

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment -
VOGELSTRUIS BULT 104,
PRIESKA DISTRICT, NORTHERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA

DATE: 2006-06-12



Our Ref : 2922CD 2006.001

SAHRA Ref : 9/2/075/001
DME Ref : NC 30/5/1/3/3/2/1/329 EM

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment -
**VOGELSTRUISBULT 104,
PRIESKA DISTRICT, NORTHERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**



REPORT TO -

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CONTENTS

- 1) PROJECT BRIEF
- 2) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- 3) IMAGE GALLERY
- 4) CONCLUSION
- 5) RECOMMENDATIONS
- 6) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- 7) APPENDIX 1:
SCHEMATIC OUTLINE of the PRE-HISTORIC and HISTORIC PERIODS
- 8) APPENDIX 2:
EXTRACTS from the NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (No 25 of 1999)



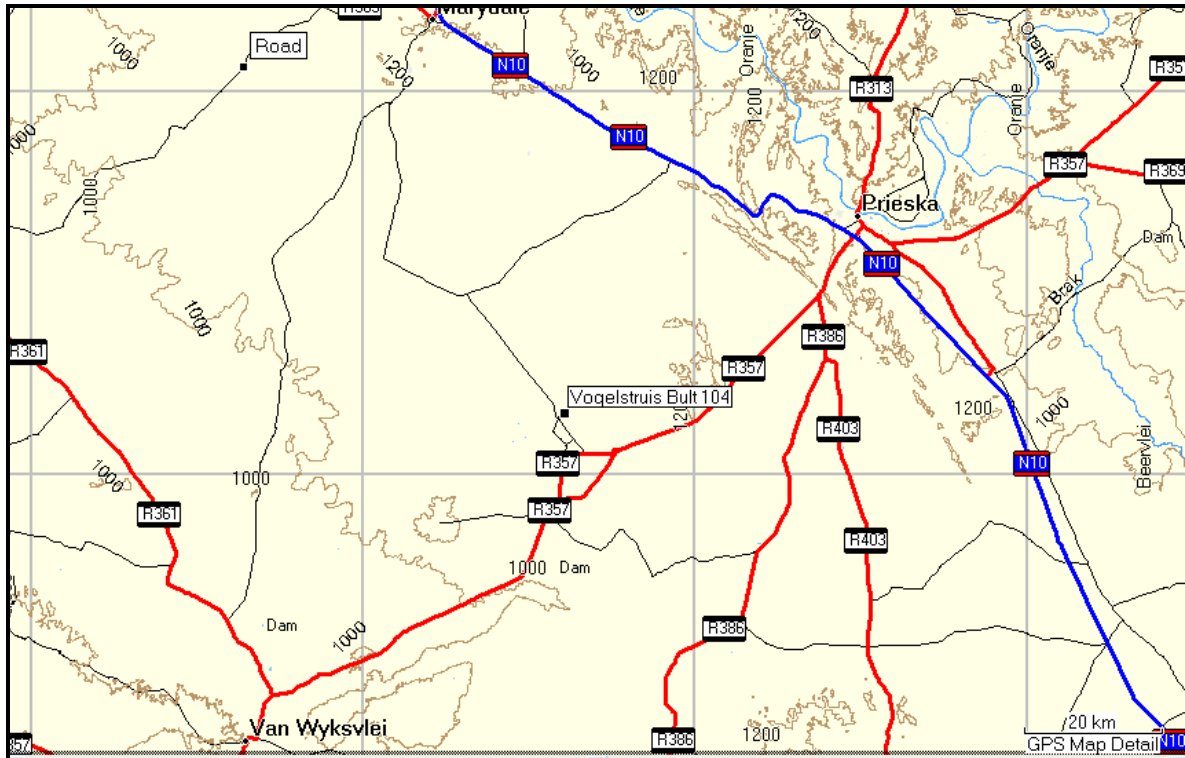
1) PROJECT BRIEF

The National Museum Bloemfontein, Archaeology Contracts Office, was contracted by the developer, Amber Mountain Investments, to conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment. The assessment was requested in compliance with prospecting and mining right environmental requirements as set out in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002, represented by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), the particulars of which are described in the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998, represented by the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT) and the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, represented by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

This document reports on the findings of the Archaeological Impact Assessment.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The proposed development is situated on the farm Vogelstruis Bult 104, Prieska District, Northern Cape (1:50,000 map reference: 2922CD & 3022AB).



MAP1: General location of the farm Vogelstruis Bult 104 (GPS reading taken at the old Copperton mining village at S29° 55' 17.8"; E22° 18' 17.6")

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT:

The proposed copper and zinc development is twofold in nature; firstly involving the re-working of an old mine dump (the current application under DME Ref NC 30/5/1/3/3/2/1/329 EM and SAHRA Ref 9/2/075/001) and secondly, pending results from this activity, the envisaged re-opening of the old Copperton mine.

o THE CURRENT MINING PROPOSAL

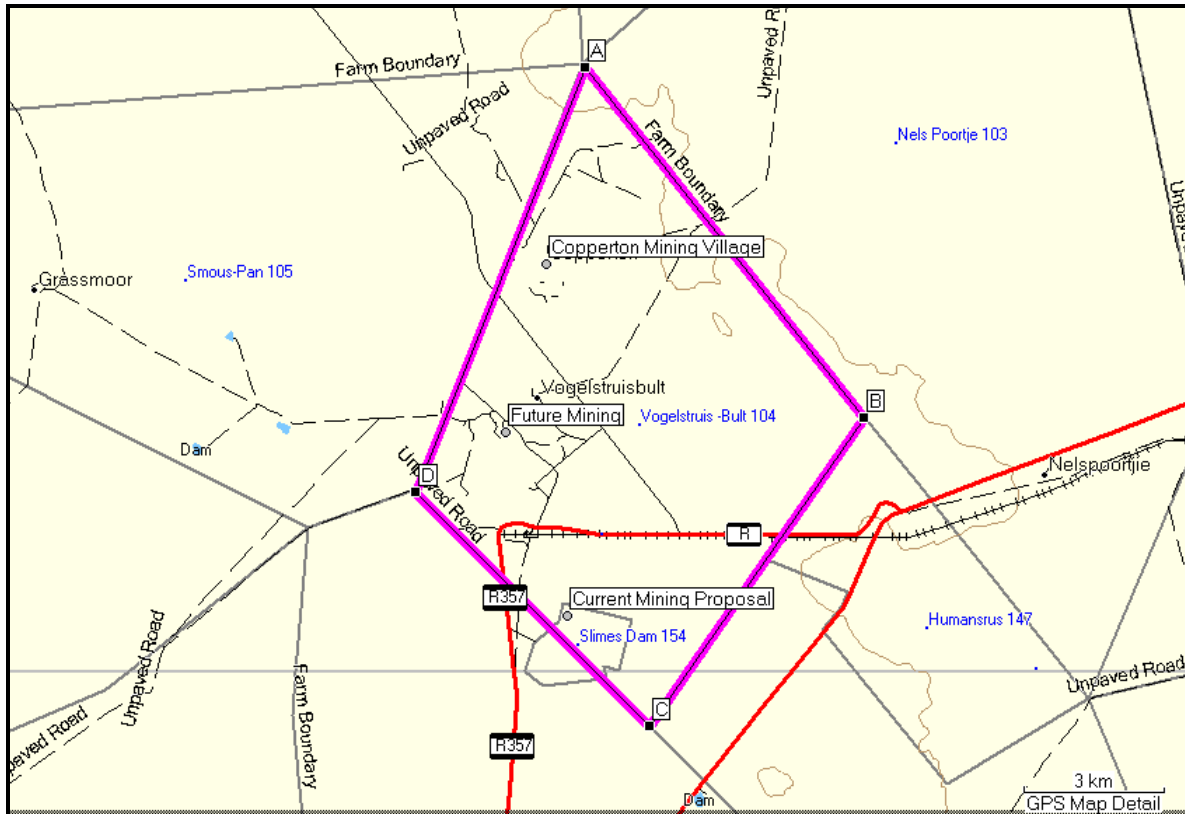
Amber Mountain Investments intends to rework an approximate 270 ha existing dump. Re-working of the dump will involve the erection of a processing plant at either of the 2 dump corners bordering the proposed re-deposition site (R). Alternatively the developer may decide to make use of a mobile plant to allow more flexible management of the actual processing development across the dump as well as the re-deposition area. Throughout the course of the development the developer will make use of existing water and electricity infrastructure as well as existing gravel access roads. Additional to the mining site, the mining area will also comprise of the upgrading of the existing compound area (H) to cater for staff accommodation.

Development impact on the dump will be total; the developer intends to rework the total of the former deposited material. Impact on the re-deposition site will also be total, resulting in the loss of surface and probable sub-surface cultural heritage material.

o ENVISAGED FUTURE MINING

Envisaged future mining, pending results from the dump development, will involve the re-opening of the former Copperton mine. The development will comprise of the upgrading of the plant platform, mine shaft (M), crusher plant and cyanide dams (C) and drying pans / pyrite slabs (P). In addition to the mining site the mining area will also involve further required upgrading to the existing staff compound area (H) to cater for envisaged increased staff accommodation. Existing water and electricity infrastructure will be sufficient for the envisaged development. The existing road infrastructure will service the development. Additional roads may need to be constructed across the surface of the plant platform.

Development impact will largely involve the upgrading of existing structures and facilities.



MAP 2: The farm Vogelstruis Bult 104 indicating the general position of the current mining application and envisaged future mining

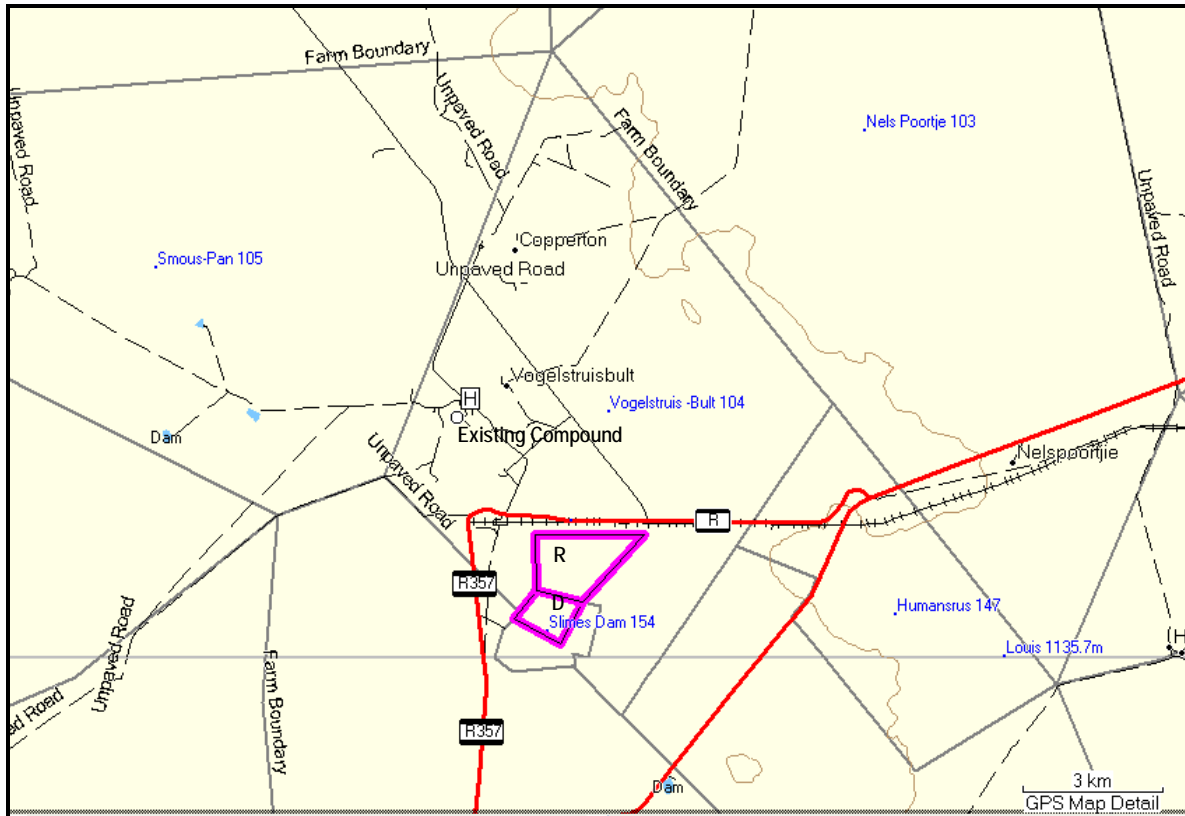
2) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

I conducted a single day assessment on the property (2006-06-05), visiting both the area applied for under the current mining proposal as well as the area intended for future mining. The assessment was limited to a Phase 1 surface survey, done by foot and vehicle. No excavation or sub-surface testing was done since a permit from SAHRA is required to do so. GPS co-ordinates were taken with a Garmin e-trex vista GPS (3-8 m error margin). Photographic documentation was done with a Casio exilim EX-S2 camera.

The assessment covered:

- **THE CURRENT MINING PROPOSAL**
 - i. Existing access roads;
 - ii. The dump site;
 - iii. The re-deposition site;
 - iv. The housing compound; and
- **ENVISAGED FUTURE MINING**
 - i. Existing access roads; and
 - ii. The old Copperton mine (including the plant platform, mine shaft, crusher plants, cyanide dams and drying pans / pyrite slabs, housing compound and immediate surroundings)

2.1) ASSESSMENT FINDINGS - THE CURRENT MINING PROPOSAL



MAP 3: The current mining application indicating the position of the dump (D), the re-deposition site (R) and the housing compound (H)

EXISTING ACCESS ROADS: Two existing gravel roads provide access to the area from the R357. Both roads were assessed; no cultural heritage material as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999) was found during the assessment.

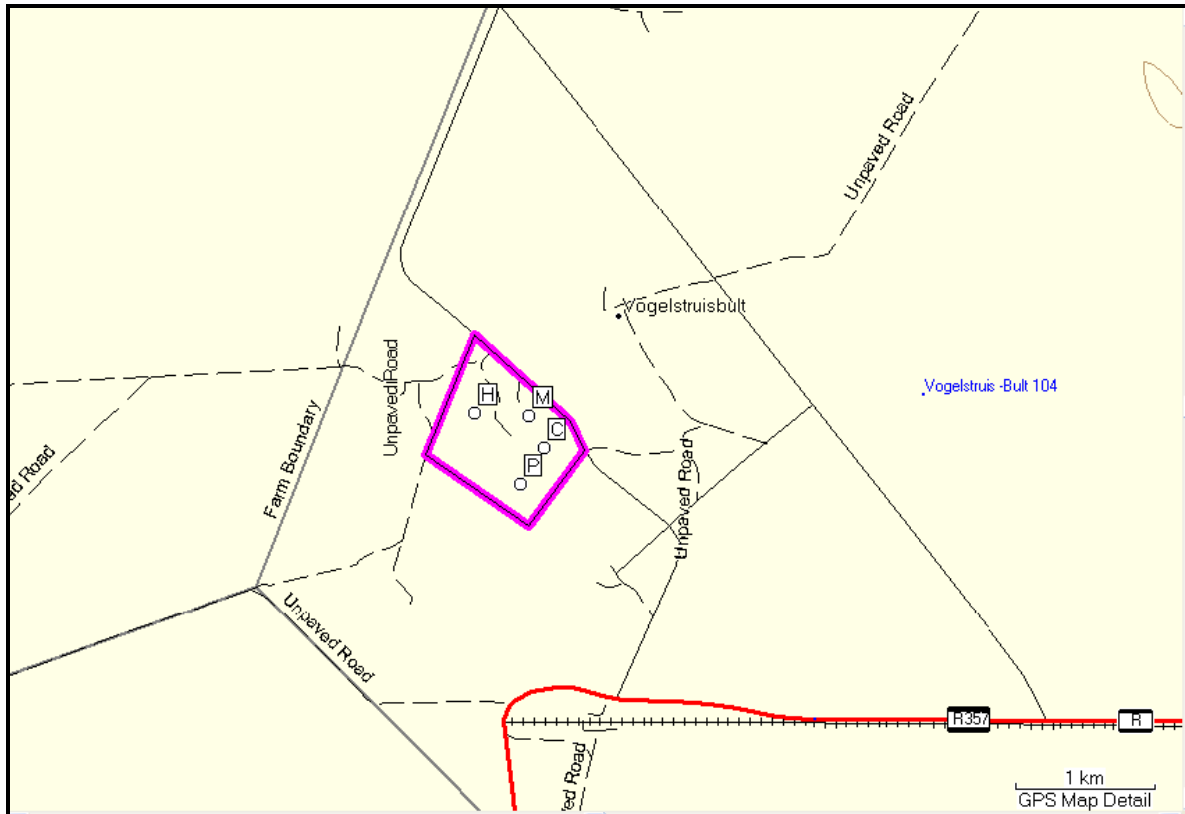
THE DUMP SITE: An approximate 100 ha area (demarcated area D) of the 270 ha dump was briefly assessed. Dump material comprise mainly of fine, silt-like, copper rich debris from former mining activities at the Copperton mine (1965-1991). Dump debris are extremely fine due to processing methods, especially crushing, followed during copper extraction procedures. No cultural heritage material was found on the assessed area of the dump itself and by inference the remainder of the dump will display the same general geological composition. Material re-deposited on the dump was mined up to levels of 1000m below the surface.

THE RE-DEPOSITION SITE: The area situated immediately north of the dump will be used as a re-deposition site (R) for re-worked deposits. An approximate 230 ha area was briefly assessed. The area is characterised by shallow Hutton sands. Underlying calcrete deposits are often visible, up to a level of approximately 10 m, after which basal gneiss deposits appear (Pers. comm. – Mike Meyer). Outcrops of quartz and quartzite are sparsely distributed throughout the Hutton sand and calcrete surface. Areas rich in these raw materials do from time to time incorporate low densities of stone tools. Densities are however too low to attempt to ascribe a ratio/m². Typologically artefacts can be assigned to the later Middle Stone Age or Later Stone Age, however their contexts are dubious and most probably representative of past environmental disturbance. Identified low density archaeological artefacts in disturbed contexts are of low significance.

THE HOUSING COMPOUND: The housing compound is situated approximately 4.5 km north-north-west of the dump and re-deposition site. The compound dates to the time of the Copperton mine (1965-1991) and comprises of a security complex consisting of offices, canteens, rooms / apartments and related infrastructure. The closing of the Copperton mine resulted in the discard of the buildings but basic structures are still standing, allowing renovation. The complex is built on a cement platform. No cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999) were identified in the compound area.

The current proposed mine dump development poses no danger to our cultural heritage as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999) and I would recommend that development proceed as applied for.

2.2) ASSESSMENT FINDINGS - FUTURE MINING



MAP 4: Close-up of the envisaged future mining area indicating the position of the mine-shaft (M), crusher plant and cyanide dams (C), drying pans (P) and housing compound (H)

EXISTING ACCESS ROADS: The site can be accessed via a formal gravel road from the R357 to Marydale (Copperton turnoff). An existing gravel and cement road network exist in the accessed approximately 85 ha area which will comprise the mining area if development proceeds. No cultural heritage material as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999) was identified during assessment of the existing road network.

THE OLD COPPERTON MINE: An approximate 85 ha area, comprising the former Copperton mining area was assessed. The area is characterised by a cement-paved platform on which the majority of the infrastructure was erected. Existing infrastructure will be renovated; no new infrastructure is envisaged to be erected, and if so, erection of infrastructure (including new roads) will be primarily restricted to the already paved cemented platform.

Existing infrastructure closely relates to operation procedures and comprise of the mine shaft (M), crusher plant and cyanide dams (C) and drying pans / pyrite slabs (P). All structures date to the time of the Copperton mining operations (1965 –1991). Structures are thus younger than 60 years and not protected by the NHRA (1999), any alteration, upgrading or renovation as required for the purpose of the mining operation may thus proceed without the developer having to apply for permits from the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA).

The mine shaft is approximately 65 m high and allows for the extraction of copper ore from levels as deep as 1000 m below the surface. From here ore will be transported to the crusher plant and cyanide dams for crushing and extraction. Thereafter deposits are dried on existing approximate 10 ha pyrite slabs, to allow for the final extraction of copper.

The general area of operation is marked by an existing paved platform, concealing any cultural heritage resources that may have existed in the area. Remains of former sub-surface infrastructure, now exposed, allowed for a sub-surface inspection. Sub-surface sections inspected proved to be culturally sterile with a general geological stratigraphy comprising of gneiss basal layers, overlaid by sterile calcrete deposits, topped with a thin Hutton sand deposit.

THE HOUSING COMPOUND: (See discussion on Page v.)

Envisaged future re-opening of the Copperton mine will not affect any of our cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999). I would recommend that in the event of the

developer applying for the development, development proceed without the developer having to comply with any further cultural heritage requirements as prescribed under the NHRA (1999).

DEVELOPMENT AREA	RECORDED SITES, FIND PLACES AND FEATURES	IMAGE NR	CO-ORDINATES	
			SOUTH	EAST
CURRENT APPLICATION				
Dump	A	Image 1-4	S29° 59' 21.3"	E22° 19' 10.8"
	B		S29° 59' 12.9"	E22° 18' 33.9"
	C		S29° 59' 33.0"	E22° 18' 16.9"
	D		S29° 59' 50.4"	E22° 18' 52.8"
Re-deposition Site	A	Image 5-6	S29° 58' 34.7"	E22° 20' 00.0"
	B		S29° 58' 34.7"	E22° 18' 32.6"
	C		See Dump C	
	D		See Dump D	
Housing Compound		Image 7-8	S29° 57' 13.3"	E22° 17' 30.9"
FUTURE MINING				
Mining Area	A		S29° 56' 55.4"	E22° 17' 31.1"
	B		S29° 57' 23.2"	E22° 17' 17.8"
	C		S29° 57' 39.6"	E22° 17' 45.6"
	D		S29° 57' 22.1"	E22° 18' 00.7"
	E		S29° 57' 15.5"	E22° 17' 56.9"
Mine shaft		Image 9-11	S29° 57' 14.1"	E22° 17' 45.5"
Crusher plant & cyanide dams		Image 12-15	S29° 57' 21.5"	E22° 17' 49.7"
Drying pans / pyrite slabs		Image 16-17	S29° 57' 29.9"	E22° 17' 43.5"
Housing compound		Image 7-8	S29° 57' 13.3"	E22° 17' 30.9"

TABLE 1: GPS co-ordinates of the proposed development area, identified and associated sites and features

3) IMAGE GALLERY



IMAGE 1: General view – the mine dump (D), applied for under the current development application



IMAGE 2: General view – the mine dump (D)



IMAGE 3: Close-up of the mine dump (D)



IMAGE 4: Close-up of the mine dump (D)



IMAGE 5: General view of the proposed re-deposition area (R)



IMAGE 6: A few artefacts recovered from the proposed re-deposition area



IMAGE 7 & 8: General view – the existing housing compound (H) to be upgraded for both the current and envisaged future developments



IMAGE 9: General view – the mine shaft (M)



IMAGE 10: Close-up of the cemented plant platform and old railway tracks



IMAGE 11: Cemented plant platform with the mine shaft and crusher plant and cyanide dams in the background



IMAGE 12: Cemented plant platform with cyanide dams



IMAGE 13: General view – the crusher plant (front)



IMAGE 14: General view – the crusher plant (back)



IMAGE 15: Crusher plant with cyanide dams in the Background (C)



IMAGE 16: Partial view over the drying pans / pyrite slabs (P)



IMAGE 17: Close-up of copper deposits on the drying pans / pyrite slabs (P)



IMAGE 18: Landowner Mike Meyer and developer J.P. van Niekerk (Amber Mountain) at the dump site

4) CONCLUSION

Assessment of the area under the current mining application resulted in only a few Stone Age artefacts discovered at the proposed re-deposition area. Extremely low artefact quantities and inferred disturbed contexts render these finds of extremely low significance. No cultural material was present on the dump, assessed access roads or on or within the vicinity of the housing compound.

Assessment of the old Copperton mining area resulted in no archaeological finds either on the surface or within exposed sub-surface contexts.

Apart from the above-mentioned archaeological occurrences and reported finds no built structures older than 60 years, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, cultural landscapes or viewsapes or palaeontological deposits that require protection under the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) have been identified.

5) RECOMMENDATIONS

o THE CURRENT MINING PROPOSAL

I would recommend that the proposed mining development (re-working of an approximate 270 ha dump) on Vogelstruis Bult 104 proceed as applied for.

o ENVISAGED FUTURE MINING

I would recommend that in the event of the developer applying for the re-opening of the old Copperton mine, Vogelstruis Bult 104, that mining would proceed without any further cultural heritage compliance requirements as per the NHRA (1999).

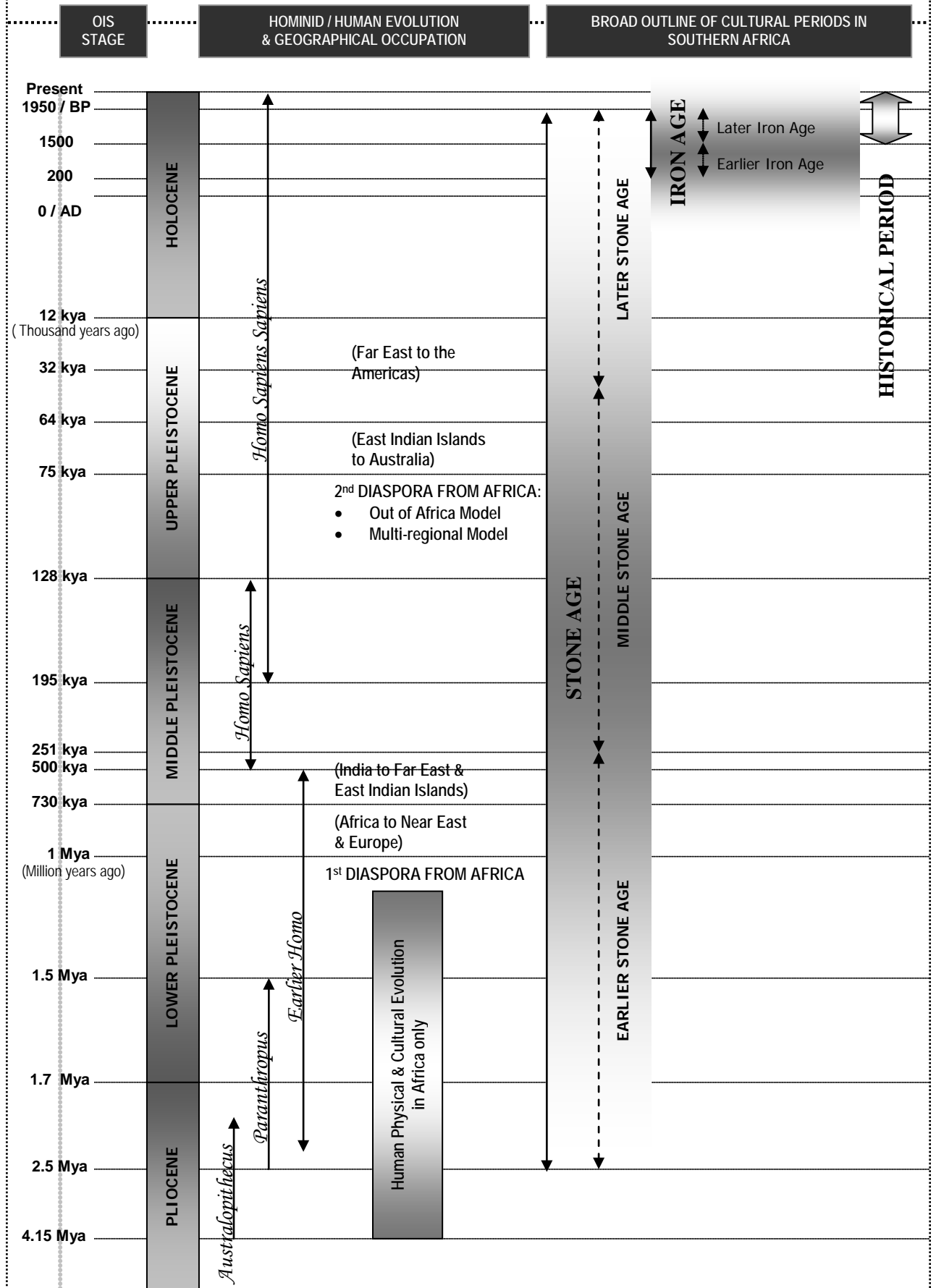
6) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank J.P. van Niekerk (Amber Mountain Investments) and Mike Meyer (Landowner) for accompanying me to the site and for supplying development and on site information.

NOTE: Should the developer encounter any heritage resources, not reported on in this report, and as defined and protected by the NHRA (1999) during the course of development, the developer should immediately cease operation in the immediate vicinity and report the site to SAHRA or an ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist.



Schematic Outline of the Pre-historic and Historic Periods



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 trances;
- 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, PALAEOLOGY 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; or
 - 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 existing 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