn Square 0075
Tel +27 12 301 1777 | Faks +27 86 262 4946 | E-pos fak@fak.org.za | Web www.fak.org.za

Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings Reg No 1973/000023/08 Maatskappy sonder Winsoogmerk
Direkteure: mnr. CHW Boshoff(iv), dr. JA Breed, mnr. PWJ Buys, prof. BJ Frey, prof. DP Goosen (Voorsitter), dr. DJ Hermann, mnr. CM Kriel,
dr. DJ Langner (Besturende Direkteur), prof. JJ Malan, ds. JG Noëth, dr. WC Opperman, mnr. AJ Pienaar, mnr. PJDW Tromp, prof. J van der Elst

Figure 30: Letter of support from the FAK.

Dit is waaroor my vraag gaan: " the original paving will be lifted up
"The original paving" is deel van die grafklippe, en dit is wat ek dink nie beskadig moet word
nie.

Cilliers du Preez
083 325 9768

Figure 31: E-mail comment from Mr. C du Preez.

Goeiedag Cilliers

Ek het met die FAK mense gesels en kan die volgende terugvoer gee:

1. Daar sal as vereiste gestel word dat die klippe wat verwyder word gedokumenteer word dus presies teruggeplaas word. As ek dit so in my verslag stel, sal die PHRA-G dit deel v permitvereistes maak.
2. Jy het 'n kunstenaarsvoorstelling ontvang wat die grootte en dus impak van die kunswaard aandui. Ek aanvaar dit help om te bepaal of dit aanvaarbaar is.
3. Rakende die plek van plasing – ek het vanoggend gaan kyk. Dit is inderdaad so dat die kunswerk op verskeie ander plekke geplaas kan word. Esteties maak die voorgestelde plasing egter die meeste sin. Voorts moet onthou word dat die klippe reeds in 'n sekondêre konteks is en dat hierdie versteuring daarvan 'n negatiewe impak op die erfeniswaarde daarvan Hoewel dit steeds waarde het, is die waarde minder as sou dit op die oorspronklike plek wees. Gevolglik is dit moontlik om dit op die spesifieke plek te lig en weer terug te plaas.

Die vergadering deur Chrisna aangevra het ten doel om hierdie aspekte met jou te bespreek.

Groete

Anton

Prof. Anton C. van Hollenhoven DPhil (Archaeology) [UP] DPhil (History) [US]

Figure 32: E-mail response to Mr. C. du Preez.

Vergadering op 23 Augustus 2019 @ 11:00

Gedenkbeeld by Irene Konsentrasiekamp Kerkhof

Naam	Maatskappy	Selnummer	E-pos	Handtekening
Cillius du Preez	Persoonlik	0737773777	cillius@erfenis.co.za	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>
H. Wollershaere	Archaeus	083286609	antoni@archaeus.co.za	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>
Jacques Willeboer	FAK	0795041502	info@jacqueswilleboer.com	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>
Dane Langner	FAK	0822579164	dane.langner@fak.org	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>
Chrisna Nel	FAK	0834606017	chrisna@fak.org.za	<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>

Figure 33a: Attendance register – meeting between project team and Mr. C. du Preez.



Minutes of meeting on August 23 at 11:00 regarding the Care memorial

Present:

See attached

1. Welcome

Danie Langner welcomed and thanked everyone for their presence.

2. Purpose of the meeting

Cilliers du Preez has some concerns about the erection of the Care memorial in the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery.

3. Agenda

- 3.1 Concerns of Cilliers
- 3.2 Progress of process
- 3.3 Information boards
- 3.4 Memorial ownership

4. Discussion

4.1 Concerns of Cilliers

Cilliers du Preez has concerns about where the memorial will be erected. He is afraid the stones will be disturbed. Anton explains to him that it is already a disturbed site as the stone wall and ground were built with stones coming from the graves. It will be required that the stones that are removed be documented and placed exactly back. If so stated in the Heritage Impact Assessment report, the PHRA-G will make it part of the permit requirements.

Cilliers suggests that the statue be erected on the stage or on the opposite side next to the Women's Federation's monument. Jacques explains why this is not practically possible and that it will also take away the aesthetics of the memorial.

4.2 Progress of process

Anton explains where the process is now and what still needs to happen. PHRA-G will have a meeting next week and if there is a quorum, the report will serve. If there is no quorum, the report will have to be postponed until the next meeting. If the meeting does take place, they must answer by law within 14 days; unfortunately it doesn't work that way in practice.

tuiste. trots. toekoms.

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dr. DJ Langner (Besturende Direkteur), prof. JJ Malan, ds. JG Noëth, dr. WC Opperman, mnr. AJ Pienaar, mnr. PJDW Tromp, prof. J van der Elst

Figure 33b: Minutes of the meeting between the project team and Mr. C du Preez (continue on next page).

4.3 Information boards

Copper can no longer be used as it is easily stolen.

A granite board will be erected to explain the symbolism of the memorial as well as stating that Mrs. Snow Cruywagen did the reveal.

Years ago, students at the University of Pretoria erected a sign at the stone wall. This plate is now expired. The FAK undertakes to replace this board with a granite board.

The Women's Federation sign, erected in 1958, was stolen. The FAK undertakes to replace this sign with a granite sign. It will be indicated that this plate is a replica of the original one.

4.4 Ownership of memorial

The question is asked where does the ownership of the memorial lie? Is it Tshwane's property or the FAK's? Anton explains that after the creation of the image, the FAK can apply for ownership.

5. Recommendation

The decision is made that if we do not have the permission in the form of a formal letter from PHRA-G to erect the image by October 11, the image will be placed flat on the ground for unveiling and be planted on a later occasion.

Mr Du Preez indicated that, after receiving the explanations, he is satisfied and that he supports the erection as stated.

6. Conclusion

All the parties left the meeting in agreement.



Minutes of meeting with City of Tshwane on August 21 at 11:00 regarding the Care memorial

Present:

See attached

1. Welcome

Chrisna Nel welcomed and thanked everyone for their presence.

2. Purpose of the meeting

To show City of Tshwane where the FAK wants to erect the Care memorial in the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery.

3. Agenda

3.1 The need for Tshwane's approval

3.2 Place of erection

4. Discussion

4.1 The need for Tshwane's approval

Anton van Vollenhoven, a heritage consultant, explains to Mpho and Petra why we need the approval of Tshwane for the erection of the memorial. A Heritage Impact Assessment report will be presented to PHRA-G and the blessing of Tshwane will make the process easier.

4.2 Place of erection

Jacques explains the symbolism of the memorial and why the memorial must be placed in the confinement of the stone wall.

The representatives of Tshwane are not sure of the place of erection, and suggest other places on the site. Jacques explains why this is not practically possible and that it will also take away the aesthetics of the memorial.

5. Recommendation

Mpho and Petra agrees that the site as indicated, is acceptable to the city. Chrisna will send the information to Mpho with the change of wording – memorial and not sculpture. Mpho will take the process further and let Chrisna know about the outcome thereof.

6. Conclusion

All the parties left the meeting in agreement.

tuiste. trots. toekomst.

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dr. DJ Langner (Besturende Direkteur), prof. JJ Malan, ds. JG Noëth, dr. WC Opperman, mnr. AJ Pienaar, mnr. PJDW Tromp, prof. J van der Elst

Figure 34b: Minutes of the meeting between the project team and the City of Tshwane.



Alexander E. Duffey

Sculpture Report for Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery

On Friday, August 2, 2019, I visited the studio of the young sculptor, Jacques Müller, with Danie Langner to view his sculpture for the monument for the deceased children in the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery. I was pleasantly surprised by the artwork. In my opinion, this is a very striking sculpture that will fit in well with the environment. The sculpture of the woman with downcast eyes and the well-groomed baby was well portrayed and the breaking up of the panel into four "windows" adds to the symbolism that a matter can be viewed from many angles. The scrawled cosmos flowers are typical of the Irene environment, serve as symbols of hope and not sentimental. The rough, triangular, red-colored rock on which the panels are laid is very appropriate and gives the impression of a concentration camp, but also symbolises the unwaveringness and rockiness of the Afrikaner people. When the green patina is applied to the four panels, the panels will contrast well with the red in the rock. The whole, in my opinion, will constitute a very impressive monument.

In summary, from an aesthetic point of view, the sculpture is very successful and also appropriately contemporary. I would therefore like to congratulate the sculptor and statue commission on a very successful monument.

..

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read 'Alexander E. Duffey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Prof. dr Alexander E. Duffey.
Art historian and art consultant
14 August 2019

Figure 35: Endorsement of the memorial by Prof. E Duffy.

14. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the erection of the memorial will only add value to the existing Provincial Heritage site. The scale of the memorial is such that it would not have any negative effect on the site. Not only will the memorial enhance the heritage character of the site and area, but it will also add to its cultural significance and the aesthetic character thereof. The placement of the memorial within the semi-circular wall is aesthetically pleasing and the wall almost becomes two arms that embraces it. This links with the title of the memorial – Care.

The following is therefore recommended:

1. That the memorial be erected at the Irene Concentration Camp Cemetery and Memorial garden as indicated above.
2. That the paving be lifted to allow for the erection of memorial, but that it will be carefully documented and placed back as indicated in the report.
3. That a plaque explaining the symbolism of the memorial be erected.
4. That a replica plaque be erected to replace the stolen one at the stone wall.
5. That this report is seen as ample mitigation.
6. No further studies are deemed necessary.
7. It is therefore also recommended that the HIA be approved by the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency of Gauteng (PHRA-G) as well as the Burial Grounds and Graves Unit (BGG) of SAHRA.

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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:

- 15.1.1** National Grade I significance should be managed as part of the national estate
- 15.1.2** Provincial Grade II significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- 15.1.3** Local Grade IIIA should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- 15.1.4** Local Grade IIIB should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
- 15.1.5** General protection A (IV A) site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
- 15.1.6** General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- 15.1.7** 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.