
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**EXTENSION TO REFENGGOTSO TOWNSHIP,
PORTIONS 3 & 5 OF MOOPLAATS 581, DENEYSVILLE,
FEZILE DABI DISTRICT, FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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EXTENSION TO REFENGGOTSO TOWNSHIP, PORTION OF PORTIONS 3 & 5 OF MOOPLAATS 581, DENEYSVILLE, FEZILE DABI DISTRICT, FS

YB MASHALABA & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS & NSVT CONSULTANTS

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1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

NSVT Consultants has been appointed as independent environmental consultant by YB Mashalaba & Associates Consultants on behalf of the developer, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality, to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development to be located on a portion of Portions 3 & 5 of Mooiplaats 581, Deneysville, Fezile Dabi District, Free State, South Africa. ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been appointed by YB Mashalaba & Associates Consultants to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA.

1.1 DEVELOPMENT LOCATION & IMPACT

The proposed *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development will be located on an approximate 200ha area comprising part of Portions 3 & 5 of the property Mooiplaats 581, situated roughly 4km west (W) of Deneysville and immediately bordering the existing Refengkgotso Township establishment in the Fezile Dabi District, Free State [1:50,000map reference: 2628CC]. Primary access to the proposed development area is via the R549 in the north (N); the R716 and the existing Refengkgotso Township establishment tarmac network in the east (E) and a number of Provincial and smaller tarmac roads in the general vicinity.

The proposed residential development, focusing on low cost housing with a low quantity of middle income units, will constitute a development of 2,505 erven of which 2,467 are allocated for residential purposes. Average (minimum) erf size is estimated at 400m² or 16x25m. The remainder of even will be developed for related business, educational (chreche, primary & secondary school) and welfare & social facilities (orphanage, old age home, sport & recreation facility, community centre, hospital / clinic and cemetery). Bulk services shall include storm water management, water supply, sanitation, roads and electricity. Reserve widths for all internal streets are estimated at 12m.

Development impact on the area will be *total*; impact will result in the loss of all archaeological and cultural heritage resources that may be present on the surface or within sub-surface deposits. The Phase 1 AIA covered the total of the approximate 200ha *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development area.



Figure 1: Deneysville, Free State, South Africa



Figure 2: Locality of the proposed *Extension to Refenggotso Township* to be located on an approximate 200ha portion of Portions 3 & 5 of the property Mooiplaats in relation to the existing Refenggotso Township establishment and Deneysville



Figure 3: Close-up of the proposed *Extension to Refenggotso Township* development area, portions of Portion 3 & 5 of Mooiplaats 581, Deneysville, Free State

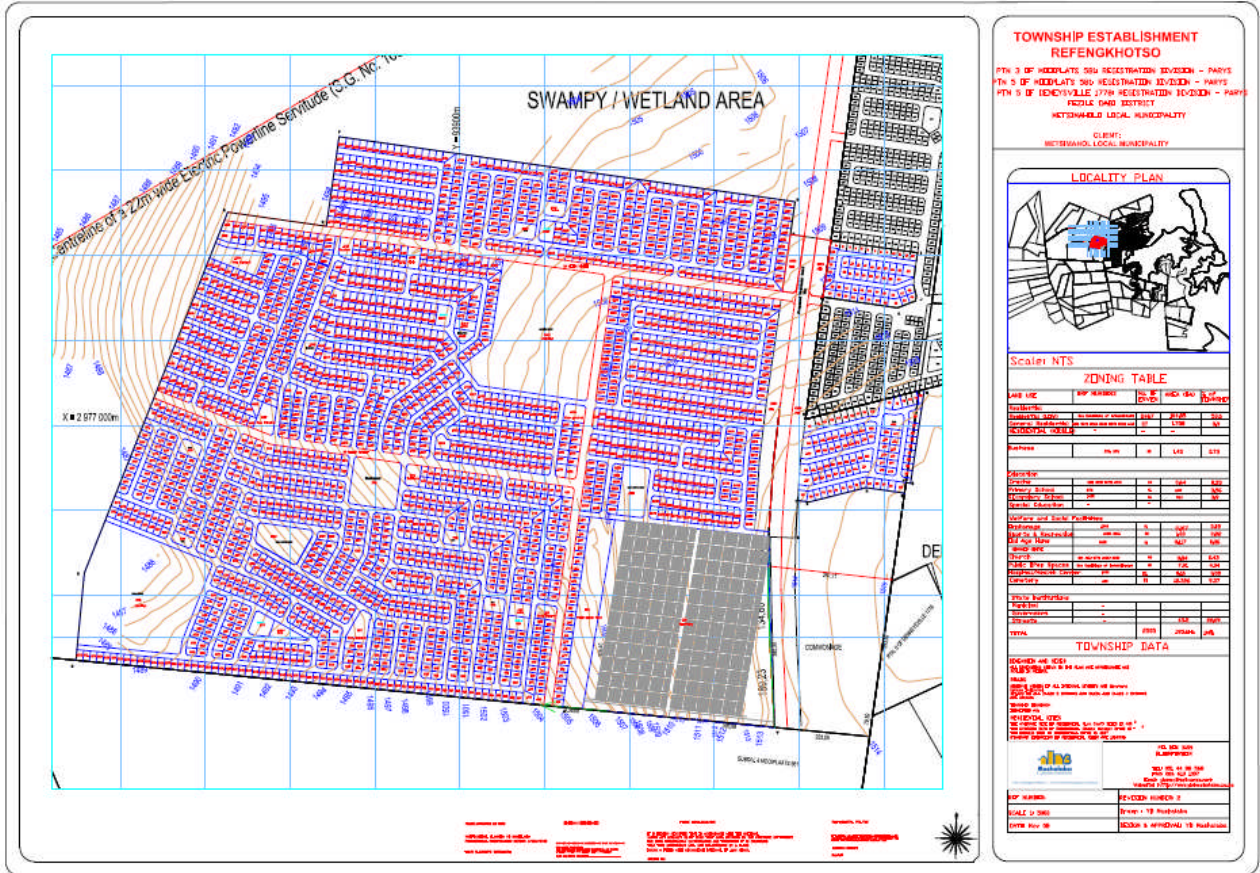


Figure 4: Conceptual layout of the proposed Extension to Refengkgotso Township development, Deneysville, Free State

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 total of the approximate 200ha *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development area.

Visibility across the development area was good, a direct result of vegetation cover comprising of majority short grass cover. Visibility was slightly more obscured in the swampy areas towards the north (N). Already impacted areas, including the waste site and informal residential area, were largely cleared of vegetation which provided for clear surface visibility albeit impact. Sub-surface interpretations are based on exposed sections of a trench running north-south (N-S) in the approximate centre of the southern portion of the development area.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 1 day period (2008-11-14) by 1 archaeologist. The assessment was done by foot and off-road vehicle (200cc quad) 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.

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

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

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 200ha proposed *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development area comprising a portion of Portions 3 & 5 of Mooiplaats 581, Deneysville, Fezile Dabi District, Free State.

Three contemporary cultural heritage sites are situated within the geographic confines of the development area namely an informal settlement (IS), a waste site (WS) and a cemetery (G).

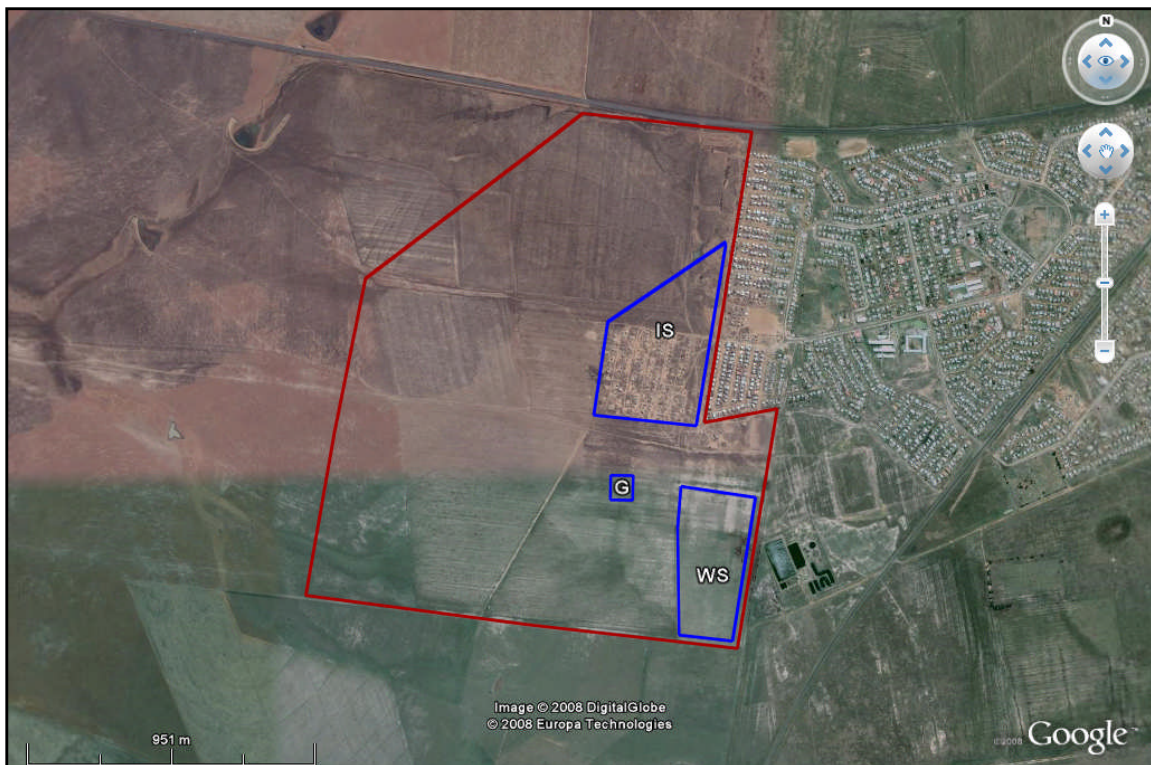


Figure 5: Phase 1 AIA assessment findings

General observations include:

1. The majority of the proposed development area is characterized by undeveloped land, at the time of assessment covered by grass used for grazing by neighboring farmers. The northern (N) part of the area, directly bordering the R549, is a swamp land and will not be impacted on by development. No archaeological or cultural heritage resources were identified on the surface of the area. A trench running north-south (N-S) in the approximate centre of the southern portion of the development area provided for sub-surface interpretations not exceeding 1m in depth; sub-surface sections proved continuously anthropologically sterile with no stratigraphic sequencing.



Figure 6: General view of the development area with the existing informal settlement in the background



Figure 8: General view of the development area immediately bordering the waste site



Figure 7: General view of the development area



Figure 9: A trench located in the southern (S) part of the development area yielded sub-surface anthropic sterile sections not exceeding 1m in depth

2. An informal settlement (locality IS) typifies the east-central part of the development area. Existing impact is restricted to the surface and immediate sub-surface. No archaeological or cultural heritage resources were identified in the area of existing informal settlement.



Figure 10: View of the informal settlement located within the development area



Figure 11: General view: Informal residential units

3. The south eastern (SE) part of the development area is currently used as a waste site (locality WS). Surface *debris* at the site comprised only of recent material, post-dating 100 years of age and thus not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. In accordance with the *conceptual layout* of the development continued use of the site is accommodated by the developer.



Figure 12: General view of the waste site and fenced buffer zone

4. A contemporary cemetery (locality R) is located west (W) of the waste site. The site is at present not formally conserved / fenced. Graves at the site post-date 60 years of age; by implication not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. In accordance with the *conceptual layout* of the development not only

continued use / expansion of the site but also formal conservation of the cemetery is accommodated by the developer.



Figure 13: Graves from the contemporary cemetery



Figure 14: General view of the existing gravesite

2.5 CONCLUSION

Surface assessment of the 200ha *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development, portion of Portions 3 & 5, Mooiplaats 581, Deneysville, Fezile Dabi District, Free State, 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 viewsapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

A trench section of up to 1m in depth proved anthropically sterile; sub-surface anthropic sterility echoing surface findings of the development area can thus reasonably be inferred.

EXTENSION TO REFENGGOTSO TOWNSHIP, PORTION OF PORTIONS 3 & 5, MOOIPLAATS 581, DENEYSVILLE, FEZILE DABI DISTRICT, FREE STATE					
MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	RECOMMENDATIONS
• STUDY SITE					
<i>Extension to Refengkgotso Township</i>					
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
• CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES					
IS	Contemporary	Settlement	-	-	N/A
	A	-	-	-	-
	B	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-
WS	Contemporary	Waste Site	-	-	N/A
	A	-	-	-	-
	B	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-
G	Contemporary	Cemetery	-	-	N/A
	A	-	-	-	-
	B	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-
<i>*No archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 were identified within the proposed development area</i>					

Table 2: Co-ordinates of the proposed *Extension to Refengkgotso Township* development area, portion of Portions 3 & 5, Mooiplaats 581, Deneysville, Fezile Dabi District, Free State

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.



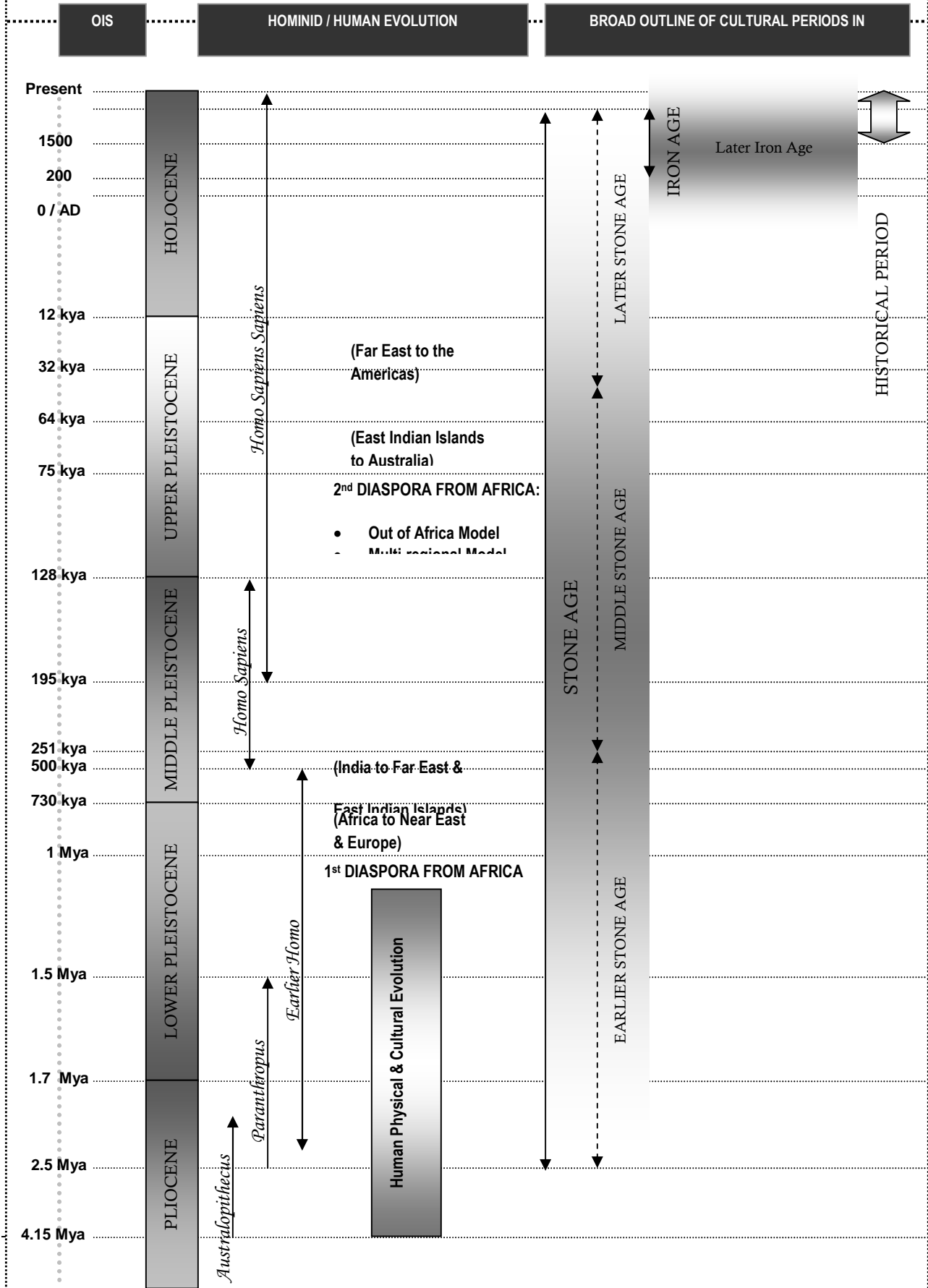
RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that, with reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, the proposed *Matola Private Game Reserve Residential Development* to be located on Remainder Portion 2 of Farm 36, Komga, Eastern Cape, proceeds as applied for without the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

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, 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.