
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

UTILIZATION OF THE ZOLO BORROW PIT, TSOMO, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

Terreco Environmental has been appointed by Eastern Cape Quarries (ECQ), the implementing agent and project applicant, to prepare the EIA and EMP for the proposed *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project. The project proposal centers on the utilization of an approximate 1.5ha area at the existing Zolo borrow pit, with the aim to extract cement products (cement crush stone and crush stone-related products) to meet increasing customer demand. ArchaeoMaps has been appointed by ECQ to conduct the Phase 1 AIA.

THE PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

PROJECT AREA: Zolo borrow pit - 1:50,000 Map reference – 3227BB; Tsomo, Eastern Cape.

GAP ANALYSIS: Phase 1 AIA field assessment covered the total of the proposed Zolo borrow pit study site.

METHODOLOGY: One day field assessment; GPS co-ordinates – Garmin GPSMap60CSx; Photographic documentation – Pentax K20D. Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and mitigation recommendations – SAHRA 2007 system.

SUMMARY:

Code	Borrow Pit	Area	Co-ordinates	Recommendations
Zolo BP	Zolo Borrow Pit	1.5ha	S32°06'10.6; E27°55'17.6"	N/A

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the proposed development, the *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project, proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional compliance requirements.

PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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TSOMO, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terreco Environmental has been appointed by Eastern Cape Quarries (ECQ), the implementing agent and project applicant, to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), in terms of requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA 2002), for the proposed *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project.

ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been commissioned by ECQ to compile the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist subsection to the EIA and EMP.

The Phase 1 AIA, in conjunction with the applicable palaeontological study (Natura Viva – John Almond), aims to meet requirements of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999).

1.1) *Development Location, Details & Impact*

The *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project study site is situated approximately 13km south-east of Tsomo and 14km north of Nqamakwe in the Eastern Cape [1:50,000 map ref – 3227BB]. Extensive quarrying characterizes the existing borrow pit site. Continued reworking at the site, proposed under the current ECQ proposal comprises an approximate 1.5ha area that can be defined as:

- Z1 – S32°06'14.7"; E27°55'18.3"
- Z2 – S32°06'12.0"; E27°55'14.5"
- Z3 – S32°06'09.0"; E27°55'17.4"; and
- Z4 – S32°06'10.2"; E27°55'20.8".

Cement products (cement crush stone and crush stone-related products) are in high and increasing demand specifically for road construction work: The product market has increased steadily over the past 7 years without showing signs of abating. Trends towards more institutional and private road development and more private end-user interest in quality and customer services are evident. Crushed stone and rock, related products, are a necessary ingredient to road building. Products are used both to build roads and to annually maintain roads with re-crushed stone. In addition material is used in home remodeling projects by local communities (Terreco Environmental 2011).

At present there is only one source for cement products in the greater project area, with high prices charged by the supplier being a reflection of their market monopoly. A significant and necessary niche remains to be filled in order to meet user demands. ECQ believe that through their proposed development they will be able to provide a product equal in quality to that provided by the current supplier while employing a pricing strategy that will either match or better current prices (Terreco Environmental 2011).

Proposed quarrying activities by ECQ will have a permanent impact on any surface or sub-surface cultural heritage resources situated in the immediate area of impact.



Figure 1: The proposed Zolo BP study site in relation to Tsomo and Nqamakwe in the Eastern Cape



Figure 2: Close-up of the proposed Zolo BP study site in relation to Tsomo and Nqamakwe

2) THE PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1) *Archaeological Legislative Compliance*

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was done for purposes of compliance to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) requirements in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), with specific reference to Section 38.

The Phase 1 AIA was requested as specialist sub-section to the EIA for the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the proposed project in compliance with requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA 2002).

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, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or viewsapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, that may be affected by the proposed development. The assessment comprises of a:

- Basic Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only. [The study excludes a pre-feasibility assessment or any specialist cultural heritage studies inclusive of socio-cultural consultation (SCIA), historical architecture or cultural landscapes].
- Palaeontological deposits / sites as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 are not included as subject to this report. [An independent specialist palaeontological study by Natura Viva – John Almond, has been commissioned by the project proponent in order to meet SAHRA required HIA standards for the proposed development].

2.2) *Methodology & Assessor Accreditation*

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 1 day period (2011-08-19) by one archaeologist. The assessment was done by vehicle and foot, and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey; no excavation or sub-surface testing was done. GPS coordinates were taken with a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx GPS (Datum: WGS84). Photographic documentation was done with a Pentax K20D camera. A combination of Garmap and Google Earth software was used in the display of spatial information.

SAHRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT			
<i>SITE SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
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: SAHRA archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment

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

The assessment was done by Karen van Ryneveld (ArchaeoMaps):

- Qualification: MSc Archaeology (2003) WITS University.
- Accreditation:
 1. 2004 – Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) – Professional Member.
 2. 2005 – ASAPA CRM Section: Accreditation – Field Director (Stone Age, Iron Age, Colonial Period).
 3. 2010 – ASAPA CRM Section: Accreditation – Principle Investigator (Stone Age).

Karen van Ryneveld is a SAHRA listed CRM archaeologist.

2.3) Coverage and Gap Analysis

The Phase 1 AIA covered the total of the proposed Zolo borrow pit study site and immediate surrounds.

2.4) Phase 1 AIA Assessment Findings

The Phase 1 AIA assessment indicated that the proposed *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project will not impact negatively on any identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources.

Surface visibility across the greater project area proved to be good. Surface assessment extended from the Zolo BP site northwards to where a large existing sand quarry (S32°06'05.8"; E27°55'22.4") is present as well as slightly east across the crest of the hill. A line of 4 contemporary stock enclosures, marked C1-C4, characterizes the eastern foothill and situated more than 200m east, south-east of the proposed study site. All 4 contemporary stock enclosure localities are associated with quite visible rectangular agricultural fields with residential remains in the form of clusters of hut mounds or circular indentations indicating former hut localities visible in close association with the low rising rectangular shaped stone wall remains of the stock enclosures themselves. Sites are inferred to still be in periodic use by the local community, especially the use of established agricultural fields. Assessment was thus not done to homestead level and graves may well be associated with the site localities. Utilization of the Zolo borrow pit will not impact on the C1-C4 localities (utilization will be limited to the demarcated study site, not impacting on the eastern slope of the hill at all). Sites C1-C4 may well not pre-date 60/100 years of age implying that the sites are not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. However, sites are of relevant contemporary significance and graves may well be present. Contemporary localities C1-C4 will be conserved *in-situ*.

General surface anthropic sterility of the hill was echoed by the absence of cultural stratigraphic members. Large exposed sub-surface sections, not only at the Zolo borrow pit, but also at the sand quarry situated just north of the Zolo BP site, displayed no evidence of cultural stratigraphic intrusions.



Figure 3: General view of the area with the sand quarry in the front and the Zolo borrow pit towards the back



Figure 4: General view of the greater Zolo borrow pit study site – 1



Figure 5: General view of the greater Zolo borrow pit study site – 2



Figure 6: Large anthropic sterile sections at the sand quarry



Figure 7: Contemporary stock enclosures, associated with agricultural fields and residential remains characterize the eastern foothills of the hill



Figure 8: Close-up of one of the contemporary stock enclosures

2.4.1) Zolo Borrow Pit (Zolo BP) - S32°06'10.6"; E27°55'17.6"



Figure 9: General locality of the Zolo Borrow Pit (Zolo BP)

No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999, were identified on the surface or within exposed sub-surface sections during the Phase 1 AIA assessment of the Zolo Borrow Pit study site.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional cultural heritage compliance requirements.



Figure 10: General view of the Zolo borrow pit study site – 1



Figure 11: General view of the Zolo borrow pit study site – 2



Figure 12: General view of the Zolo borrow pit study site – 3



Figure 13: General view of the Zolo borrow pit study site – 4

3) CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999 it is recommended that the proposed *Utilization of the Zolo Borrow Pit, Tsomo, Eastern Cape* project proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with any additional requirements.

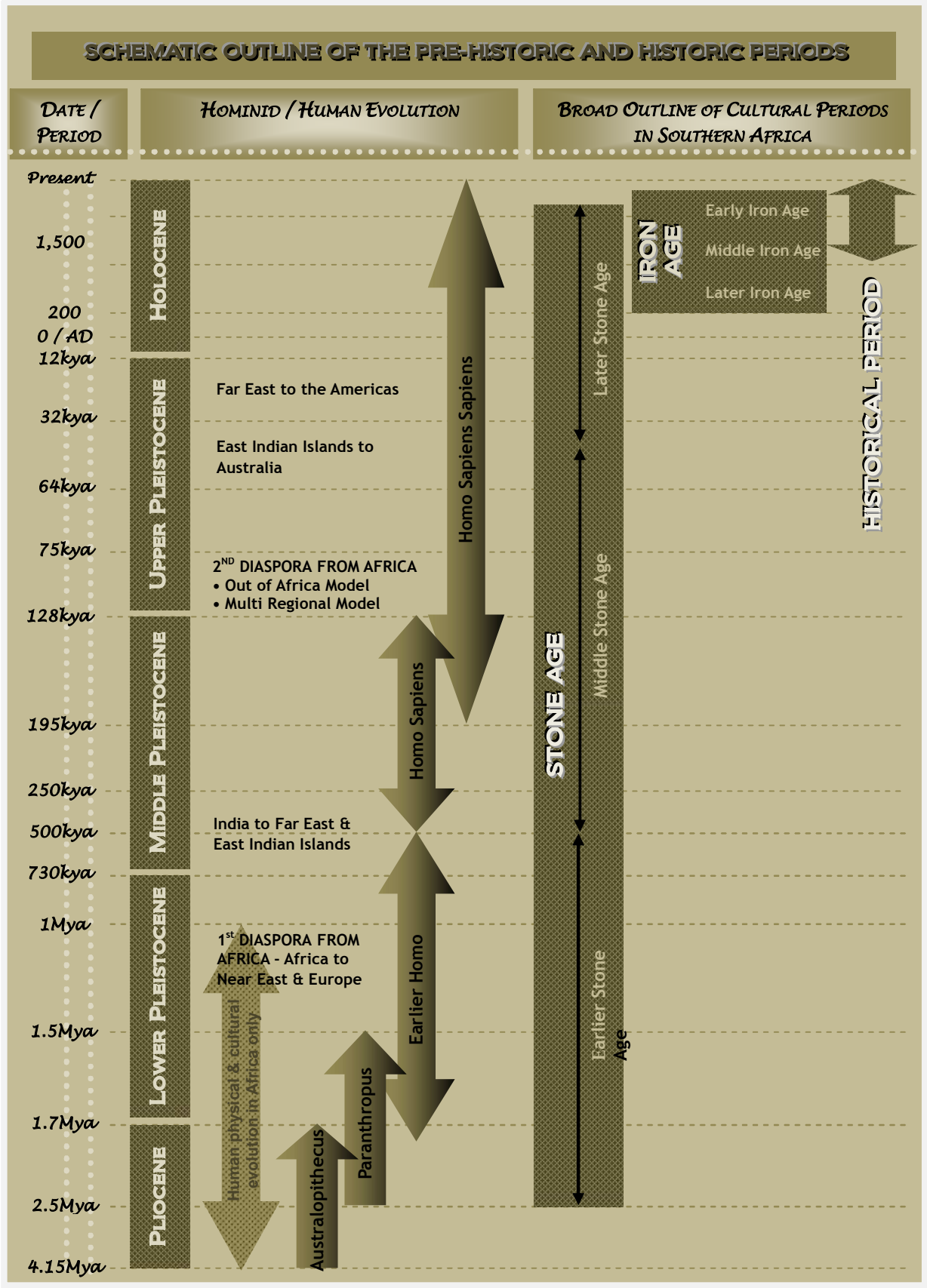
UTILIZATION OF THE ZOLO BORROW PIT					
TSOMO, EASTERN CAPE					
MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE / PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS
Zolo Borrow Pit					
Zolo BP	General site co-ordinate	-	-	S32°06'10.6"; E27°55'17.6"	N/A
Z1	-	-	-	S32°06'14.7"; E27°55'18.3"	
Z2	-	-	-	S32°06'12.0"; E27°55'14.5"	
Z3	-	-	-	S32°06'09.0"; E27°55'17.4"	
Z4	-	-	-	S32°06'10.2"; E27°55'20.8"	
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Resources					
C1	Site C1	Contemporary	Stock enclosure	S32°06'10.6"; E27°55'28.4"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C2	Site C2	Contemporary	Stock enclosure	S32°06'15.1"; E27°55'27.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C3	Site C3	Contemporary	Stock enclosure	S32°06'18.0"; E27°55'25.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C4	Site C4	Contemporary	Stock enclosure	S32°06'28.0"; E27°55'23.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>

Table 2: Development and Phase 1 AIA assessment findings – co-ordinate details

NOTE: Should any archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999 and not reported on in this report 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 / an ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist.

4) REFERENCES

1. South African Government. (No. 107) of 1998. *National Environmental Management Act*.
2. South African Government. (No. 28) of 2002. *Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act*.
3. South African Government. (No. 25) of 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act*.
4. South African Heritage Resources Agency. 2007. *Minimum standards for the archaeological and heritage components of impact assessments*. (Unpublished guidelines.)
5. Terreco Environmental. 2011. *Zolo Borrow Pit - Eastern Cape Quarries. Environmental Management Plan for One (1) Borrow Pit*. (Unpublished report).



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 trances;
- xli. *"Site"* means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;
- xlii. *"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.