
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**PROPOSED PIPELINE, PORTION OF FARM 1008,
WINTERSTRAND, EAST LONDON, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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REPORT TO:

CONROY VAN DER RIET (Biotechnology & Environmental Specialist Consultancy / BESC)
Tel: 043 726 4242; Fax: 043 726 3199; Postal Address: P.O. Box 8241, Nahoon 5210;
E-mail: conroy@besc.co.za

DR. ANTONIETA JERARDINO (South African Heritage Resources Agency / SAHRA)
Tel: 021 462 4505; Fax: 021 462 4509; Postal Address: P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town, 8000;
E-mail: ajerardino@sahra.org.za

THANDUXOLO LUNGILE (SAHRA – Eastern Cape)
Tel: 043 722 1740/2/6; Fax: 043 722 1749; Postal Address: P.O. Box 759, East London, 5200;
E-mail: tlungile@ec.sahra.org.za

PREPARED BY:

KAREN VAN RYNEVELD (ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy)
Tel: 084 871 1064; Fax: N/A; Postal Address: P.O. Box 28530, Danhof, 9310;
E-mail: kvanryneveld@gmail.com

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1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

Biotechnology & Environmental Specialist Consultancy (BESC) has been appointed as independent environmental consultant by the developer to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed approximate 2km water pipeline and related development to be located on a Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London, Eastern Cape. ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been appointed by BESC to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT LOCATION AND IMPACT

The approximate 2km pipeline development is to be located on a Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London, Eastern Cape. Winterstrand is situated approximately 14km south east (SE) of East London's Central Business District, with the proposed development approximately 0.5km from the beachfront [1:50,000 map reference: 3327BB].

The south eastern (SE) Portion of Farm 1008 is currently being developed for residential purposes; the north western (NW) Portion is used for livestock farming. The majority of the pipeline development will be centered on the border of the two Portions, albeit not on the fence line. Related development includes a reservoir, located on the NW Portion and a pump station, located on the SE Portion.

Impact of the proposed pipeline and related development (reservoir and pump station) will be local; resulting in the loss of all surface and sub-surface heritage sites / features that may be present in the immediate vicinity of development.



Figure 1: East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa



Figure 2: Locality of the proposed water pipeline development (green) to be located on a Portion of Farm 1008 (red), Wintersrand, in relation to East London



Figure 3: Close-up of the proposed water pipeline development to be located on a Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London

2) THE PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1) ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

The pipeline development was granted exemption from a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) by SAHRA in February 2008, when the proposed line route (exceeding 300m in length) followed farm fence lines. In May 2008 the alignment of the route was changed; based on the identified need of extensive treatment of the water before reservoir storage. The newly proposed route will be situated away from fence lines, crossing the property. Consequently, in June 2008, SAHRA requested Phase 1 AIA to be done for the proposed new line route, with particular emphasis on the 'higher ground on the eastern (E) corner of the authorized area' and the 'route around the farm house... for possible graves (marked or unmarked)' (SAHRA 2008).

The Phase 1 AIA was requested by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) mandatory responsible for the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999).

The Phase 1 AIA was requested as specialist sub-section to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in compliance with requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and associated regulations (2006), and the NHRA 1999 and associated regulations (2000).

The Phase 1 AIA aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or viewscapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, that may be affected by the proposed development. Palaeontological deposits / sites as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 are not included as subject to this report.

2.2) COVERAGE AND GAP ANALYSIS

The Phase 1 AIA covered the total of the approximate 2km water pipeline route in an approximate 20-30m development corridor from the reservoir site (Figure 3 locality 1) situated S33°05'17.8"; E27°47'27.5" to the farm house (Figure 3 locality 2, Figure 4 S1) located at S33°05'22.0"; E27°47'35.2" along the farm camp fence towards the pump station (Figure 3 locality 3) at S33°05'11.4"; E27°48'01.7". The line route assessment from the pump station to the borehole (Figure 3 locality 4), cited at approximately S33°05'05.1"; E27°47'54.5", was extended to include assessment of the area between Figure 3 locality 4a (S33°05'10.9"; E27°47'48.4") and 4b (S33°05'11.1"; E27°47'57.5") to allow for flexibility in the position of the final line route in the area.

Visibility ranged from good to fair and poor, a direct result of vegetation cover. Visibility in the western part of the development area was very good while thick vegetation hampered assessment towards the east. Existing development impact in the reservoir area, the formerly proposed line route running along the north western (NW) fence of the property, the pump station and existing scraped road surfaces provided for sub-surface interpretation.

2.3) METHODOLOGY

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 1 day period (2008-06-27) by one archaeologist. The assessment was done by foot and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey; no excavation or sub-surface testing was done. Sub-surface interpretations were based on natural and anthropic exposed sections averaged at approximately 1.5m in depth. GPS co-ordinates were taken with a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx GPS (Datum: WGS84). Photographic documentation was done with a Pentax K10D camera. A combination of Garmap and Google Earth software was used in the display of spatial information.

Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and associated mitigation recommendations were done according to the system prescribed by SAHRA (2007).

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	Site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A	-	Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B	-	Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C	-	On-site sampling, monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

Table 1: Cultural heritage site significance assessment and mitigation recommendations

2.4) PHASE 1 AIA ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, were identified during the Phase 1 surface assessment of the approximate 2km water pipeline and related development, Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London.



Figure 4: Identified contemporary cultural heritage resources located in close proximity to the proposed water pipeline development, Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London

Three contemporary cultural heritage resources (Figure 4 S1, S2 & S3) were identified in close proximity to the proposed line route development. All structures post-date 60 years of age; the resources are not formally protected by the NHRA 1999. In addition development will not impact on any of the sites; development has been planned around the resources in order to ensure operability thereof. All 3 sites will by implication be conserved by development. Identified contemporary cultural heritage resources can briefly be described as:

1. Site S1 - Ludge 1 residence ($S33^{\circ}05'22.0''$; $E27^{\circ}47'35.2''$):

Site S1 demarcates the locality of the retirement home of Mr. Ludge, first official landowner of the property. The corrugated and brick home was constructed in the 1980's after he retired from full time farming having originally resided in the farm house constructed in the 1950's/1960's, today located on an adjacent farm portion and occupied by his eldest son. The corrugated and brick structure is still in use. The absence of burials and graves are directly associated with the late construction and occupancy of the structure. The structure post dates 60 years of age; thus not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Destruction of / impact on the structure by development is not subject to SAHRA application / approval. Development has however been planned around the site, in order to ensure continued use and operability thereof.

2. Site S2 - Farm workers' residence ($S33^{\circ}05'19.5''$; $E27^{\circ}47'38.6''$):

Site S2 comprise of the farm workers' residence, a brick face building constructed in the late 1990's. The structure post dates 60 years of age. The structure is not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Destruction of / impact on the structure by development is not subject to SAHRA application / approval. Development will not impact on the site, ensuring continued use and operability thereof.

3. Site S3 - Ludge 2 residence ($S33^{\circ}05'20.8''$; $E27^{\circ}47'41.4''$):

Site S3 demarcates the contemporary home of Mr. Ludge, current landowner of the property and son of the first landowner. The modern brick face structure was constructed in the late 1980's/early 1990's. The structure thus post dates 60 years of age, consequently not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Destruction of / impact on the site is not subject to SAHRA application / approval. Development has however been planned to pass by the site, in order to ensure continued use and operability thereof.



Figure 5: General view of the Ludge 1 (S1) residence



Figure 6: View of the Ludge 1 residence



Figure 7: View of the farm workers' (S2) residence



Figure 8: General view of the Ludge 2 (S3) residence

Open vegetation characterized the majority of the western (W) part of the development area. No cultural material was located in the general vicinity of the almost completed reservoir. Large erosion sections, exceeding 1.5-2m in depth, a scraped road surface, disturbance directly associated with construction of the reservoir and a 1-1.5m deep trench, linked with the first proposed line route all provided for sub-surface interpretation. No anthropic material or member was identified in any inspected section.

From the reservoir locale the line route will pass by Site S1, S2 and S3 and along existing farm camp fences. Assessment of the development area proved archaeologically sterile.



Figure 9: View of the reservoir, note the erosion sections



Figure 10: Surface disturbance at the reservoir locality



Figure 11: Trench sections at the reservoir



Figure 12: The scrape road surface near the reservoir



Figure 13: The proposed line route along farm camp fences



Figure 14: View of the central portion of the line route



Figure 15: General view of the borehole area



Figure 16: View of the river adjacent to the borehole area



Figure 17: The vleiland cited in the borehole area



Figure 18: Thick vegetation in the 4-4a-4b area



Figure 19: General view of the pump station area



Figure 20: Exposed sections at the pump station



Figure 21: Scraped road surfaces at the pump station



Figure 22: Natural vegetation at the pump station area



Figure 23: View from the line route towards the coast



Figure 24: View of the adjacent residential development

Vegetation in the eastern (E) part of the development area proved much thicker, often hampering access and more than often impacting on visibility. Limited shallow sections ($\pm 10\text{-}25\text{cm}$ deep) were present in the 4-4a-4b area and immediate surrounds. Section inspection proved sterile echoing surface absence of archaeological material. Sections exceeding 2m in depth were present at the pump station construction site; neither disturbance nor section inspection yielded any cultural material.

MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	RECOMMENDATIONS
PROPOSED PIPELINE, PORTION OF FARM 1008, WINTERSTRAND, EAST LONDON, EASTERN CAPE					
DEVELOPMENT AREA: FARM 1008					
A	-	-	-	S33°05'16.6"; E27°47'25.9"	N/A
B	-	-	-	S33°05'38.7"; E27°47'38.0"	N/A
C	-	-	-	S33°05'32.8"; E27°47'51.6"	N/A
D	-	-	-	S33°05'09.0"; E27°48'08.2"	N/A
E	-	-	-	S33°05'00.9"; E27°48'03.5"	N/A
F	-	-	-	S33°05'05.9"; E27°48'01.3"	N/A
G	-	-	-	S33°05'07.5"; E27°47'58.8"	N/A
H	-	-	-	S33°05'03.2"; E27°47'55.6"	N/A
PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE ROUTE: PORTION OF FARM 1008					
1	-	-	-	S33°05'17.3"; E27°47'28.7"	N/A
2	-	-	-	S33°05'22.0"; E27°47'35.2"	N/A
3	-	-	-	S33°05'11.4"; E27°48'01.7"	N/A
4	-	-	-	S33°05'05.1"; E27°47'54.5"	N/A
4a	-	-	-	S33°05'10.9"; E27°47'48.4"	N/A
4b	-	-	-	S33°05'11.1"; E27°47'57.5"	N/A
IDENTIFIED CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES					
S1	Site S1	Contemporary	Residence	S33°05'22.0"; E27°47'35.2"	Conservation - No Impact
S2	Site S2	Contemporary	Residence	S33°05'19.5"; E27°47'38.6"	Conservation - No Impact
S3	Site S3	Contemporary	Residence	S33°05'20.8"; E27°47'41.4"	Conservation - No Impact
<i>*No archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA1999 were identified within the proposed development area</i>					

Table 2: Co-ordinates of the proposed development area and identified cultural heritage resources

2.5) CONCLUSION

Assessment of the approximate 2km water pipeline and related development (reservoir and pump station), Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London, Eastern Cape, yielded no cultural heritage resources inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial rounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or viewscapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

3) RECOMMENDATIONS

The water pipeline and related development, Portion of Farm 1008, Winterstrand, East London, Eastern Cape, will not impact on any identified cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

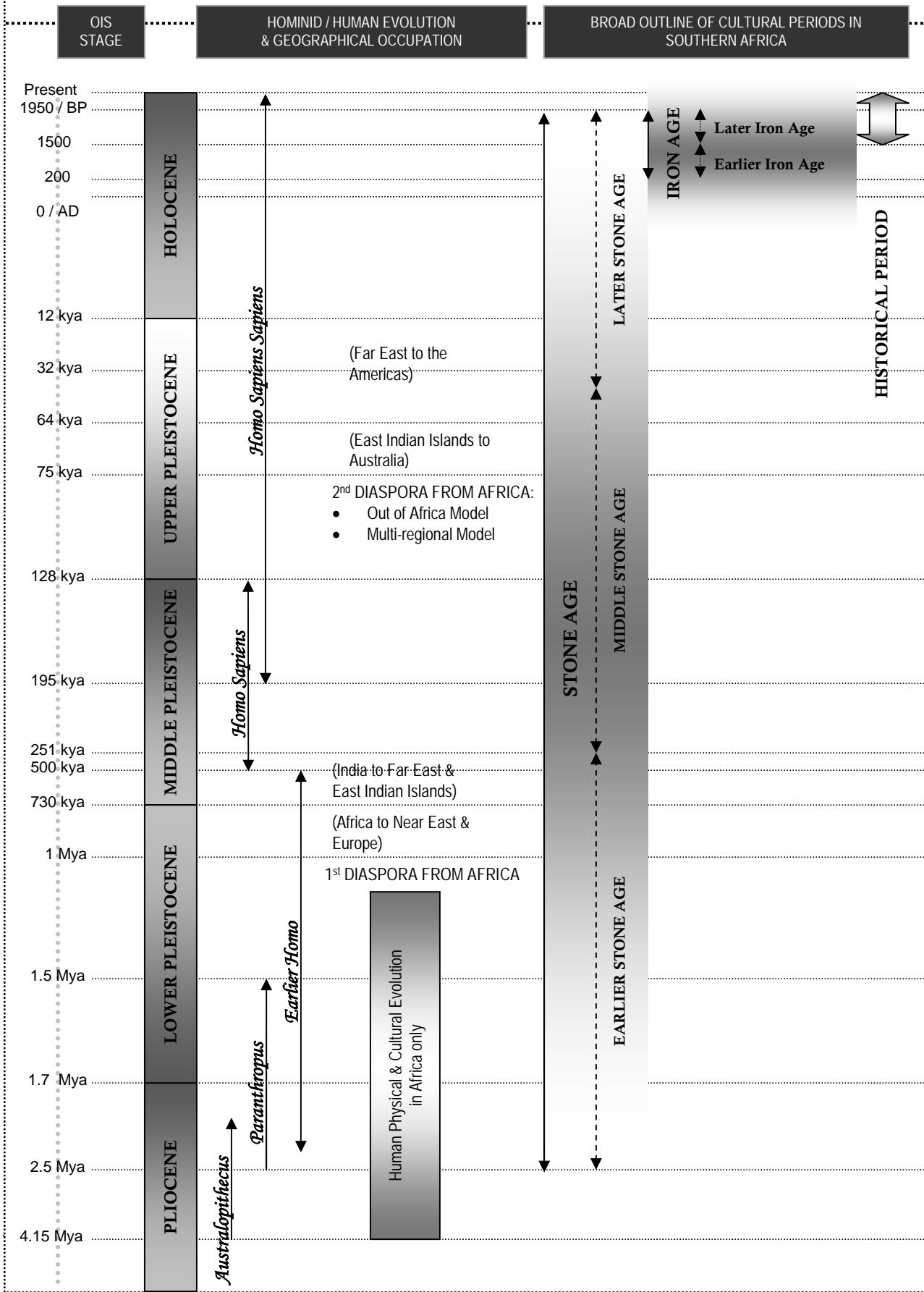
 **Recommendations:** It is recommended that, with reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, the development proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further archaeological and cultural heritage legislative requirements.

Note: Should any archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 be identified during the course of development the developer should immediately cease operation in the vicinity of the find and report the site to SAHRA.

4) REFERENCES CITED

1. South African Government. (No. 107) of 1998. *National Environmental Management Act*.
2. South African Government. (No. 25) of 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act*.
3. South African Heritage Resources Agency. 2005. *Minimum standards for the archaeological and heritage components of impact assessments*. Unpublished guidelines.

Schematic Outline of the Pre-historic and Historic Periods (Southern Africa)



EXTRACTS FROM THE
NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (No 25 OF 1999)

DEFINITIONS

Section 2

In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

- ii. "*Archaeological*" means –
 - a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
 - b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10 m of such representation;
 - c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic,... and any cargo, debris, or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation.
- viii. "*Development*" means any physical intervention, excavation or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –
 - a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or structure at a place;
 - b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
 - c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
 - d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
 - e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
 - f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;
- xiii. "*Grave*" means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;
- xxi. "*Living heritage*" means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –
 - a) cultural tradition;
 - b) oral history;
 - c) performance;
 - d) ritual;
 - e) popular memory;
 - f) skills and techniques;
 - g) indigenous knowledge systems; and
 - h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships.
- xxxi. "*Palaeontological*" means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace;
- xli. "*Site*" means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;
- xliv. "*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;

NATIONAL ESTATE

Section 3

- 1) For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
- 2) Without limiting the generality of subsection 1), the national estate may include –
 - 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 natural features of cultural significance;
 - e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
 - f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - g) graves and burial grounds, including –
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983)
 - h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - i) movable objects, including –
 - i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - iii. ethnographic art and objects;
 - iv. military objects;
 - v. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and

- vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

STRUCTURES

Section 34

- 1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

ARCHAEOLOGY, PALAEONTOLOGY AND METEORITES

Section 35

- 3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.
- 4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority –
 - a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
 - b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
 - c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite;
 - d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- 5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedure in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may –
 - a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
 - b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
 - c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection 4); and
 - d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.
- 6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated, serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

Section 36

- 3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial 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, 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 equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.
- 4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection 3a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
- 5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection 3b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority –
 - a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and
 - b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.
- 6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority –
 - a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
 - b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Section 38

- 1) Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as –
 - a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
 - b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
 - c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –
 - i. exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - ii. involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - iii. involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - iv. the costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
 - d) the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
 - e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

 - 2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection 1) –
 - a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or
 - b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.
 - 3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection 2a)
...
4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development decide –
 - a) whether or not the development may proceed;
 - b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
 - c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
 - d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
 - e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF HERITAGE INSPECTORS

Section 50

- 7) Subject to the provision of any other law, a heritage inspector or any other person authorised by a heritage resources authority in writing, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of inspecting any heritage resource protected in terms of the provisions of this Act, or any other property in respect of which the heritage resources authority is exercising its functions and powers in terms of this Act, and may take photographs, make measurements and sketches and use any other means of recording information necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- 8) A heritage inspector may at any time inspect work being done under a permit issued in terms of this Act and may for that purpose at all reasonable times enter any place protected in terms of this Act.
- 9) Where a heritage inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence in terms of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be committed, the heritage inspector may with such assistance as he or she thinks necessary –
 - a) enter and search any place, premises, vehicle, vessel or craft, and for that purpose stop and detain any vehicle, vessel or craft, in or on which the heritage inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, there is evidence related to that offence;
 - b) confiscate and detain any heritage resource or evidence concerned with the commission of the offence pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority; and
 - c) take such action as is reasonably necessary to prevent the commission of an offence in terms of this Act.
- 10) A heritage inspector may, if there is reason to believe that any work is being done or any action is being taken in contravention of this Act or the conditions of a permit issued in terms of this Act, order the immediate cessation of such work or action pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority.