
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**THORNHILL PHASE 2 MINISTERIAL HOUSING PROJECT,
PORT ALFRED, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

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1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Thornhill Phase 1 and 2 Ministerial Housing Project aims to address the urgent demand for various (low, middle and high income) housing sectors in the Port Alfred region. The project will integrate these sectors in a single development and will therefore assist in meeting the housing demand in the region as identified by the Ndlambe Municipality SDF. Approximately 5,000 units are expected to be built during the project, of which 2,250 will be free market units and the remaining 2,750 being RDP / social housing units. The development will be financed by ABSA Property Development (ABSA DevCo) (BESC 2007).

1.1) DEVELOPMENT LOCATION AND IMPACT

The Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project will be located north-east of Port Alfred, opposite the existing Nemato Township and adjacent to the R67, between Port Alfred and Grahamstown. The proposed development area comprises of a Portion of the farm Thornhill 388 and will cover an area of approximately 280ha. Phase 1 of the development will be situated on the northern portion of the development area comprising an approximate 130ha development area. Phase 2 will be sited on the approximate 150ha southern portion of the development area (1:50,000 map reference – 3326DB).



Figure 1: Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa

Development plans were not available at the time of the Phase 1 AIA (Archaeological Impact Assessment). The proposed Thornhill Phase 2 development will however impact in varying degrees on the total of the approximate 150ha development area to an estimated maximum 1.5m sub-surface

level. Development impact on the affected area will be total; resulting in the loss of all surface and sub-surface heritage sites / features that may be located within the proposed development area.



Figure 2: The Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project development area, Port Alfred



Figure 3: Close-up of the Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project development area, Port Alfred



Figure 4: The Thornhill Phase 1 Ministerial Housing Project development area, Port Alfred

1.2) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project falls within an area botanically classified as Albany Thicket Mosaic with Grassland as well as Albany Dune Mosaic with Grassland (BESC 2007).

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 views 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 AND GAP ANALYSIS

The Phase 1 AIA covered the approximate 150ha Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project development area. Access to the proposed development area is via an existing tarmac and gravel road system.

2.3) METHODOLOGY

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a two day period (2007/11/06-07) 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. Visibility ranged from good to fair in areas with thicker vegetation. Sub-surface interpretations were based on shallow surface exposures and limited ant / termite mounds. GPS co-ordinates were taken with a Garmin e-Trex Vista GPS (Datum: WGS84). Photographic documentation was done with a Casio X-S2 Exilim 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).

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
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: Cultural Heritage Site Significance Assessment and Mitigation Recommendations

2.4) PHASE 1 AIA ASSESSMENT FINDINGS



Figure 5: Spatial display of the Phase 1 AIA assessment findings

Three contemporary cultural heritage resources (Sites T1-T3), comprising of two contemporary deserted residential areas post-dating 60 years of age (Sites T1-T2) and one contemporary activity area (Site T3), were identified during assessment of the approximate 150ha Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project assessment. None of the identified resources constitutes an archaeological or cultural heritage resource as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

A limited number of pans are located within the proposed development area. Inspection of pan-side deposits yielded no cultural heritage resources. The general area is further characterized by localized concentrations of ant / termite mounds and some small, shallow sub-surface exposures. No cultural

deposits were identified in either the ant / termite mounds or within sub-surface exposures giving the impression that surface anthropic sterility is echoed sub-surface to an estimated minimum depth of 20cm below the present day surface.



Figure 6: General view of the proposed Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project development area



Figure 7: General view of the proposed development area



Figure 8: General view of the proposed development area



Figure 9: Limited shallow sub-surface exposures across the development area proved to be anthropically sterile



Figure 10: Pan-side deposits within the assessed area yielded no culture stratigraphic component

2.3.1) SITE DESCRIPTIONS

2.3.1.1) SITE T1: CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE **S33°34'04.8";E26°54'28.2"**
- RESIDENCE

Site T1 comprise of a complex of contemporary resources reflecting former residential and farming activities. The complex is at present abandoned. Original construction post-dates 60 years of age.

The core complex comprise of one two roomed unit with brick and cement walls still standing. The roof, windows, window frames and garage / storeroom doors have in the interim been removed. Adjacent to the structure remains is a cement floor approximating 10x15m in extent. Core remains are associated with related infrastructure including a pump house and a number of artefacts comprising primarily of rusted metal but including plastic and rubber finds. A cement dam is located on the adjacent hill, approximately 150m from the core complex.

✳ **Site Significance & Recommendations:** Site T1 constitutes a contemporary cultural heritage resource, post-dating 60 years of age; the site is not protected under the NHRA 1999. A SAHRA *Site Significance* rating is thus irrelevant. The site may be destroyed without the developer having to apply for a *Site Destruction Permit* from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency's (ECPHRA) Built Environment Unit.

The site may be destroyed without the developer having to comply with further cultural heritage mitigatory requirements



Figure 11: The Site T1 ruined brick and cement structure remains

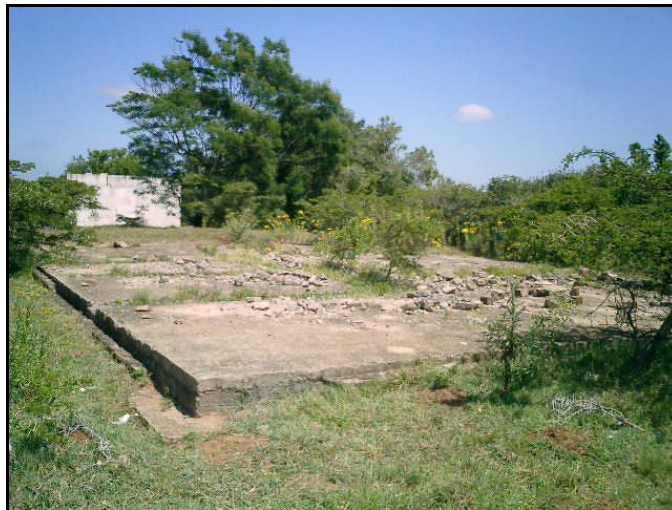


Figure 12: Contemporary foundation remains located adjacent to structure remains



Figure 13: The dam situated in close proximity to Site T1's structure and foundation remains

**2.3.1.2) SITE T2: CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE
- RESIDENCE**

S33°34'14.9";E26°53'57.5"

Site T2 represents the old farmstead residence and related infrastructure including a cement dam and water troughs. The site has been abandoned for a number of years as attested by the high degree of decay. Original construction post-dates 60 years of age.

The site comprises of partial standing walls and foundation remains of the farmstead residence. Collapsed walls have been reduced to piles of building rubble. A cement dam, no longer in use but in relatively good condition is located at the back of the residence and also associated with a number of brick and cement troughs in the general vicinity. The surface area of a former structure is represented by a decayed cement platform, in excess of 10x10m in diameter and located immediately south of the residence. No associated midden material was found in the vicinity of the site.

✂ **Site Significance & Recommendations:** Site T2 constitutes a contemporary cultural heritage resource, post-dating 60 years of age; the site is not protected under the NHRA 1999. A SAHRA *Site Significance* rating is thus irrelevant. The site may be destroyed without the developer having to apply for a *Site Destruction Permit* from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency's (ECPHRA) Built Environment Unit.

The site may be destroyed without the developer having to comply with further cultural heritage mitigatory requirements



Figure 14: General frontal view of Site T2



Figure 15: General rear view of Site T2



Figure 16: Cement foundation remains located at the back of the Site T2 farmhouse

**2.3.1.3) SITE T3: CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE
- ACTIVITY AREA**

S33°34'20.3";E26°54'25.2"

Site T3 comprise of a small contemporary cement dam and a number of water troughs clustered together in relative close proximity, reflecting farming activity associated temporally with the Site T1 and T2 occupation of the property. Structures post-dates 60 year of age.

✂ **Site Significance & Recommendations:** Site T3 constitutes a contemporary cultural heritage resource, post-dating 60 years of age; the site is not protected under the NHRA 1999. A SAHRA *Site Significance* rating is irrelevant.

The site may be destroyed without the developer having to comply with further cultural heritage mitigatory requirements.



Figure 17: General view of the Site T3 area



Figure 18: The Site T3 cement dam



Figure 19: One of the water troughs in the Site T3 area

2.4.1) CONCLUSION

Three contemporary cultural heritage resources were identified during assessment of the approximate 150ha Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project development area, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape.

Identified resources can be summarized as:

1. Site T1 - Contemporary Cultural Heritage Resource - Residence
2. Site T2 - Contemporary Cultural Heritage Resource - Residence
3. Site T3 - Contemporary Cultural Heritage Resource - Activity Area

Structures related to Sites T1 and T2 post-dates 60 years of age. The sites are thus not formally protected under the NHRA 1999 and site destruction is not subject to ECPHRA *Site Destruction Permits*. Site T3 post-dates 60 years of age and is by implication not protected under the NHRA 1999.

Access to the development area is via an existing tarmac and gravel access road system. Continued use of the roads will not impact on any cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

3) RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, will not impact on any 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 views as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

Three contemporary cultural heritage resources were identified during assessment of the proposed 150ha development area. Destruction of the resources is not subject to approval by SAHRA or the ECPHRA.

☞ **Recommendations:** It is recommended that, with reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, the Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project proceeds as applied for.

MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	RECOMMENDATIONS
THORNHILL PHASE 1 MINISTERIAL HOUSING PROJECT					
1	-	-	-	S33°33'30.0"; E26°54'27.4"	N/A
2	-	-	-	S33°33'31.1"; E26°53'39.6"	N/A
3	-	-	-	S33°33'57.4"; E26°53'41.3"	N/A
4	-	-	-	S33°34'00.3"; E26°53'42.3"	N/A
5	-	-	-	S33°33'57.6"; E26°53'59.9"	N/A
6	-	-	-	S33°34'06.8"; E26°54'01.9"	N/A
7	-	-	-	S33°34'09.9"; E26°53'44.8"	N/A
8	-	-	-	S33°34'33.6"; E26°53'50.8"	N/A
9	-	-	-	S33°34'52.9"; E26°54'03.9"	N/A
10	-	-	-	S33°34'42.8"; E26°54'18.6"	N/A
11	-	-	-	S33°34'22.4"; E26°54'36.8"	N/A
12	-	-	-	S33°34'17.2"; E26°54'39.1"	N/A
13	-	-	-	S33°33'56.4"; E26°54'41.0"	N/A
14	-	-	-	S33°34'01.2"; E26°54'01.0"	N/A
T1	Site T1	Contemporary	Residence	S33°34'04.8"; E26°54'28.2"	Destruction Not subject to approval by SAHRA / ECPHRA
T2	Site T2	Contemporary	Residence	S33°34'14.9"; E26°53'57.5"	Destruction Not subject to approval by SAHRA / ECPHRA
T3	Site T3	Contemporary	Activity Area	S33°34'20.3"; E26°54'25.2"	Destruction Not subject to approval by SAHRA

*Thornhill Phase 1 Ministerial Housing Project development area (6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-6)

*No Cultural Heritage Resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 were located within the approximate 150ha development area

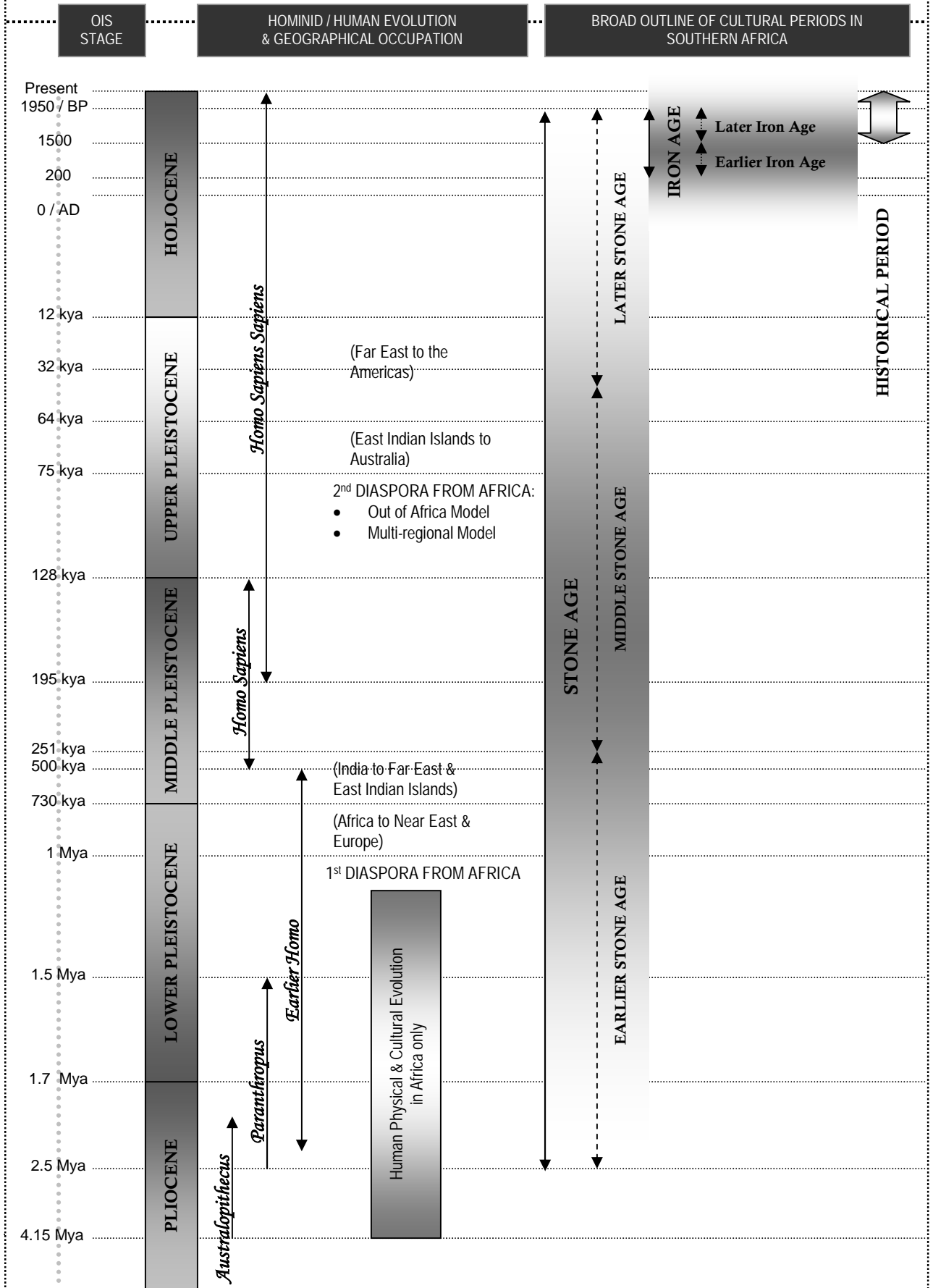
Table 2: Summary of the proposed Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project development area, identified and associated cultural heritage resource and relevant recommendations

(Should any sub-surface cultural heritage resources be encountered during the course of development the developer should immediately cease operation in the immediate vicinity and report the find to SAHRA / CRM archaeologist.)

4) REFERENCES CITED

1. BESC. 2007. *Background information document: Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project, Port Alfred*. Unpublished report.
2. South African Government. (No. 107) of 1998. *National Environmental Management Act*.
3. South African Government. (No. 25) of 1999. *National Heritage Resource Act*.
4. South African Heritage Resources Agency. 2007. *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 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-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.