
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**THANDANANI RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT,
PORTION 19 OF NOOITGEDACHT 74, PORTION 1 OF
KAALVALLEY 61 AND PORTION 26 OF KIJKNOU 81,
WELKOM, FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

Y.B. Mashalaba & Associates Consultants has been appointed as independent environmental consultant by the developer, the Matjhabeng Local Municipality, to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Thandanani Residential Development to be located on Portion 19 of Nooitgedacht 74, Portion 1 of Kaalvalley 61 and Portion 26 of Kijknou 81 in Welkom, Free State, South Africa. ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been appointed by Y.B. Mashalaba & Associates Consultants to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA.

1.1) *Development Location, Details & Impact*

The proposed Thandanani Residential Development will be located on the approximate 180ha area comprising Portion 19 of Nooitgedacht 74, Portion 1 of Kaalvalley 61 and Portion 26 of Kijknou 81, Welkom, Free State [1;50,000 map ref: 2726DD]. The development will be situated in the north eastern (NE) part of Welkom and more specifically south (S) of the existing Riebeeckstad and north (N) of the Thabong suburbs. The spatial development layout for the Thandanani development was not available for the purpose of this study, but will include 1,394 low residential erven, 401 medium residential erven, 4 business erven, 3 educational-creche erven, 1 community centre, 3 churches, 5 municipal erven and 7 open public space erven as well as associated linear development comprising of access roads, sanitation, water, stormwater, power lines, telecommunications etc.

The Study Site is accessible via a well established tarmac road network.

The Thandanani development impact is expected to be *total* across the development area; resulting in the loss of all surface and sub-surface heritage sites / features that may be present at the Study Site.



Figure 1: Welkom, Free State, South Africa



Figure 2: The proposed Thandanani Study Site located south of the Riebeeckstad and north of the Thabong suburbs, Welkom, Free State

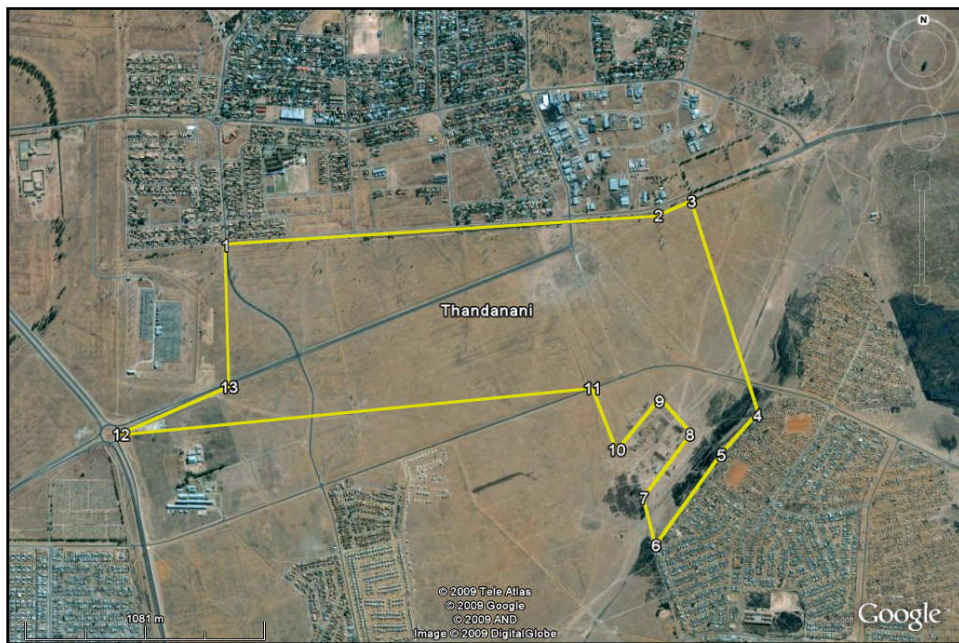


Figure 3: The proposed Thandanani Residential Development area

2) THE 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, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and associated regulations (2006), and the NHRA 1999 and associated regulations (2000).

The Phase 1 AIA aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or 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) *Methodology*

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 2 day period (2009-06-03 to 04) by one 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 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 and mitigation recommendations*

2.3) Coverage and Gap Analysis

The assessment covered the approximate 180ha area comprising Portion 19 of Nooitgedacht 74, Portion 1 of Kaalvalley 61 and Portion 26 of Kijknou 81, Welkom, Free State.

2.4) Phase 1 AIA Assessment findings

One archaeological and cultural heritage resource, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, was located during the assessment. The site, Historical Period farming infrastructure and structures, assigned a SAHRA *Low Significance* and *Generally Protected C* field rating, is located on Portion 26 of Kijknou and specifically in the area excluded from the Study Site.

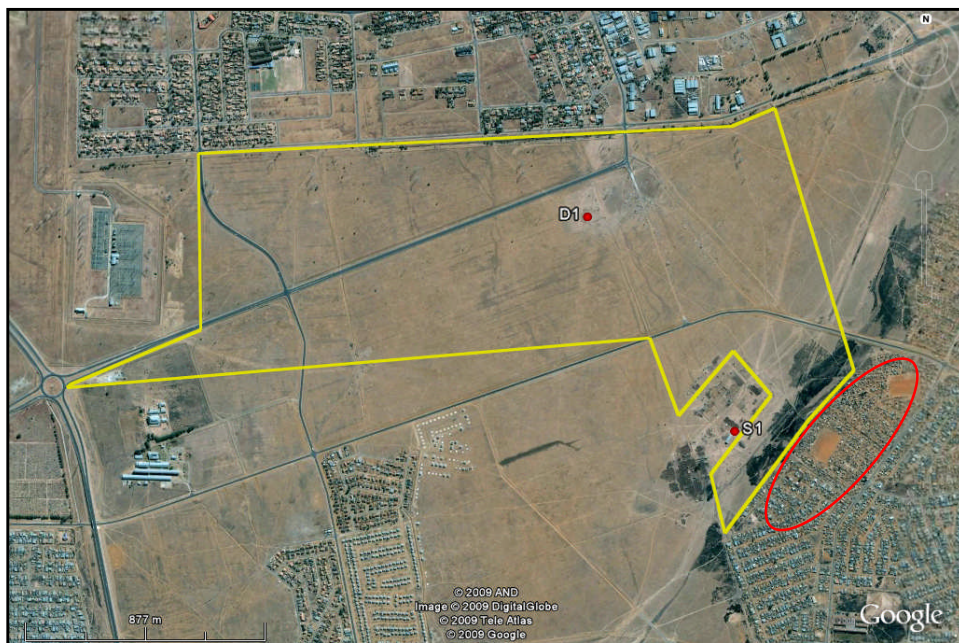


Figure 4: Phase 1 AIA findings

General observations include:

1. The northern (N) part of the Study Site, characterized by grass cover without signs of development impact yielded no surface archaeological or cultural heritage resources. No exposed sections, providing for a provisional sub-surface interpretation was present aside from the drainage line running along the northern (N) extremity of the development area. Spot assessment of the drainage line sections proved anthropically sterile to a depth sometimes exceeding 1.5-2m.
2. A former dam complex (D1) is located at $S27^{\circ}56'34.2''$; $E26^{\circ}49'00.2''$, relatively centrally within the development area. Remains of a scraped dam provided for a limited, approximate 0.5m (50cm) sub-surface interpretation. No artefacts were discovered on the scraped area or within dam walls constructed from the scraped material; indicative of sub-surface anthropic sterility. A ruined brick and cement dam located immediately south (S) of the scraped dam post-dates 60 years of age. The structure is not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Alteration /

destruction thereof *in lieu* of the Thandanani development is not subject to SAHRA application or approval.

3. The southern (S) part of the development area is characterized by low level development impact comprising only of cleared road line routes; at places the grass cover were merely cleared while some road sections were already scraped, providing for an approximate maximum 0.2m (20cm) sub-surface interpretation. No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, were located on the surface or within scraped road sections.
4. Small, informal dumps were present across the development area, but concentrated along the northern (N) drainage line and across the southern (S) part of the development area. Waste material comprised mostly of building rubble and household debris were all of contemporary origin.



Figure 5: General view of the northern part of the Thandanani development area



Figure 6: View over the north eastern part of the development area with the existing sub-station located outside the development area in the background and a contemporary building rubble dump in the foreground



Figure 7: Anthropogenic sterile sections of the northern drainage line



Figure 8: The southern part of the Study Site with selected road sections cleared



Figure 9: Scraped road sections in the southern part of the development area



Figure 10: *General view over the south eastern part of the development area*



Figure 11: *The informal settlement located immediately south of the development area on Kijknou*



Figure 12: *General view of the dam complex*

2.4.1) *Site S1 - Historic Period (Farming infrastructure and structures)*
- S27°56'59.0"; E26°49'20.8"

Site S1, the original Kijknou farmstead, is located on Portion 26 of Kijknou 81 and under the current Thandanani Residential Development Study Site on a portion excluded by the Spatial Development Layout; the site will in other words be conserved. The site is a perfect example of cultural overlay. Two structure remains evidently belongs to the Historic Period, pre-dating 60 years of age. Both structures are characterized by ruined residential remains. The 1st comprising of a partly standing mud brick wall, floor, stoep, balustrade and associated mounds. Subsequent additions to the structure include a partly standing tiled brick and cement wall and associated more contemporary mounds. The 2nd Historic Period structure comprises only of a partly standing brick wall, some floor remains and associated debris mounds. Associated with the 2 structures is a much more contemporary barn, a brick and cement dam and remains of a square stock enclosure, identifiable only by slight changes in the vegetation. No graves are associated with the site. A number of *cannabis sativa* characterizes the cultural landscape, specifically associated with the more contemporary barn. No particular associated Historic Period middens were identified; Historic Period rubble is inferred to have been cleared perhaps during later occupation and use of the site. The site holds little scientific value or further research.

The Site 1 area is immediately bordered by informal residences to the north (N), with more located at a safer distance to the south (S).



Recommendations:

The site pre-dates 60 years of age and is by implication formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Only 2 structures can securely be assigned to the Historic Period. However, their dilapidated state and direct cultural overlay radically serves to diminish their significance specifically relating to an architectural value. The site is thus assigned a SAHRA *Low Significance* and a *Generally Protected C* Field Rating: It is recommended that the site be either conserved or mitigated prior to development.

Site S1 is located on a portion of Portion 26 of Kijknou 81 which under the current Thandanani Residential Development Study Site will be excluded from the development area; the site will thus be conserved under the present Spatial Development Layout.

However, should the final Spatial Development Layout include development across the site area, based on the SAHRA *Low Significance* of the site, it is recommended that the site be destroyed *in lieu* of the development without the developer having to apply for a SAHRA *Site Destruction Permit*.



Figure 13: General view of Site S1



Figure 14: The Site S1 structure 1 remains with the mud brick wall and balustrade and later tiled brick and cement addition clearly identifiable in the foreground and the structure 2 wall in the middleground



Figure 15: Close-up of the structure 2 wall remains

2.5) *Conclusion and Recommendations*

A single archaeological and cultural heritage resource, Site S1, was identified during the Phase 1 AIA for the proposed Thandanani Residential Development to be located on the approximate 180ha area comprising Portion 19 of Nooitgedacht 74, Portion 1 of Kaalvalley 61 and Portion 26 of Kijknou 81, Welkom, Free State. The site is situated on a portion of Portion 26 of Kijknou 81 at present excluded from the proposed Study Site.



Recommendations:

It is recommended that, with reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, the proposed Thandanani Residential Development proceeds as applied for.

- **Site S1:**

Site S1 is located on a portion of Portion 26 of Kijknou 81 which under the current Thandanani Residential Development Study Site will be excluded from the development area; the site will thus be conserved under the present Spatial Development Layout.

However, should the final Spatial Development Layout include development across the Site area, based on the SAHRA *Low Significance* of the site, it is recommended that the site be destroyed *in lieu* of the development without the developer having to apply for a SAHRA *Site Destruction Permit*.

- **Development towards the south eastern informal settlement area:**

Immediately south east (SE) of the current proposed Thandanani Residential Development Study Site is an area characterized by informal settlement units (Fig 4 – red line), the area may be included in the final Spatial Development Layout of the project. No surface heritage resources were identified during spot assessment of the area; should the area thus be included in the final Thandanani Residential Development it is recommended that development across the area proceeds without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements.

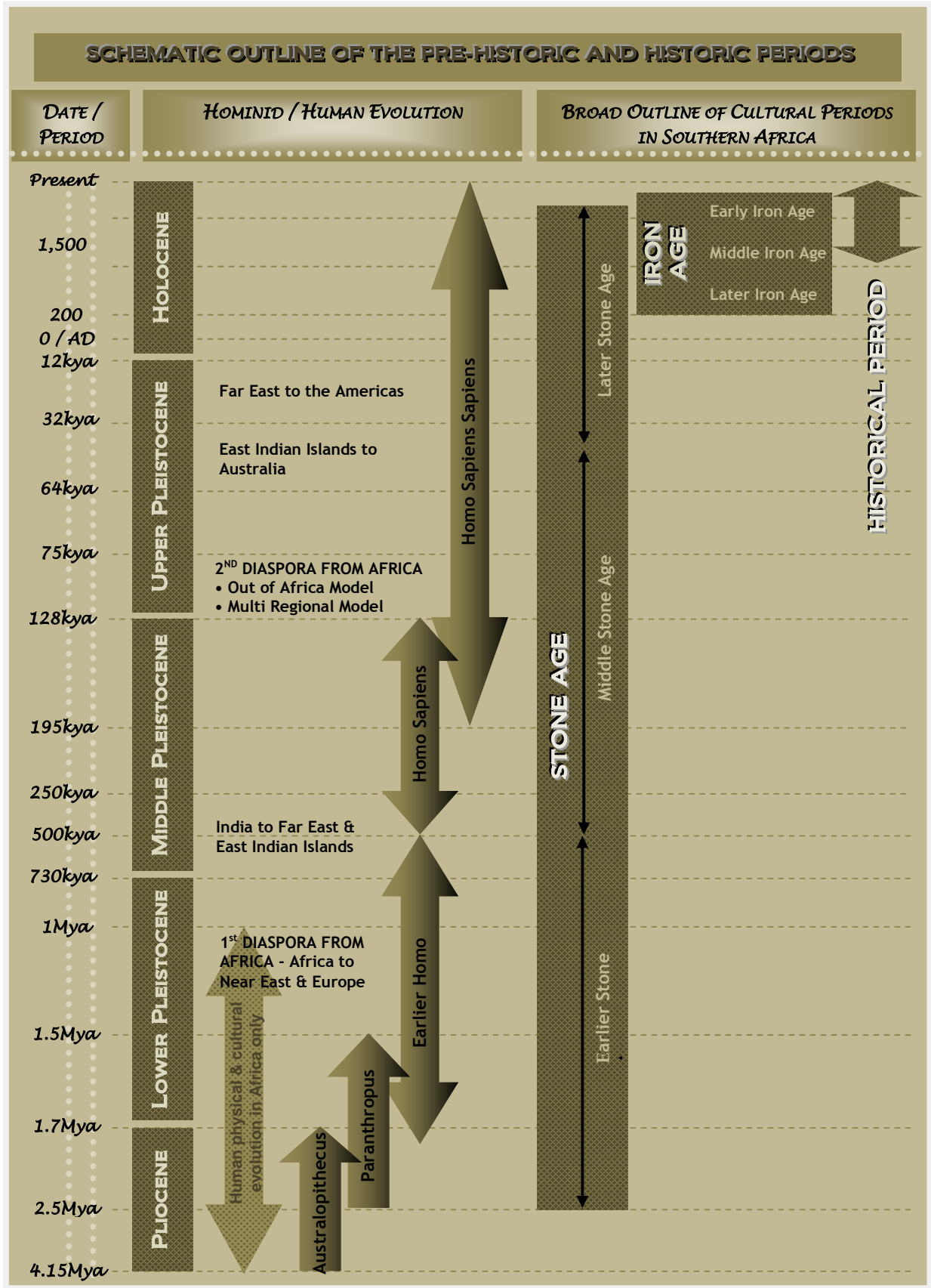
THANDANANI RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, WELKOM, FREE STATE					
PORTION 19 OF NOOITGEDACHT, PORTION 1 OF KAALVALLEY 61 AND PORTION 26 OF KIJKNOU 81					
MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE / PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS
DEVELOPMENT AREA					
1	-	-	-	S27°56'28.5"; E26°48'08.0"	N/A
2	-	-	-	S27°56'23.0"; E26°49'19.6"	N/A
3	-	-	-	S27°56'26.0"; E26°49'25.0"	N/A
4	-	-	-	S27°56'52.0"; E26°49'36.5"	N/A
5	-	-	-	S27°56'57.8"; E26°49'30.6"	N/A
6	-	-	-	S27°57'11.2"; E26°49'20.0"	N/A
7	-	-	-	S27°57'04.3"; E26°49'17.9"	N/A
8	-	-	-	S27°56'54.9"; E26°49'25.3"	N/A
9	-	-	-	S27°56'50.1"; E26°49'20.2"	N/A
10	-	-	-	S27°56'57.3"; E26°49'13.3"	N/A
11	-	-	-	S27°56'48.4"; E26°49'09.1"	N/A
12	-	-	-	S27°56'56.3"; E26°47'51.2"	N/A
13	-	-	-	S27°56'49.1"; E26°48'08.9"	N/A
CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES					
D1	Dam complex	Contemporary	Dams	S27°56'34.2"; E26°49'00.2"	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES					
S1	Site S1	Historical Period	Farming Infrastructure & structures	S27°56'59.0"; E26°49'20.8"	Site conservation (current status) OR Site destruction without a SAHRA Site Destruction Permit

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

NOTE: Should any archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by 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.

3) REFERENCES CITED

1. South African Government. (No. 107) of 1998. *National Environmental Management Act*.
2. South African Government. (No. 25) of 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act*.
3. South African Heritage Resources Agency. 2007. *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.
- 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.