
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, MATOLA PRIVATE GAME RESERVE,
PORTION 2 OF FARM 36, KOMGA, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Merryweather Environmental has been appointed as independent environmental consultant by the private developer and landowner, Nico de Beer, to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed *Matola Private Game Reserve Residential Development* to be located on a portion of Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, Great Kei Municipal District, Eastern Cape, South Africa. ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been appointed by Merryweather Environmental to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT LOCATION & IMPACT

The proposed *Matola Private Game Reserve Residential Development* will be located on an approximate 18ha area comprising part of the more or less 1,600ha property Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, located in the Great Kei Municipal District of the Eastern Cape [1:50,000 map reference: 3227DB]. The site is situated between the towns of Stutterheim and Komga; roughly 30km east (E) of Stutterheim and 13km west north west (WNW) of Komga, accessible via an existing gravel turnoff from the R63.

The proposed low impact residential development, for purposes of tourist accommodation, will comprise of 30 single story units clustered in 10 groups of 3 units each. Erf size is averaged at 950m²/unit and the building footprint at 300m²/unit. The units will be positioned along an approximate 1,650m road with a view over the Kubusi river valley. Bulk services shall include storm water management, water supply, sanitation, roads and electricity. Water will be acquired from the Kubusi river and an existing dam located south west (SW) of the proposed development area and stored in a reservoir, the construction of which will form part of the development. Access to the development area is via an existing network of gravel farm roads on the property.

Development impact on Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, will be *local*: Impact will primarily be restricted to the geographically demarcated 18ha development area, as per the *conceptual development layout*. Secondary development impact will be limited to existing gravel farm roads and their immediate environs, the locality of the proposed reservoir and a pipeline route running from the dam to the development area. Associated archaeological and cultural heritage impact will by definition be limited to surface and sub-surface areas of development impact.

The Phase 1 AIA covered the approximate 18ha residential and secondary (reservoir, pipeline and access roads) development impact areas.



Figure 1: Komga, Eastern Cape, South Africa



Figure 2: Locality of the *Matola Private Game Reserve* in relation to Komga



Figure 3: Locality of the proposed residential development to be located on the *Matola Private Game Reserve*

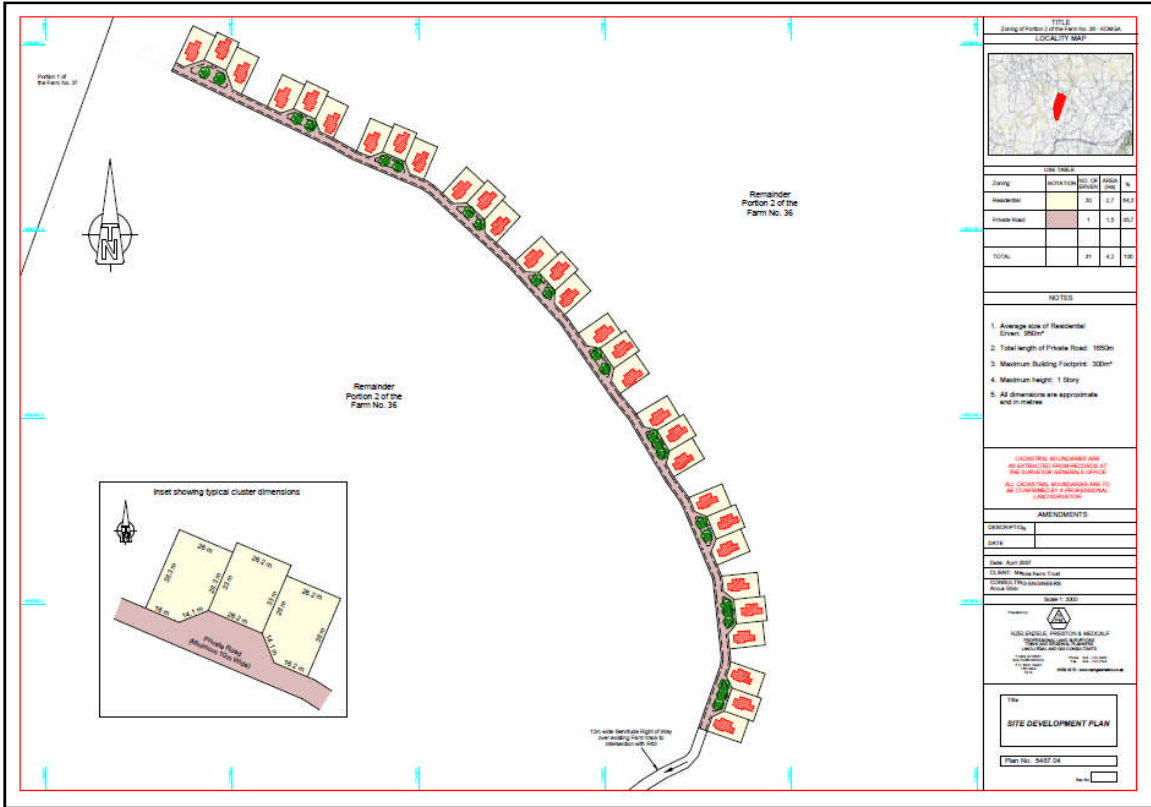


Figure 4: View 1 - Conceptual layout of the proposed residential development, Matola Private Game Reserve, Komga

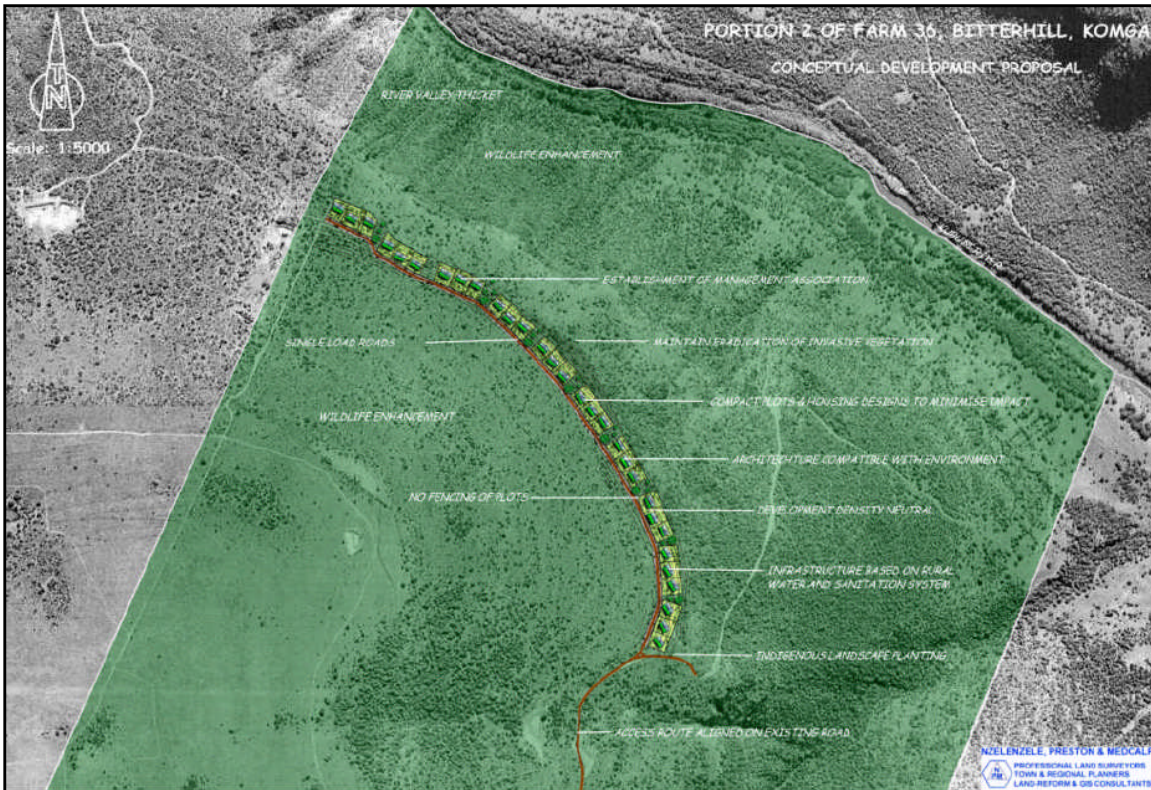


Figure 5: View 2 - Conceptual layout of the proposed residential development, Matola Private Game Reserve, Komga

2 PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (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, Act No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and associated Regulations (2006) and the NHRA 1999 and associated Regulations (2000).

The Phase 1 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 and viewsapes 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 & GAP ANALYSIS

The Phase 1 AIA covered the approximate 18ha residential and secondary (reservoir, pipeline and access roads) development impact areas.

Visibility ranged from good to fair, a direct result of vegetation cover.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 1 day period (2008-11-12) by 1 archaeologist. The assessment was done by foot and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey; no excavation or sub-surface testing was done. 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.

SAHRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL & CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT			
SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation (No development) OR Heritage site development in association with proposed development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation (No development) OR Heritage site development in association with proposed development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3a / 3B	Site conservation (No development) OR Extensive Phase 2 mitigation prior to development
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A	-	Site conservation (No development) OR Phase 2 mitigation prior to development
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B	-	Site conservation (No development) OR Phase 2 mitigation prior to development
Low Significance	Generally Protected C	-	On site sampling / monitoring prior to, or at the time of development OR No Phase 2 mitigation required before development

Table 1: SAHRA Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and mitigation recommendations

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

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 18ha proposed residential development area or associated secondary development impact areas inclusive of the reservoir, pipeline route and access roads, *Matola Private Game Reserve*, Komga, Eastern Cape.



Figure 6: Phase 1 AIA assessment findings

General observations include:

1. The Phase 1 AIA focused on the approximate 18ha proposed residential development area, with clustered accommodation units to be positioned from locality M1 to M2 along the existing farm road on the edge of the Kubusi river valley with a view over the river and valley.

No archaeological or cultural heritage resources were identified on the surface of the proposed development area. The existing scraped gravel farm road provided for sub-surface interpretation not exceeding 10-15cm in depth. Sub-surface sections proved anthropically sterile. Surface soil is expected to be extremely shallow as indicated by geological outcrops along the immediate valley slope. Limited baked

shale intrusions were present in dolerite outcrops, but local raw material seem not to have been used for Stone Age knapping. No Iron Age walling or middens were present and no Colonial Period *debitage*. Past cultural presence in the general landscape may however well be inferred, particularly Later Stone Age (LSA) / pastoralist use – yet, with the lack of identified material remains, activity may well have been more restricted to the valley slopes and immediate surrounds of the river.

Development in the proposed residential development area (A-D) will not impact on any identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.



Figure 7: View of the Kubusi river valley from the proposed residential development area



Figure 8: General view of the proposed residential development area



Figure 9: General view of the proposed residential development area south west (SW) of the existing farm track

2. Assessment of the proposed reservoir (R1) included an approximate 50x50m area. Surface anthropic sterility echoed findings of the residential development area. No sub-surface sections were present. Construction of the reservoir at locality R1 will not impact on any identified archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.



Figure 10: General view of the area in the vicinity of the proposed reservoir

3. Brief assessment of the general surface area south west (SW) of the residential development towards the dam yielded no cultural remains. Informal sub-surface sections of up to 30-40cm proved anthropically sterile. As yet undefined pipeline routings (exceeding 300m in length) from the dam and reservoir to the development area will not impact on any identified archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.



Figure 11: Assessment of the general area south west (SW) of the residential development towards the dam yielded no cultural remains



Figure 12: General view of the area between the residential development and the dam

2.5 CONCLUSION

Surface assessment and limited sub-surface exposures of the approximate 18ha residential development and associated secondary development impact areas, to be located on the *Matola Private Game Reserve*, Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, 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 grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or viewscapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, MATOLA PRIVATE GAME RESERVE, PORTION 2 OF FARM 36, KOMGA, EASTERN CAPE					
MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	RECOMMENDATIONS
• STUDY SITE					
MATOLA PRIVATE GAME RESERVE					
1	-	-	-	S32°31'37.5"; E27°44'48.7"	N/A
2	-	-	-	S32°31'38.4"; E27°44'41.1"	N/A
3	-	-	-	S32°31'49.1"; E27°44'42.3"	N/A
4	-	-	-	S32°31'54.8"; E27°44'39.6"	N/A
5	-	-	-	S32°32'04.5"; E27°44'41.0"	N/A
6	-	-	-	S32°32'16.3"; E27°45'04.8"	N/A
7	-	-	-	S32°32'22.3"; E27°45'22.8"	N/A
8	-	-	-	S32°32'23.7"; E27°45'38.3"	N/A
9	-	-	-	S32°32'34.6"; E27°45'43.6"	N/A
10	-	-	-	S32°32'51.8"; E27°45'43.4"	N/A
11	-	-	-	S32°32'54.2"; E27°46'08.7"	N/A
12	-	-	-	S32°32'35.0"; E27°46'09.4"	N/A
13	-	-	-	S32°32'27.5"; E27°46'03.8"	N/A
14	-	-	-	S32°32'13.9"; E27°46'18.2"	N/A
15	-	-	-	S32°32'06.7"; E27°46'13.9"	N/A
16	-	-	-	S32°31'57.2"; E27°46'21.2"	N/A
17	-	-	-	S32°31'44.1"; E27°46'22.9"	N/A
18	-	-	-	S32°31'35.5"; E27°46'31.4"	N/A
19	-	-	-	S32°31'29.2"; E27°46'31.2"	N/A
20	-	-	-	S32°31'17.5"; E27°46'16.1"	N/A
21	-	-	-	S32°31'11.2"; E27°45'59.2"	N/A
22	-	-	-	S32°31'14.7"; E27°45'47.6"	N/A
23	-	-	-	S32°31'16.0"; E27°45'34.7"	N/A
24	-	-	-	S32°31'21.2"; E27°45'26.7"	N/A
25	-	-	-	S32°31'20.6"; E27°45'18.3"	N/A
26	-	-	-	S32°31'24.6"; E27°45'14.2"	N/A
27	-	-	-	S32°31'35.1"; E27°45'12.2"	N/A
28	-	-	-	S32°31'39.3"; E27°43'05.8"	N/A
29	-	-	-	S32°31'40.8"; E27°44'59.4"	N/A
30	-	-	-	S32°31'44.9"; E27°44'59.6"	N/A
31	-	-	-	S32°31'45.8"; E27°44'56.3"	N/A
DEVELOPMENT AREA					
M1	-	-	-	S32°31'16.4"; E27°46'04.3"	N/A
M2	-	-	-	S32°31'36.7"; E27°46'28.2"	N/A
A	-	-	-	S32°31'37.0"; E27°46'30.2"	N/A
B	-	-	-	S32°31'37.6"; E27°46'25.1"	N/A
C	-	-	-	S32°31'18.1"; E27°46'02.2"	N/A
D	-	-	-	S32°31'14.6"; E27°46'03.9"	N/A
R1	Reservoir	-	-	S32°31'36.9"; E27°46'19.1"	N/A
• GENERAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES					
D1	Dam 1	-	-	S32°31'33.8"; E27°46'06.9"	N/A
*No archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 were identified within the proposed development area					

Table 2: Co-ordinates of the proposed residential development to be located on the *Matola Private Game Reserve*, Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, Eastern Cape

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed approximate 18ha residential development and associated secondary development impact, including bulk services such as storm water management, water supply (reservoir), sanitation, roads and electricity, will not impact on any identified cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

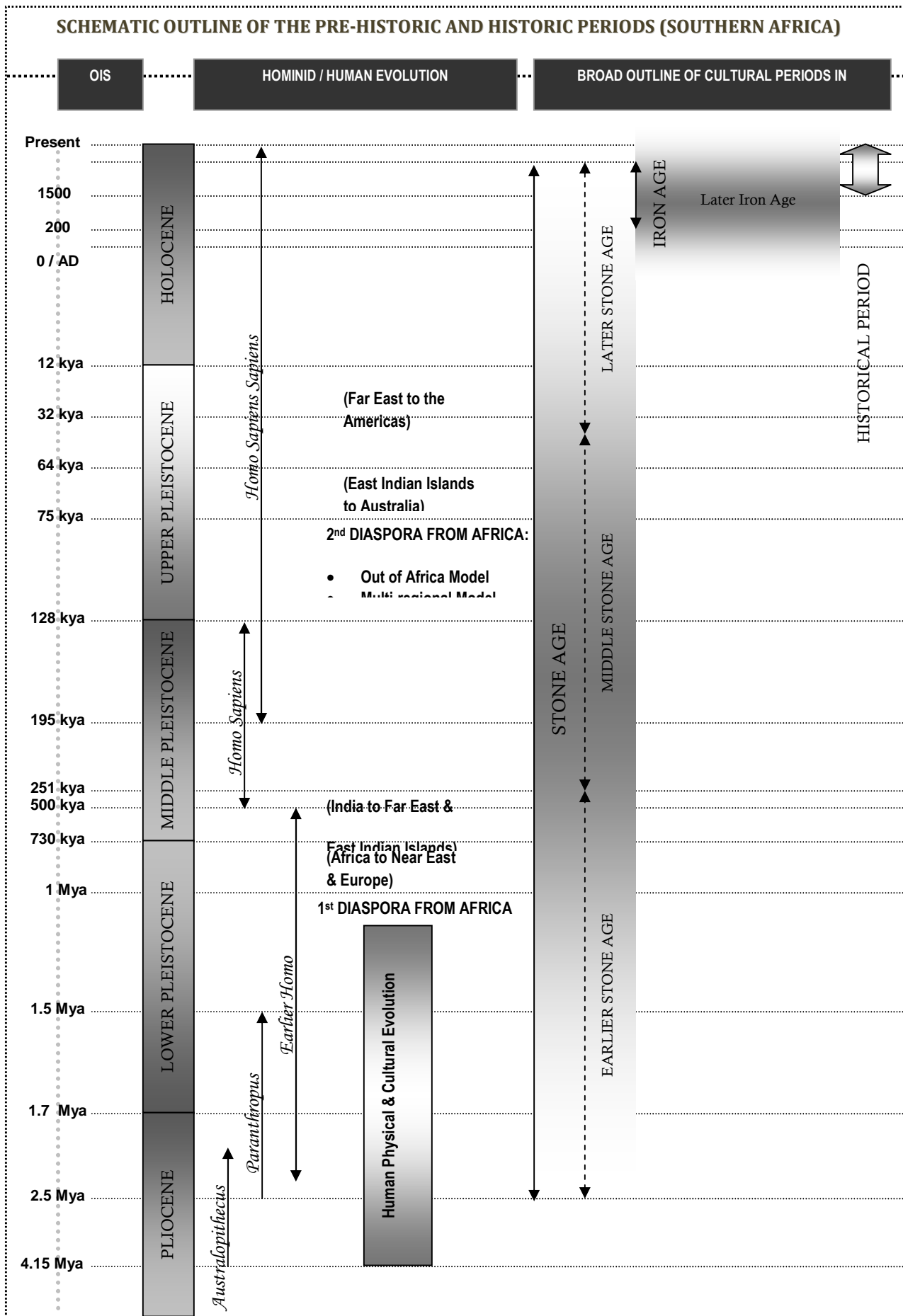


RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that, with reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, the proposed *Matola Private Game Reserve Residential Development* to be located on Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, Eastern Cape, proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further archaeological and cultural heritage legislative requirements.

NOTE: Should any archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected under 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 or an Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) accredited Cultural Resources Management (CRM) archaeologist.

4 REFERENCES CITED

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



**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.
- xxxii. “*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, 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-internment 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.