



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**A REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RELATED TO THE
PROPOSED MOHLAKENG EXTENSION 17 TO BE ESTABLISHED ON A
PORTION OF REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 83 OF THE FARM
MIDDELVLEI 255-IQ, A PORTION OF REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 136 OF
THE FARM LUIPAARDSVLEI 243-IQ AND PORTION 68 OF THE FARM
LUIPAARDSVLEI 243-IQ, RAND WEST LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG
PROVINCE**

For:

MGTD ENVIRONMENTAL
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REPORT NO.: AE02027V

By:

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29 November 2020

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SUBMISSION OF REPORT

Please note that the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report.

It is the client's responsibility to do the submission via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website.

Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.

DISCLAIMER

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites is as such that it always is possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study. Archaetnos and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

Should it be necessary to visit a site again as a result of the above mentioned, an additional appointment is required.

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Any changes to the scope of a project will require an additional appointment.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose:

Archaetnos cc was requested by MGTD Environmental to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for a proposed housing development on the Remainder of Portion 83 of the farm Middelvlei 255 IQ, a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 136 of the farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ and Portion 68 of the farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ. This is in Mohlakeng within the Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Project description:

The project entails a residential development, including some business areas. The heritage study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Methodology:

The methodology for the study includes a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied. Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage.

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

Public consultation:

General public consultation was done by Archaetnos. No comments were received.

Findings:

The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. One site was identified.

The following is recommended:

- The grave at site number 1 is located inside of the area that will be developed and will be directly impacted. There are two ways of dealing with the grave.
 - The first option would be to fence the grave in and have a management plan drafted for the sustainable preservation thereof. This should be written by a heritage expert. This usually is done when the grave is in no danger of being damaged, but there will be secondary impact due to the development.

- The second option is to exhume and relocate the mortal remains. This usually is done when the grave is in the area to be directly affected by the development. For this a specific procedure should be followed which includes social consultation. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is needed. For those older than 60 years and unknown graves an undertaker and archaeologist area needed. Permits should be obtained from the Burial Grounds and Graves unit of SAHRA. This procedure is quite lengthy.

Option 1 is recommended, meaning that the development layout could be changed so that the site is not impacted on. It always is advisable to rather leave graves *in situ* when these are inside of the area and will be impacted by the development. This would require leaving the grave on an open plot and perhaps making a park around it. A buffer zone of at least 20m should be created around the site. However, if this is not possible, Option 2 may be considered, but it needs to be motivated to SAHRA.

- After implementation of the above mitigation measures and upon receiving the necessary comment from the heritage authority, the proposed development may continue.
- The active religious site found, can be seen as living heritage. This however rather is the domain of anthropologists and sociologists than that of archaeologists. It is known that these churches move around from time to time and create new religious spaces when the need for this arises. Thus, the physical manifestation of the site is not important. It will simply move if the space is not available for use in future.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. It is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

In this regard the following 'Chance find Procedure' should be followed:

- *Upon finding any archaeological or historical material all work at the affected area must cease.*
- The area should be demarcated in order to prevent any further work there until an investigation has been completed.
- An archaeologist should be contacted immediately to provide advice on the matter.
- *Should it be a minor issue, the archaeologist will decide on future action. Depending on the nature of the find, it may include a site visit.*
- *SAHRA's APM Unit may also be notified.*

- If needed the necessary permit will be applied for with SAHRA. This will be done in conjunction with the appointed archaeologist.
- The removal of such archaeological material will be done by the archaeologist in lieu of the approval given by SAHRA, including any conditions stipulated by the latter.
Work on site will only continue after the archaeologist/ SAHRA has agreed to such a matter.

It is also important to take cognizance that it is the client's responsibility to do the submission of this report via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website. No work on site may commence before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.

CURRICULUM VITAE
Prof. Anton Carl van Vollenhoven

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Born: 20 January 1966, Pretoria, RSA
- Address: Archaetnos, PO Box 55, Groenkloof, 0027
- Cell phone: 083 291 6104
- Nationality: RSA
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TERTIARY EDUCATION

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology
- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archaetnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.
- *2014-2015*: Part-time lecturer for the Honours degree in Museum Sciences in the Department of History and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria
- *Since 2015*: Extraordinary Professor of History at the Mahikeng campus of the Northwest University

OTHER

- Has published 35 peer-reviewed and 43 popular articles.
- Has written 11 books/book contributions/conference proceedings .
- Has been the author and co-author of over 973 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has delivered more than 75 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.

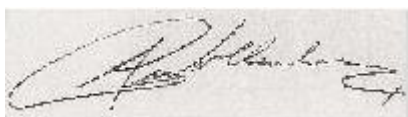
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008; 2012-2014; 2018-2020).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Editorial member of various scientific journals.
- Member of the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's Council.
- Member of Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's HIA adjudication committee (Chairperson 2012-2020).

A list of reports can be viewed on www.archaetnos.co.za.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:



Date: 29 November 2020

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment
CMP – Cultural Management Plan
EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
PIA – Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA –South African Heritage Resources Agency

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by MGTD Environmental to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for The proposed Mohlakeng Extension 17 which is to be established on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 83 of the farm Middelvlei 255-IQ, a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 136 of the farm Luipaardsvlei 243-IQ and Portion 68 of the farm Luipaardsvlei 243-IQ. This is in Mohlakeng within the Rand West Local Municipality, Gauteng Province (Figure 1-3).

The project entails a residential development, including some business areas (Figure 4). The heritage study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. The Client indicated the area to be surveyed. This was done on foot and via off-road vehicle in August 2020.

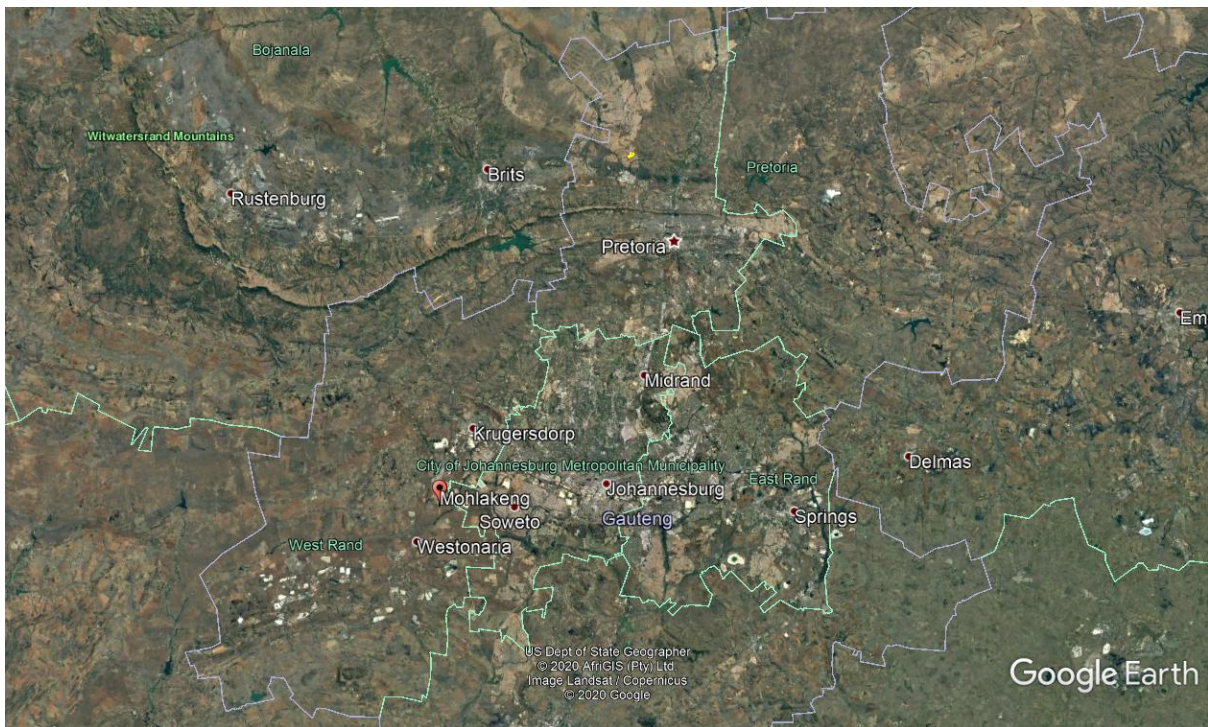


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF MOHLAKENG IN THE GAUTENG PROVINCE.



FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN MOHLAKENG.



FIGURE 3: DETAILED VIEW OF THE SITE.

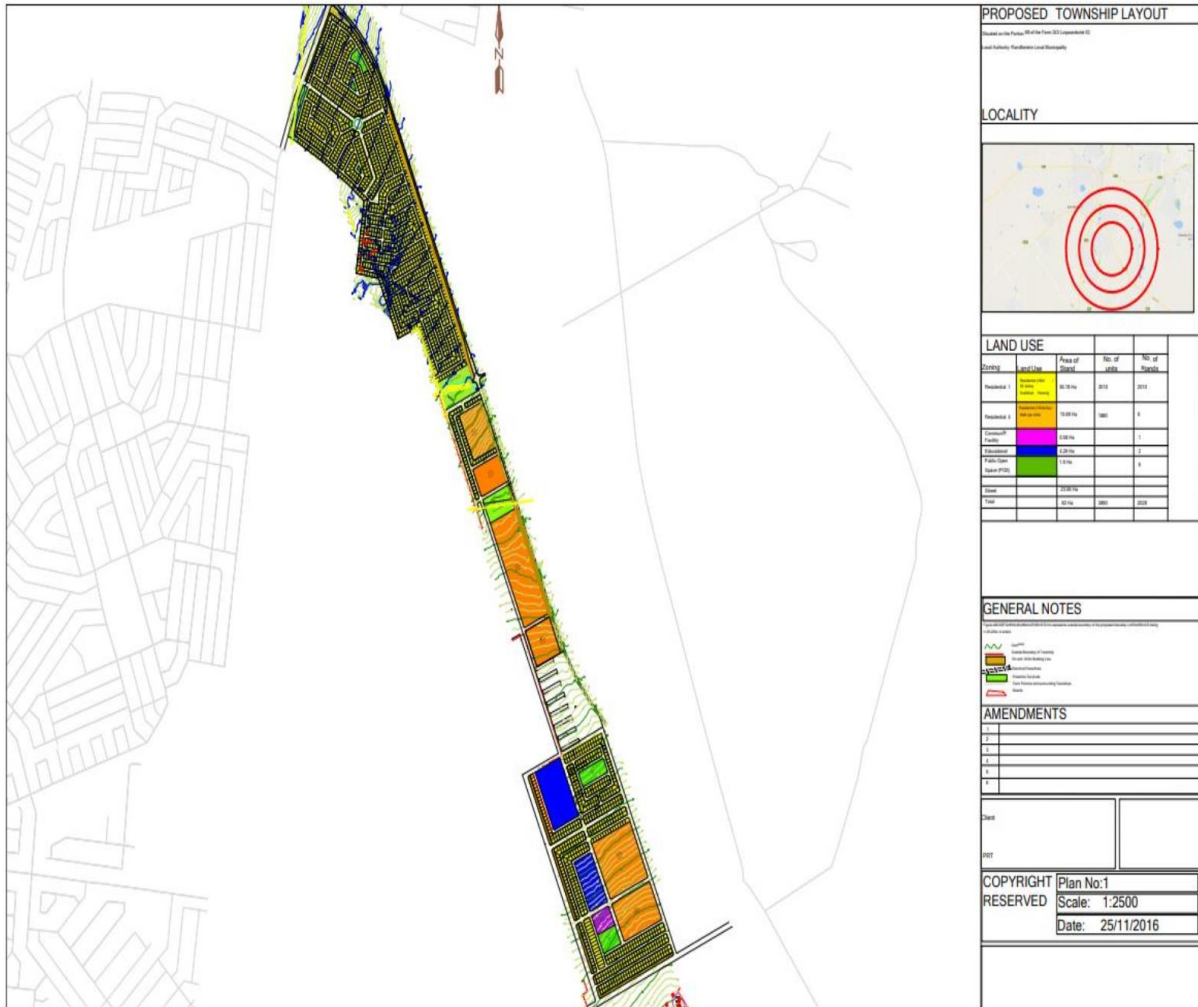


FIGURE 4: SITE LAYOUT.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Document the found cultural heritage sites according to best practice standards for heritage related studies.
3. Study background information on the area to be developed.
4. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).

5. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
6. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. The first of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) which deals with the cultural heritage of the Republic of South Africa. The second is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) which inter alia deals with cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

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 (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 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. It contains different specialist reports, including, but not limited to, archaeology, built environment, palaeontology, visual aspects etc.¹

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. A Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is an assessment of palaeontological heritage. Palaeontology is a different field of study, and although also sometimes required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)² should be done by a professional palaeontologist.

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.

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):

¹ Please consult SAHRA to determine which of these studies are needed.

² Please consult SAHRA to determine whether a PIA is necessary.

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological 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.

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

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

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

3.2 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 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.

3.3 The International Finance Corporations' Performance Standard for cultural heritage

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.

This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians). Any possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also needs to be managed by not disturbing it and by having it assessed by professionals.

Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This includes the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when not possible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location. When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed, this should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may, however, only be considered if there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives. In considering the removal of cultural resources, it

should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the affected communities. Again, professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be conducted. This entails that such communities should be granted access to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the affected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

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

4.2 Reference to other specialist studies

On the existing SAHRA Database (SAHRIS) three heritage reports done on the farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ were noted. In only one case some historical ruins were identified, but these were deemed of low significance. Three report were also noted on the farm Middelvlei. Various historical features were identified, either related to old mining activities, or farming, the latter including graves (SAHRIS database). The SAHRIS database is an internet-based tool, updated constantly.

On the Archaetnos database, only one report was identified, but with no indication of heritage resources being found (Archaetnos database). The latter is a computer-based tool, updated constantly.

4.3 Public consultation and stakeholder engagement

Public consultation was done by Archaetnos (see below).

4.4 Physical field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. One regularly looks a bit wider than the demarcated area, as the surrounding context needs to be taken into consideration.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)³, while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied (Figure 5).

Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage. In this instance the area was found to be reasonably disturbed. The vegetation cover was mostly between low and medium in height and with an open under footing. Both the horizontal and the vertical archaeological visibility were therefore good. The size of the area is relatively small and flat with a slight incline to the north-east. The site is approximately 82 Ha in size and the survey took 4 hours to complete.



FIGURE 5: GPS TRACK OF THE SURVEY.

4.5 Documentation

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

³ A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.

4.6 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.

5. CONDITIONS AND 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, structures 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. 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.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should

however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

7. Large sections of the surveyed area have been disturbed by recent human interventions and therefore it is seen as low risk areas to reveal heritage sites.
8. The vegetation cover in certain areas was reasonably low and open, which had a positive effect on archaeological visibility.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The area that was surveyed is mostly disturbed. This includes power lines, dirt roads, old farm structures (e.g. concrete slabs – likely from chicken coups, a dam, plinths and other features), a fenced in area, illegal dumping, and an active religious site (Figure 6-11). The farm structures are from fairly recent and thus not older than 60 years. The area is surrounded by residential developments and subsistence farming (Figure 12). Vegetation cover is mainly low and open, consisting of short grass and pioneer species as well as a few small trees (Figure 13-14).

The topography of the area is reasonably flat, with a slight incline to the north-east. No rivers or outstanding natural features are present.



FIGURE 6: POWER LINES



FIGURE 7: DIRT ROADS AND ILLEGAL DUMPING.



FIGURE 8: OLD FARM STRUCTURES WHICH HAS NO HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.



FIGURE 9: ONE OF VARIOUS CONCRETE SLABS, LIKELY REMAINS OF CHICKEN COUPS.



FIGURE 10: FENCED IN AREA INSIDE SURVEYED AREA



FIGURE 11: ACTIVE RELIGIOUS SITE IN SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 12: NOTE THE LOW GRASS COVER, SUBSISTENCE FARMING AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS AT THE SITE.



FIGURE 13: EARTHWORKS AND SMALL TREES IN THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 14: VIEW OF THE SITE SHOWING NATURAL VEGETATION.

7. RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Both site and newspaper notices were utilised. Site notices were placed on site during the site visit (Figure 15-16). The newspaper notice (Figure 17-18) was done in The Star on Monday 26 October 2020. The consultation period thus ended on 28 November 2020.

No comments were received.

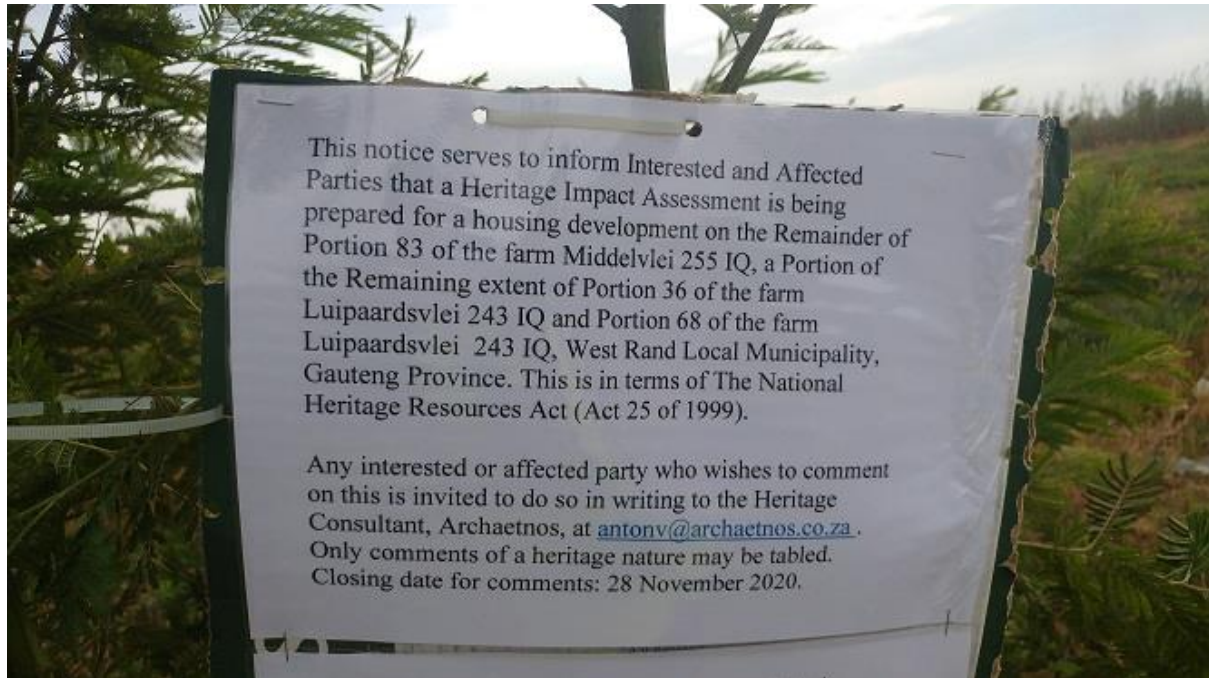


FIGURE 15: WORDING OF SITE NOTICE.



FIGURE 16: EXAMPLE OF SITE NOTICE ON SITE.

Remainder of Portion 83 of the Farm Middelvlei 255 IQ, a Portion of the Remaining extent of Portion 36 of the Farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ and Portion 68 of the Farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ

This notice serves to inform Interested and Affected Parties that a Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared for a housing development on the Remainder of Portion 83 of the Farm Middelvlei 255 IQ, a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 36 of the Farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ and Portion 68 of the Farm Luipaardsvlei 243 IQ, West Rand Local Municipality, Gauteng Province. This is in terms of The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Heritage Consultant, Archaetnos at:

antonv@archaetnos.co.za
Only comments of a heritage nature may be tabled. Closing date for comments: 28 November 2020
(STAR 11327813)

FIGURE 17: WORDING OF NEWSPAPER NOTICE.

Classics

120 Personal

CAN'T STOP EATING?
Help is available!
Find an OA meeting
oa.org.za
OVEREATERS ANXIETY

128 Herbalist

078 526 1539
PAY AFTER THE RESULTS
I WAS BORN GIFTED
TO HELP AND CURE.
JUST A CALL WE CHANGE YOUR LIFE.
House of miracles come and consult with
MAMA BIRA
LUCKY THE WOMAN OF
WONDERS
It's not too late to change your life from sadness to happiness.
FROM POVERTY TO RICHES FROM ZERO TO HERO
FROM SINGLE TO MARRIED FROM RENTING TO YOUR OWN HOUSE
FROM WORKING FOR OTHER PEOPLE TO YOUR BUSINESS OWNER
FROM USING TAXIS TO OWNING YOUR OWN CAR FROM EARNING A SMALL SALARY TO A BIG SALARY
FROM SICKNESS TO HEALTHY LIFE
STOP DREAMING COME LIVE YOUR DREAM
MADU RING/WALLET THAT CAN GIVE YOU MONEY INTO YOUR HOUSE
666 MIRACLE RING FOR CHURCH POWERS AND PROTECTION.
DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS HOLDING YOU FROM SUCCESS?
BIRA LUCKY IS YOUR ANSWER
CALL/WHATSAPP 078 526 1539

142 Health Shops/Products

Instant MelloMagc™
Be calmer using essential nutrients.
EVERYBODY NEEDS CALCIUM!
IT IS THE MOST PLentifulLY USED MINERAL IN THE HUMAN BODY.
CALCIUM: Needed everywhere!
• Mood stability
• Sleep cycle
• Pain sensitivity
• Correct blood calcium
MAGNESIUM: Needed in so many places!
• Digestive enzymes
• Blood circulation
• Bone strength
• Heart health
• Healthy bones
• Healthy teeth
• Cell repair
• Menstruation
• Muscle function
• Healthy joints

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Boats & Accessories
SHIPPING Containers available (6m x 2.4m) to lease on a monthly basis. R6000 per month. Contact 079 2234377

120 Miscellaneous Sales

RECORDS wanted for cash. LPS, singles, and 7s + 8s. 418 0412

120 Motors

AVOID REPOSITION ON YOUR VEHICLE???
• IN ARREARS
• WILL BRING UP TO DATE
• WILL GET SUITABLE OLE TO CONTINUE WITH INSTALLMENTS.
• AVOID BEING BLACKLISTED AND KEEP YOUR NAME CLEAR.
CASH IN YOUR POCKET
VEHICLES AVAILABLE
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120 Accommodation

Accommodation
064 675 6780

120 EVICTION

DO YOU NEED SOMEONE EVICTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY?
CALL EVICTION SOLUTIONS
We also handle Divorces, Collections, Labour, Personal Injuries, Liquidations, Sequesterations, Conveyancing
NO WIN NO PAY
072 398 5364

120 EVICTION

My name is Ayanda from Pretoria I'm here to testify about MAMA AMIRA 0670949068. Life is beautiful when you meet someone trustworthy who keeps her word and change life for better. MONEY is no longer my problem since MAMA AMIRA blessed me with a lot of money in my account. In years I have been robbed by fake doctors who demanded money from me without help. When I first heard the testimony about MAMA AMIRA on the radio, newspaper, I never believed until I tried to call her just to find out about her services. She explained about how people get rich through short boys, magic wallet, ring money, money in the house, or in the account. I was interested in getting money in my account since I was far from her. She asked me to provide her with my account, my names and R500 within few hours 650,000 Rand notified in my phone. Then I went to the bank even though I was scared but there were no questions I was very happy and I asked her to solve all my other problems.
THANK YOU MAMA AMIRA FOR SAVING MY LIFE. YOU ARE INDEED A BLESSER. CALL OR

Staff Vacancies

JHB Security Co
Urgently requires the services of **Control Room and CCTV Operators.**

Requirements:
-Grade 12
-Main control room experience at least 2 yrs
-experience (at least 3 yrs) various CCTV systems (analog, digital, monitoring system, etc.)
-CCTV offline
-Computer literate
-Excellent Communication
-Consistent references
-Clear criminal record
-Ability to liaise with client
-Ability to apply own initiative
-Able to handle pressure.
Email CV to: recruitment247security@gmail.com
Recruiting @ 247 Security - Co.za

640 Security

BOOKKEEPER, debtors, creditors, payroll etc.
0962438364

BOOKKEEPER/CIMA DIVISION DEVELOPER-10 YEARS EXPERIENCE. SEEKS EMPLOYMENT.
CONTACT: 071 8019912

Qualified Mechanical Fitter 11yrs exp seeking a job 082 423 1273

PATRICK is looking for a job as a Stretcherman at R25000-30000. Call 082 1328.

700 Business Licence

Notice in respect of a licence in terms of regulation 66 of the Deeds Registers Act, 1937.
This notice serves to inform parties that may be interested or affected that J.M. CLAMBLE PETROLEUM PTY LTD hereinafter referred to as 'THE APPLICANT' has submitted an application for a WHOLESALE LICENCE. Application Number: D2020/01/66088.
Address: 481 THOKOZANE STREET SUNVALLEY, MANDELAY WEST.
The purpose of the application is to enable the applicant to be granted a licence to undertake the petroleum wholesale activities as detailed in the application.
Any objections to viewing the application documents can be made by contacting the Controller of Petroleum Products by:
• Tel: 012 426-7631; or
• Fax: (012) 323-5840; or
• Email: Leshego.Mabasa@petroleum.gov.za
Any objections to issuing of a licence in terms of the application, which must be lodged with the application number above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice.
Such objection must be lodged in writing with the physical or postal address: THE CONTROLLER OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, DEPARTMENT MINERAL RESOURCES & ENERGY, PRIVATE BAG 906, PRETORIA 0001 (STAR 11326692)

700 Court Orders

CASE NO: 724 / 2020
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA EASTERN CAPE LOCAL DIVISION PORT ELIZABETH
KGOMOTSO MAJRORIE SOLOANE (APPLICANT)
vs
MOSES MCHAZWENI MWANJIBAM MCHAZWENI (RESPONDENT)
NOTICE OF MOTION
TO: MOSES MCHAZWENI MCHAZWENI
MVALES, 10997/1998.
TAKE NOTICE THAT the application will be made by the applicant to the Honourable Court for an order that:
1. Whereas both the applicant and respondent are co-holders of parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the minor child, **SIBONA MWANJIBAM** ("the minor child"), a boy born on 6 June 2012, in terms of section 26(1)(a) of the Children's Act No. 38 of 2005, the respondent above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice. Such objection must be lodged at the following physical or postal address:
The Controller of Petroleum Products, Department Mineral Resources & Energy, Private Bag 906, Pretoria, 0001 (STAR 11327925)

700 Business Licence

NOTICE IN RESPECT OF A LICENCE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 66 OF THE DEEDS REGISTERS ACT, 1937 (LACT NO. 120 OF 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that may be interested or affected that **J.M. CLAMBLE PETROLEUM PTY LTD** hereinafter referred to as 'THE APPLICANT' has submitted an application for a WHOLESALE LICENCE. Application Number: D2020/01/66088.
Address: 481 THOKOZANE STREET SUNVALLEY, MANDELAY WEST.
The purpose of the application is to enable the applicant to be granted a licence to undertake the petroleum wholesale activities as detailed in the application.
Any objections to viewing the application documents can be made by contacting the Controller of Petroleum Products by:
• Tel: 012 426-7631; or
• Fax: (012) 323-5840; or
• Email: Leshego.Mabasa@petroleum.gov.za
Any objections to issuing of a licence in terms of the application, which must be lodged with the application number above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice.
Such objection must be lodged in writing with the physical or postal address: THE CONTROLLER OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, DEPARTMENT MINERAL RESOURCES & ENERGY, PRIVATE BAG 906, PRETORIA 0001 (STAR 11327941)

Legals

709 Lost Deed

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOSS OF DESTROYED TITLE DEED
Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68(1) of the Deeds Registers Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer. Identifying Number: 777902017 passed by **JUSTIN JORDAN**, Identifying Number: 781103 5016 08 1, Unmarried in respect of the Half Share in Erf 202 Durvagen Township, Registration Division 11 of the Province of Gauteng. The deed in question (No. 77902/2017) has been lost or destroyed. All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at PRETORIA, within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice. Dated at Johannesburg on 15th day of September 2020.
MAHLEPE JOHANNES
MAGAGULA Ahsanul
Address Office 101 Albertina Struik Street, 2002 Johannesburg.
E-mail address: mahlepem@petroleum.gov.za
Contact number: 011 5333064 (STAR 11327941)

709 Public Notices

NOTICE OF A WATER APPLICATION PROCESS FOR THE GLENHAZZEL SEWER PIPE REPLACEMENT PROJECT
GLENHAZZEL SEWER PIPE REPLACEMENT PROJECT CITY OF JOHANNESBURG GAUTENG PROVINCE

PROJECT NAME:
The Proposed Glenhazzel Sewer Pipe Replacement

DWS REFERENCE NUMBER:
15002312/10/3

APPLICANT:
Johannesburg Water SOC

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
Replacement of 150mm Ø Sewer Pipe Replacement with 120m of 160mm Ø and 200m of 100mm Ø HDPE PNB.

LOCATION:
Along Manson Street off the Eastern E of City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province.

LEGISLATION:
Due to the project's location within the area of interest, a Water Use Licence is required in terms of the National Water Act No. 36 of 1998.

APPLICANT'S CONTACT INFORMATION:
E-mail: info@johannesburgwater.co.za
Tel: 0961-454-699
Fax: 0961-426-222. E-mail: dbs@johannesburgwater.co.za

REMAINDER OF PORTION 83 OF THE FARM MIDDLEVELD 253 IQ, A PORTION OF THE REMAINING PORTION 36 OF THE FARM LEIGUARDIA 243 IQ AND PORTION 68 OF THE FARM LEIGUARDIA 243 IQ.
This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that a Heritage Impact Assessment is on the Remainder of Portion 83 of the Farm Middleveld 253 IQ, a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 36 of the Farm Leiguardia 243 IQ and Portion 68 of the Farm Leiguardia 243 IQ. Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Heritage Consultant, Archaeologist at the following address:
Heritage Consultant, Archaeologist
101 GARDENS TOWNSHIP, IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SECTION 6 OF THE WILLOW STREAM PROJECT

430 For Sale Homes

FOR SALE - MUCKLEUR, GREAT RENTAL INCOME
R650 000, HOUSE SIZE 129 m²
• 3 SPACIOUS BEDROOMS • 1 BATHROOM • 1 GARAGE
• COMMUNAL GARDEN • INCL CERTAIN FURNITURE
IZETTE 082 404 2893

430 For Sale Homes

FOR SALE - GETINA
LOCATED IN WELL-MANAGED COMPLEX
R395 000, HOUSE SIZE 129 m²
• 1.5 BEDROOMS • 1 BATHROOM • STUDY
• 1 SECURE COVERED PARKING
SHAUN 082 804 9182

614 Education & Training

Part-time High School Teachers
REQUIRED FOR AN ONLINE SCHOOL
WITH OVER 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
Accounting • Business Studies • Computer Applications • Economic Mgt Science • Economics • Geography • English Home Language • Life Sciences • Mathematics • Physical Science

567 To Let Flats

JHB INNER CITY TO LET
3 Specials in one deal:
SPECIAL - No Rental Deposit
SPECIAL - First month rent free
SPECIAL - No rental increase until at least Fall 2021
WE now offer the special at 3 blocks to choose from:
BACH: 1 & 2 bed apartments available
Prepaid elec.
Strict Vetting will Apply
Contact Pulus Property:
0861 55 11 55
re@pulusproperty.com
www.pulusliving.co.za
T5 and C5 apply

FIGURE 18: NEWSPAPER NOTICE - RED SECTION.

8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This geographical area is not well-known as one containing many prehistoric sites. This mainly is because it is an urbanized environment. No sites have been identified during the survey. Some background information is given to place this in context as well as to contextualize possible finds that could be unearthed during construction activities.

As indicated above, only six heritage reports could be found relating to the surveyed area (SAHRIS database; Archaetnos' database). The results hereof are included below.

8.1 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; and
- Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

A few Stone Age sites were identified in the broader geographical landscape of the surveyed area by other scholars. This includes Middle and Late Stone Age sites in and around Johannesburg (Bergh 1999:4). Rock art is usually also associated with LSA people. The closest to the surveyed area are rock engravings that have been found around Krugersdorp on the West Rand (Bergh 1999: 5).

No natural shelter was identified during the survey, but since the area probably provided good grazing it is possible that Stone Age people may have utilized the site for hunting purposes. However, due to the semi-urbanized landscape one will most likely not find entire sites, but only isolated Stone Age material lying around in the area.

8.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artefacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D; and
- 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.; and
- Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

The nearest EIA site to the study area is a site at Broederstroom. Previous research indicates 794 Iron Age sites in an area to the south of Johannesburg and the East Rand as well as sites to the north and south of Krugersdorp (Bergh 1999: 6-7). These date to the Late Iron Age. These would, however, be closer to hills and areas where building material is found.

Some of these sites are known from the Johannesburg area and include sites at Klipriviersberg, Bruma and Melvillekoppies (Bergh 1999: 99; Huffman 2007: 431). These sites serve as evidence of Late Iron Age people residing in the broader environment in earlier times. Again the presence of water and natural grass cover may have contributed to people settling in the surveyed area during the Iron Age.

It is indicated that a Tswana group, the Khudu, inhabited the area to the south of the surveyed area previously as well as during the 19th century. It does not seem if someone settled closer to the surveyed area, but one must take into consideration that the entire area may not have been researched yet (Bergh 1999: 10). The subterranean presence of archaeological material is something that should, however, always be kept in mind.

8.3 Historical Age

The historical age began with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were literate. This era is often referred to as the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore, much more cultural heritage resources from this era have been left on the landscape.

It however is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are required in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance. Factors to be considered include aesthetic, scientific, cultural and religious value of such resources.

During the Difaquane, in this case ca. 1827, the Ndebele of Mzilikazi did move through this area (Bergh 1999: 11). The first white people to move through this area were the travellers Moffat and Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12). Later other travellers also visited the area, being Harris in 1836 and Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). The first white people to settle here were Voortrekkers during the 1839 and 1840 (Bergh 1999: 14-15).

Gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand in 1852. In 1886 gold was also discovered in what is today known as Johannesburg (Von Ketelhodt 2007: 3). This led to the establishment of a town called Johannesburg in 1886 and the city of Krugersdorp was established in 1894. Johannesburg became an independent local authority in 1909 (Bergh 1999: 21-25).

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), the Witwatersrand hosted some concentration camps (Bergh 1999: 54). Johannesburg was captured by the British on 31 May 1900 (Bergh 1999: 249).

Sites related to the farming and mining history of the area were identified previously (SAHRIS Database). These sites were mostly deemed of low significance. Some of these, including graves, are of high significance, but are located more than 2 km away from the current surveyed area. However, it does mean that the surveyed can possibly contextually be linked to these.

The active religious site found, can be seen as living heritage. This however rather is the domain of anthropologists and sociologists that that of archaeologists. It is known that these churches move around from time to time and create new religious spaces when the need for this arises. Thus, the physical manifestation of the site is not important. It will simply move if the space is not available for use in future.

9. SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

One site was identified during the survey.

9.1 Site no. 1 – Grave

This is a single gave in an open area next to a trench and has no fence. This is a small grave of 1m x 0,7m and is orientated east to west (Figure 19-20). It lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the development.

GPS: 26°13'18.74"S 27°42'38.25"E

This is an unmarked grave and the dressing and headstone is made of natural stone. No grave goods are present.



FIGURE 19: VIEW OF THE GRAVE AT SITE NO. 1.



FIGURE 20: GRAVE IN OPEN AREA NEXT TO A TRENCH AT SITE NO. 1.

Cultural significance Table: Site 1

<p>A place is considered to be part of the national estate if it has cultural significance because of -</p>	<p>Applicable or not</p>	<p>Rating: 1 - Negligible/ 2 -Low/ 3 - Low-Medium/ 4 - Medium/ 5 - Medium-High/ 6 - High/ 7 - Very High</p>
<p>Its importance in the community or pattern of South Africa's history</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Its possession of uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural history</p>	<p>N</p>	
<p>Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects</p>	<p>N</p>	
<p>Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community cultural group</p>	<p>N</p>	
<p>Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</p>	<p>N</p>	

Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	Y	High
Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	N	
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa	N	
Reasoned assessment of significance using appropriate indicators outlined above:		High

Integrity scale:

- 1 – Bad state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 2 – Bad state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 3 – Reasonable state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 4 – Reasonable state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 5 – Good state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 6 - Good state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 7 – Excellent state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 8 – Excellent state of preservation and includes contextual information

Field-rating = Cultural significance x Integrity

= **High** (6)x 3

= 18

The site therefore receives a field rating of Local Grade IIIB. It means that the site should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance), if needed. Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority.

Two possibilities exist. The first option would be to fence the grave in and have a management plan drafted for the sustainable preservation thereof. This should be

written by a heritage expert. This usually is done when the graves are in no danger of being damaged.

The second option is to exhume the mortal remains and then to have it relocated. This usually is done when the graves are in the area to be directly affected by the development. For this a specific procedure should be followed which includes social consultation. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is needed. For those older than 60 years and unknown graves an undertaker and archaeologist is needed. Permits should be obtained from the Burial Grounds and Graves unit of SAHRA. This procedure is quite lengthy and involves social consultation.

Since it always is advisable to rather leave graves *in situ* when these are inside of the area and will be impacted by the development, Option 1 is recommended. This however means that the layout of the development needs to be changed so that the site is not impacted. This would require leaving the grave on an open plot and perhaps making a park around it. A buffer zone of at least 20m should be created around the site. If this is not possible, Option 2 may be considered, but this will need to be motivated to SAHRA.

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey of the study area was completed successfully. One site of cultural heritage significance was identified (Figure 21).



FIGURE 21: LOCATION OF THE SITE IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY.

The following is recommended:

- The grave at site number 1 is located inside of the area that will be developed and will be directly impacted. There are two ways of dealing with the grave.
 - The first option would be to fence the grave in and have a management plan drafted for the sustainable preservation thereof. This should be written by a heritage expert. This usually is done when the grave is in no danger of being damaged, but there will be secondary impact due to the development.
 - The second option is to exhume and relocate the mortal remains. This usually is done when the grave is in the area to be directly affected by the development. For this a specific procedure should be followed which includes social consultation. For graves younger than 60 years only an undertaker is needed. For those older than 60 years and unknown graves an undertaker and archaeologist area needed. Permits should be obtained from the Burial Grounds and Graves unit of SAHRA. This procedure is quite lengthy.

Option 1 is recommended, meaning that the development layout could be changed so that the site is not impacted on. It always is advisable to rather leave graves *in situ* when these are inside of the area and will be impacted by the development. This would require leaving the grave on an open plot and perhaps making a park around it. A buffer zone of at least 20m should be created around the site. However, if this is not possible, Option 2 may be considered, but it needs to be motivated to SAHRA.

- After implementation of the above mitigation measures and upon receiving the necessary comment from the heritage authority, the proposed development may continue.
- The active religious site found, can be seen as living heritage. This however rather is the domain of anthropologists and sociologists than that of archaeologists. It is known that these churches move around from time to time and create new religious spaces when the need for this arises. Thus, the physical manifestation of the site is not important. It will simply move if the space is not available for use in future.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. It is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

In this regard the following 'Chance find Procedure' should be followed:

- *Upon finding any archaeological or historical material all work at the affected area must cease.*
- The area should be demarcated in order to prevent any further work there until an investigation has been completed.
- An archaeologist should be contacted immediately to provide advice on the matter.
- *Should it be a minor issue, the archaeologist will decide on future action. Depending on the nature of the find, it may include a site visit.*
- *SAHRA's APM Unit may also be notified.*
- If needed the necessary permit will be applied for with SAHRA. This will be done in conjunction with the appointed archaeologist.
- The removal of such archaeological material will be done by the archaeologist in lieu of the approval given by SAHRA, including any conditions stipulated by the latter.
Work on site will only continue after the archaeologist/ SAHRA has agreed to such a matter.

11. REFERENCES

Archaetnos database.

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- Von Ketelhodt, G.F. (edited by W. van der Berg), 2007. **The golden crown of Johannesburg.** (Willsan Mining Publishers: Gardenview).

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:

- Negligible – The site has no heritage significance, although it may be older than 60 years.
- Low - A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings. A site with minimal importance which is decreased by its bad state of decay.
- Low-Medium - A site of lesser importance, which is increased by a good state of preservation and contextual importance (e.g. a specific community).
- 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.
- Medium-High - A site that has high importance due to its age or uniqueness, but which decreases due to its bad state of decay.
- High - Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Also, any important object found within a specific context.
- Very High - A site of exceptional importance due to its age, uniqueness and good state of preservation.

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:

National Grade I significance: The site should be managed as part of the national estate, should be nominated as Grad I site, should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score above 50.

Provincial Grade II significance: The site should be managed as part of the provincial estate, should be nominated as Grade II site, should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score between 41 and 50.

Local Grade IIIA: The site should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance), should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score between 31 and 40.

Local Grade IIIB: The site should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority. Score between 6 and 30.

Local Grade IIIC: The description in the phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation. Score below 5.

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.