

**McGregor Museum
Department of Archaeology**



Report on a Phase 1
Archaeological Impact Assessment
of proposed mining areas on the farms
Ploegfontein, Klipbankfontein,
Welgevonden, Leeuwfontein,
Wolhaarkop and Kapstevel,
west of Postmasburg, Northern Cape.

David Morris
August 2005

Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed mining areas on the farms Ploegfontein, Klipbankfontein, Welgevonden, Leeuwfontein, Wolhaarkop and Kapsteval, west of Postmasburg, Northern Cape.

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Kimberley : September 2005**

Introduction

The archaeology of the Northern Cape is rich and varied, covering long spans of human history. Concerning Stone Age sites here, C.G. Sampson has observed: "It is a great and spectacular history when compared to any other place in the world" (Sampson 1985). Some areas are richer than others, and not all sites are equally significant. Heritage impact assessments are a means to facilitate development while ensuring that what should be conserved is saved from destruction, or adequately mitigated and/or managed.

The present report is a combined summary document on archaeological observations on proposed potential mining areas on the properties Ploegfontein, Klipbankfontein, Welgevonden, Leeuwfontein, Wolhaarkop and Kapsteval (Morris 2002, 2005).

The report also provides background information on the archaeology of the wider region against which field survey observations may be assessed.

Terms of reference

Terms of reference were to detail observations based on a field survey on the properties in question and to assess significance of impact should mining proceed.

Legislation

The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (NHRA) provides protection for archaeological resources.

It is an offence to destroy, damage, excavate, alter, or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object (defined in the Act), without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Section 35 of the Act protects all archaeological and palaeontological sites and requires that anyone wishing to disturb a site must have a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. Section 36 protects human remains older than 60 years. In order for the authority to assess whether approval may be given for any form of disturbance, a specialist report is required. No mining, prospecting or development may take place without heritage assessment and approval.

The Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) in the Northern Cape has, for the time being, requested SAHRA at national level to act on an agency basis where archaeological sites are concerned. Permit applications must be made to the SAHRA office in Cape Town.

Methods and limitations

A background literature/museum database search provides indications of what might be expected in the region.

During the site inspection the respective properties were examined in some detail. Certain parts of the landscape were found generally to exhibit low archaeological visibility and were checked at random intervals, while features in the respective landscapes that were more likely to have been foci for past human activity were assessed more systematically.

When assessing archaeological resources in this environment, where soils are generally shallow, surface indications may be regarded as providing a fair estimate of the nature and range of archaeological material present. However, some tracts are mantled with Kalahari sands, and dolines/small pans may be plugged with sediments masking archaeological occurrences. Hence, subsurface traces and features may occur. In the event that any major feature is encountered, for example a burial or a cache of ostrich eggshell flasks, then work should be halted and a professional archaeologist consulted. It was not considered necessary to sink test trenches at this stage to assess potential subsurface occurrences.

Appendix 1 indicates criteria used here in archaeological significance assessment.

Background: archaeological resources in the region

The significance of sites encountered in the study area may be assessed against previous research in the region. Nearby sites of renown include Wonderwerk Cave in the Kuruman Hills, to the east (with new dating efforts suggesting it could span close to 2 million years) (e.g. Beaumont 1990a; 2004a; Ron *et al.* 2005); Tsantsabane, an ancient specularite working on the eastern side of Postmasburg (Beaumont 1973; Thackeray *et al.* 1983); Doornfontein, another specularite working north of Beeshoek (Beaumont & Boshier 1974; Thackeray *et al.* 1983); and a cluster of important Stone Age sites in the vicinity of Kathu (Beaumont 1990b; 2004b). Additional specularite workings with associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material, and older cf. Fauresmith sites (Early Middle Stone Age) are known from Lylyfeld, Demaneng, Mashwening, King, Rust en Vrede, Paling, Gloucester and Mount Huxley, to the north (Beaumont 1973; McGregor Museum records). Rock engraving sites are known from Beeshoek and Bruce (sites were salvaged in the 1970s-90s) (Fock & Fock 1984; Morris 1992; Beaumont 1998).

During this survey on Sishen South properties (Morris 2002, 2005), Stone Age material of mainly Pleistocene age was found on the fringes of many small

doline depressions on the farms (Ploegfontein), Leeuwfontein and Klipbankfontein. A Later Stone Age shelter site was found on Wolhaarkop. Small specularite workings were pointed out by Mr Jim Bredenkamp on Wolhaarkop (but not on a portion of that farm included in this survey).

Observations

Observations made are summarised below and their significance ranked relative to Tables of Significance (See Appendix 1). Table 1 significance data provide an *estimate of site potential*, where Type 3 sites tend to be those with higher archaeological potential (there are notable exceptions, such as the renowned rock art site Driekopseiland, near Kimberley, which is on landform L1 Type 1. Generally, moreover, the older a site, the poorer the preservation. Estimation of potential, in the light of such variables, thus requires specialist interpretation). Table 2 significance data are a measure for assessing *site value by attribute*, where the relative strengths of a range of attributes are ranked (aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, but attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest significance).

The eastern portion of the proposed mining area, on the farms Ploegfontein, Leeuwfontein and Klipbankfontein, comprises mainly calcrete capped plains with a thin covering of soil, and numerous small (roughly 100-200 m diameter) pan-like depressions, some with calcrete floors exposed in places, and others plugged with sediment. To the west the landscape is characterised by steep hill-slope with Griqualand West Sequence rock outcrops and associated scree below Wolhaarkop, on the farms Welgevonden, Wolhaarkop and part of Kapstevel.

No exposures of Gamagara shale, such as at the rock engraving sites at Beeshoek and Bruce, were found, and no rock engravings were seen.

The open plains in the east and south, with the notable exception of small pan depressions, and the steep slopes to the west, had extremely sparse spreads of artefacts, with archaeological visibility down to virtually zero in many areas. Almost without exception, however, the small pan depressions contained stone artefacts, and certain features on the hill slopes attracted occupation/activity in the Stone Age.

No indications were found during the survey of specularite workings, although two small outcrops known to have been sourced traditionally into the twentieth century were pointed out by Mr Bredenkamp on parts of Wolhaarkop not included in the mining area.

On the properties Ploegfontein, Leeuwfontein and Klipbankfontein, all the small pan depressions are potentially contain archaeological material. Between these, very sparse scatters of artefacts probably reflect cultural debris discarded over many millennia by people out foraging away from home bases. The increased densities around and within the pans suggest that these

features were foci of past human activity – possibly as sources of water, and places where animals might have congregated.

The raw material is quartzite and jaspilite which, on the plains, is locally exotic, but obtainable in the nearby hills. Stone tool typology suggests a presence of Later Stone Age material, but the greater preponderance of artefacts exhibit prepared core technology with points, and represents Middle Stone Age or Fauresmith industries known to occur in the wider region (Beaumont & Morris 1990). Some of the material may be older and representative of Acheulean technology (one handaxe was found).

It is to be recommended that material from one of the small pans should be sampled, namely:

Table 1.

Site/Farm	Lat-Long	Description	Significance
Leeuwfontein	28°22.687' 22°59.851'	Middle Stone Age, stone artefacts exposed on surface of small pan with density up to 15 artefacts/m ² .	<i>Table 1:</i> Landform: L3 Type2 Traces: A3 Type2 <i>Table 2:</i> Classes 1,3, 5-7: Type1 Classes 2&4: Type2

On Welgevonden and Wolhaarkop the potential mining site runs roughly north east to south west, on the eastern and western slopes, down-hill from a rocky ridge. The upper slope is very thinly veneered with sand and scree; the lower slope being mantled with Kalahari sand (more so on the western side). Almost no artefacts were noted on the slope except alongside features such as non-perennial watercourses, gullies and rocky outcrops, some of which were evidently foci of past human activity, with slightly greater densities of archaeological material. Typically these consist of probably Pleistocene age (MSA/Fauresmith) stone artefacts on exposed calcrete banks of dry watercourses. These occur as dispersed scatters of low density, mostly less than, but up to 1 artefact per m².

There is one site of greater significance on the property Wolhaarkop, where phase 2 mitigation is recommended in the event that mining is likely to encroach upon it (as seems likely). It is a Later Stone Age site sheltered against large boulders as indicated in the following table:

Table 2.

Site/Farm	Lat-Long	Description	Significance
Wolhaarkop C	28°20.874 22°52.111	A sheltered area on the south eastern side of a prominent outcrop near the dry watercourse, with Later Stone Age (LSA) artefacts (quartz, jaspilite), ostrich eggshell. Of interest in the vicinity are two “rubbing stones” (rhinos and possibly other animals are known to rub rocks resulting in polished surfaces). There is evidence that these might have been imbued with cultural significance in Later Stone Age times.	<i>Table 1:</i> Landform: L8 Type2 Traces: A3 Type2 <i>Table 2:</i> Classes: 1, 3-4:Type2 Classes: 2, 5-7: Type1

On Kapstevl, the potential mining area lies south east of the Wolhaarkop mountain, including part of its lower slope and a portion of the plain below. The upper slope consists of scree and shallow soil cover, while thicker sands cover the lower slopes/valleys and the plain. A low quartzite hill lies to the east and a higher ridge reaches up the western side of the designated area. The latter was the only feature that showed particular promise for sites similar to the Late Stone Age occurrence noted at Wolhaarkop (see above), although in the event none was found. An extremely sparse sprinkling of artefacts was noted on part of the lower plain, while a scatter of possibly Late Stone Age artefacts was found on a colluvial fan in one of the valleys at 28°23.450 S; 22°52.735 E, with a density of up to perhaps 3 or 4 artefacts per m².

As noted, none of the rock outcrops on these properties appeared to be of a nature suitable for rock engravings (at Beeshoek, Gamagara shale was favoured), and no rock art was found. In view of the known small specularite workings found elsewhere on Wolhaarkop (Morris 2002) and further a field in the area, the possible presence of more of these was borne in mind; but, again, none was seen.

The very scattered artefacts seen on the Kapstevl property and on parts of the Wolhaarkop property are consistent with a scenario of sporadic discard over perhaps millennia by hunter-gatherers away from their home-base, while the more concentrated spreads along the dry watercourse may represent places where people were living or focusing activities. This is certainly the case on the lee side of the rocky outcrop (Wolhaarkop Late Stone Age site), which is the most significant of the later sites found in this survey.

It is possible that sub-surface features of an archaeological nature (ostrich eggshell cache, high density artefact horizons, burials) *may* be found during mining. In the event of these being found (deemed to be relatively unlikely), an archaeologist should be contacted immediately to assess significance and recommend mitigation measures.

Recommendations

The proposed mining is not expected to have a significant negative impact of the archaeological resources of the region.

It is recommended, however, that at least one of the small pan sites should be sampled by way of a Phase 2 archaeological salvage, with the one on Leeuwfontein occurrences, mentioned in Table 1 above, being a suitable example; and further that the small Later Stone Age site at Wolhaarkop, Table 2, should be excavated if mining is likely to damage it. A permit would be required from SAHRA to undertake this work. (All sites are protected by law: a permit would also be required if any site is to be destroyed during mining).

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Small pan site on Leeuwfontein



Artefacts from small pan site, Leeuwfontein

Appendix 1

Criteria to be used for archaeological significance assessment

In addition to guidelines provided by the Act, archaeological criteria for use in assessing relative significance of archaeological resources have been developed and found to be suitable in Northern Cape settings (Morris 2000).

Estimating site potential

Table 1 is a classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces for estimating the potential for archaeological sites (after J. Deacon nd, National Monuments Council). Type 3 sites tend to be those with higher archaeological potential. There are notable exceptions, such as the renowned rock art site Driekopseiland, near Kimberley, which is on landform L1 Type 1. Generally, moreover, the older a site the poorer the preservation. Estimation of potential, in the light of such variables, thus requires some interpretation.

Assessing site value by attribute

The second matrix (Table 2) is adapted from Whitelaw (1997), who developed an approach for selecting sites meriting heritage recognition status in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a means of judging a site's archaeological value by ranking the relative strengths of a range of attributes. While aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest significance.

Table 1. Classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces for estimating the potential for archaeological sites (after J. Deacon, National Monuments Council).

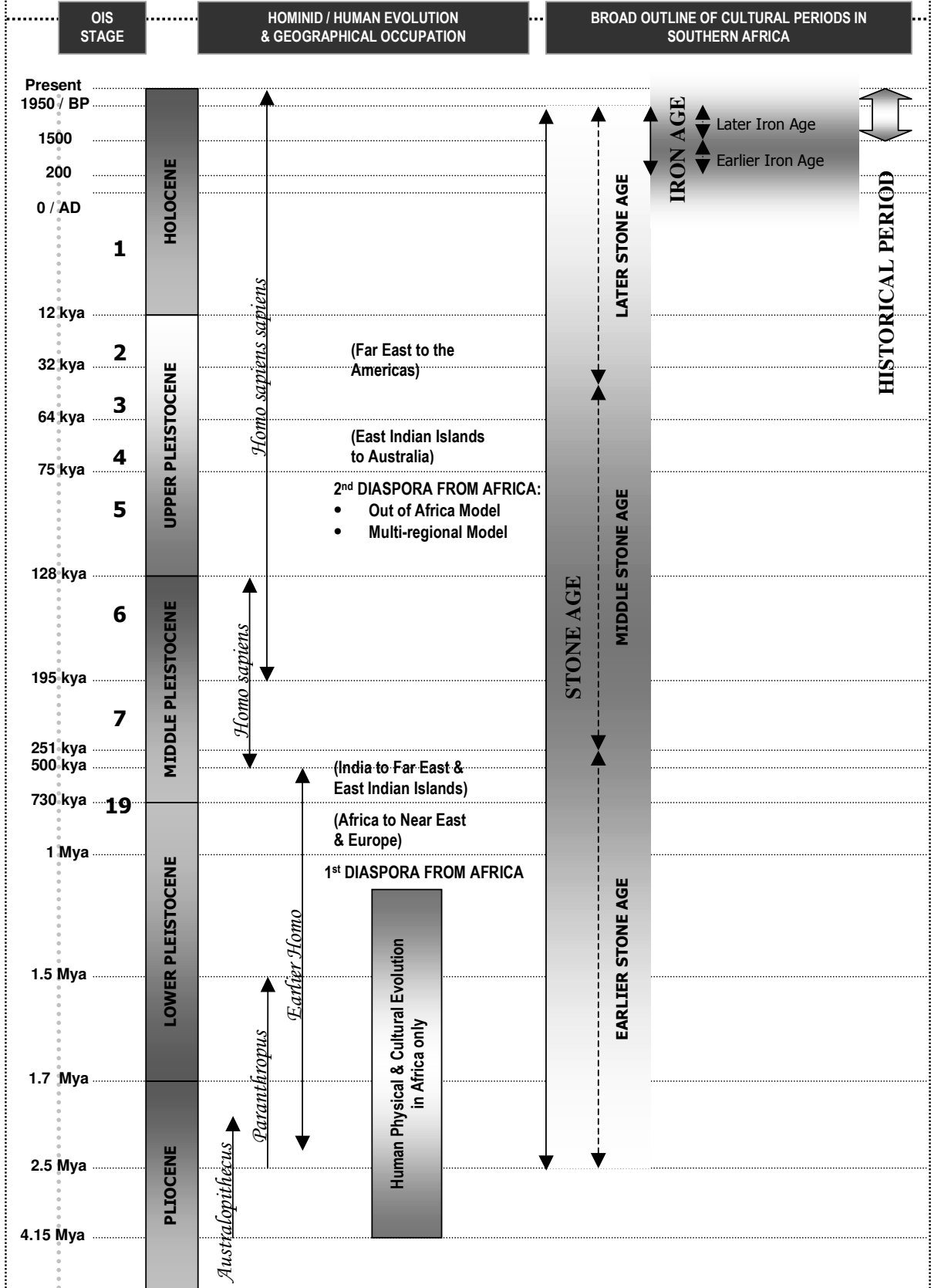
Class	Landform	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
L1	Rocky surface	Bedrock exposed	Some soil patches	Sandy/grassy patches
L2	Ploughed land	Far from water	In floodplain	On old river terrace
L3	Sandy ground, inland	Far from water	In floodplain or near feature such as hill	On old river terrace
L4	Sandy ground, coastal	>1 km from sea	Inland of dune cordon	Near rocky shore
L5	Water-logged deposit	Heavily vegetated	Running water	Sedimentary basin
L6	Developed urban	Heavily built-up with no known record of early settlement	Known early settlement, but buildings have basements	Buildings without extensive basements over known historical sites
L7	Lime/dolomite	>5 myrs	<5000 yrs	Between 5000 yrs and 5 myrs
L8	Rock shelter	Rocky floor	Sloping floor or small area	Flat floor, high ceiling
Class	Archaeo-logical traces	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
A1	Area	Little deposit	More than half	High profile site

	previously excavated	remaining	deposit remaining	
A2	Shell or bones visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5 m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick; shell and bone dense
A3	Stone artefacts or stone walling or other feature visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5 m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick

Table 2. Site attributes and value assessment (adapted from Whitelaw 1997)

Class	Attribute	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1	Length of sequence/context	No sequence Poor context Dispersed distribution	Limited sequence	Long sequence Favourable context High density of arte/ecofacts
2	Presence of exceptional items (incl regional rarity)	Absent	Present	Major element
3	Organic preservation	Absent	Present	Major element
4	Potential for future archaeological investigation	Low	Medium	High
5	Potential for public display	Low	Medium	High
6	Aesthetic appeal	Low	Medium	High
7	Potential for implementation of a long-term management plan	Low	Medium	High

Schematic Human Physical and Cultural Evolution in 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.
- xxx. *“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.

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.