

**A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF
A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED PROPOSED BULK STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE, UPPER CHATTY,
NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

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NOTE: An archaeological impact assessment was required as a requisite of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, Section 38 (1)(c)(i):

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of the site –

(i) exceeding 5000 m² in extent, or

This report follows the minimum standard guidelines required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) for compiling a Letter of Recommendation for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. The type of development

The proposed activities involve the installation of the bulk stormwater infrastructure for the Chatty area, in the upper catchment of the Chatty River. Aurecon has been appointed by the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality to design and implement the required bulk stormwater infrastructure for the Chatty area.

The subsequent Chatty Stormwater Masterplan recommended the construction of a detention pond in the drainage line east of Chatty and protective gabion structures where the indicative floodlines reflected a risk to properties or erosion. Two potential locations are investigated for the proposed detention pond.

1.2. Applicant

Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality

1.3. Consultant

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1.4. Terms of reference

The purpose of the study was to conduct a phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

The survey was conducted to:

- establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage materials remains, sites, and features;
- establish the potential impact of the development; and
- make recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage.

1.5. Declaration of Independence and Qualifications

This section confirms a declaration of independence that archaeological heritage specialist, Ms Celeste Booth, has no financial or any other personal interests in the project for the proposed proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty. Ms Celeste Booth was appointed on a strictly professional basis to conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment in line with the South African national heritage legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA 25 of 1999) and in response to the recommendations provided by the Department of Environmental Affairs and according to the environmental impact assessment regulations.

Ms Celeste Booth (BSc Honours: Archaeology) is an archaeologist who has had eight years of full time experience in Cultural Resource Management in the Eastern Cape and sections of the Northern Cape and Western Cape. Ms Booth has conducted several Archaeological Desktop Studies and Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessments within the Eastern Cape and in the Karoo region across the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape.

1.6. Brief Summary of Findings

No archaeological heritage remains, features, or sites were observed within the proposed retention pond area. It must be noted that the investigation was limited to the surface as

well as the exposed and disturbed surface areas. Archaeological visibility was, however, obscured by dense thicket vegetation. Exposed surface areas, for example, internal gravel roads, footpaths and surface exposed and eroded area were investigated for possible archaeological heritage remains. It is possible that archaeological heritage remains may be uncovered between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below ground.

The areas proposed for the construction of the gabions are situated in already developed areas and it is unlikely that any *in situ* archaeological heritage remains would be uncovered.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

2.1. Location data

The proposed project area is located on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth's northern areas about 18 km north-west of the city centre. The areas surrounding the site include Despatch to the north, Kwanobuhle to the west, Bethelsdorp to the south east and Kwadwesi to the north east. The site is situated between the Old Uitenhage Road (R368) and Chatty and Booyens Park.

The area is situated about 16 km from the nearest coastline and 6 km from the Swartkops River which puts it out of range as being classified within the archaeologically sensitive coastal area and rules out any possibility associated of sites being related to the river.

2.2. Map

1:50 000 topographic map: 3325 CD & 3425 AB UITENHAGE, 2006 Edition (Figure 1)

TABLE 1: GPS CO-ORDINATES FOR THE PROPOSED PROPOSED BULK STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE, UPPER CHATTY, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE (See Figures 3 and 4).

Reference	Description	Coordinate	Heritage Grading*
C1	Location of the detention pond	33°50'57.64"S: 25°28'22.32"E	N/A
C2	Corner of gabion, Kiewitt Street	33°50'53.38"S: 25°27'48.07"E	N/A
C3	Centre of gabions, near Bloemendal Arterial Road	33°50'56.12"S: 25°27'40.32"E	N/A
C4	Centre of gabions, near William Slammert Drive	33°51'06.80"S: 25°27'32.06"E	N/A
C5	Corner of gabion, near Damascus Road	33°51'38.24"S: 25°27'21.10"E	N/A

***See Appendix B for description of Heritage Grading**

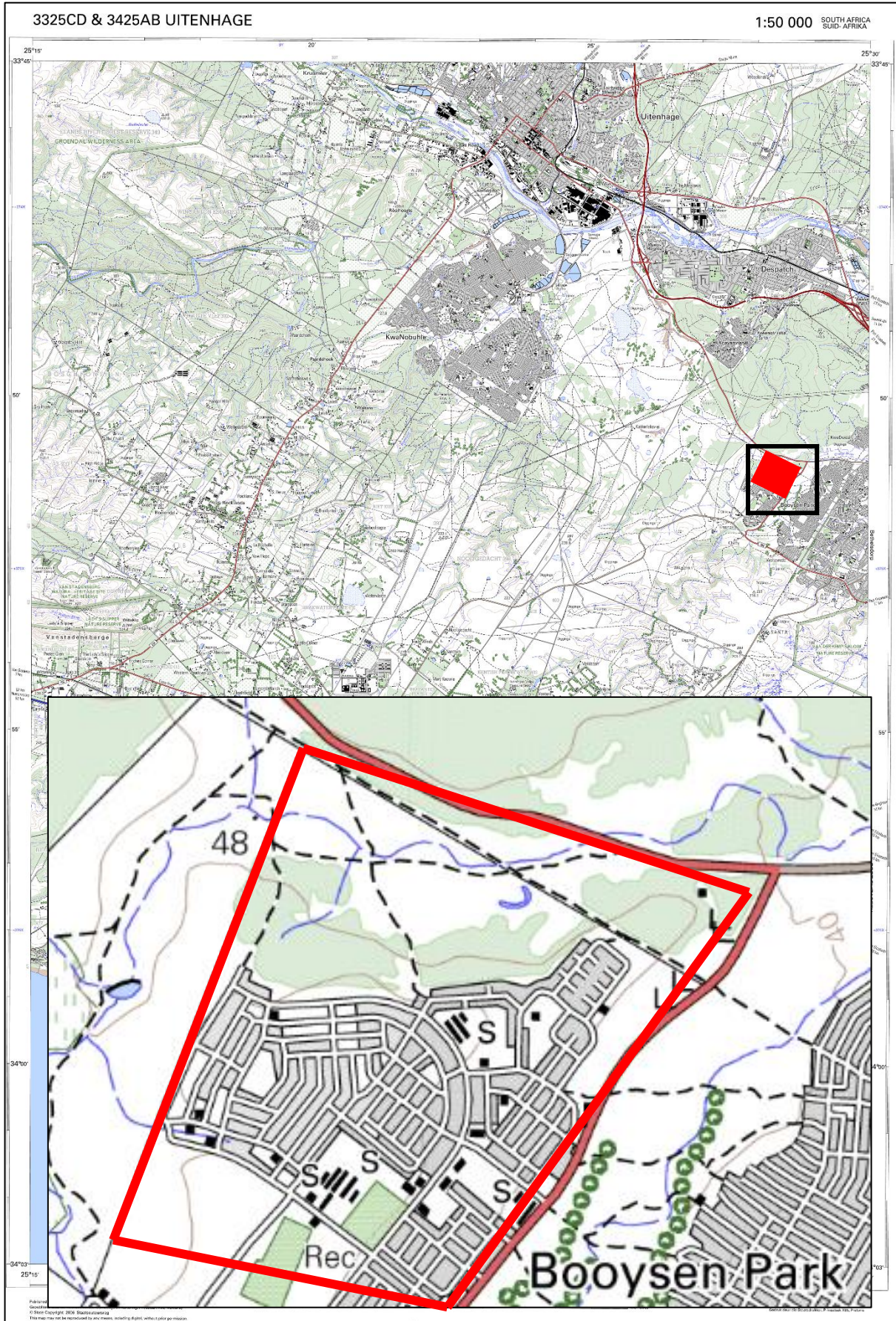


Figure 1. 1:50 000 topographic map 3325 CD & 3425 AB UITENHAGE showing the location of the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty.

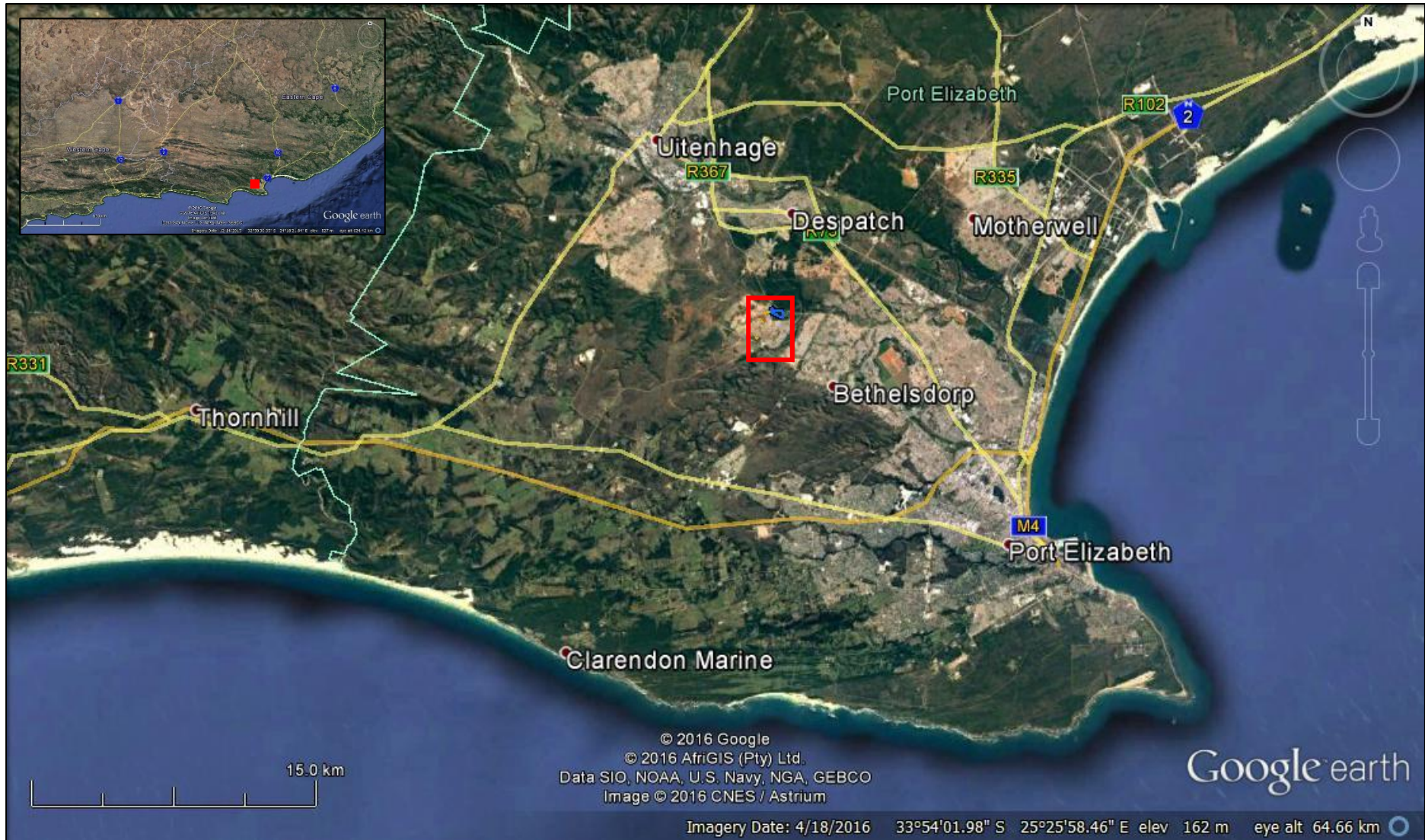


Figure 2. Aerial view showing the location of the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty (red block) and surrounding areas.

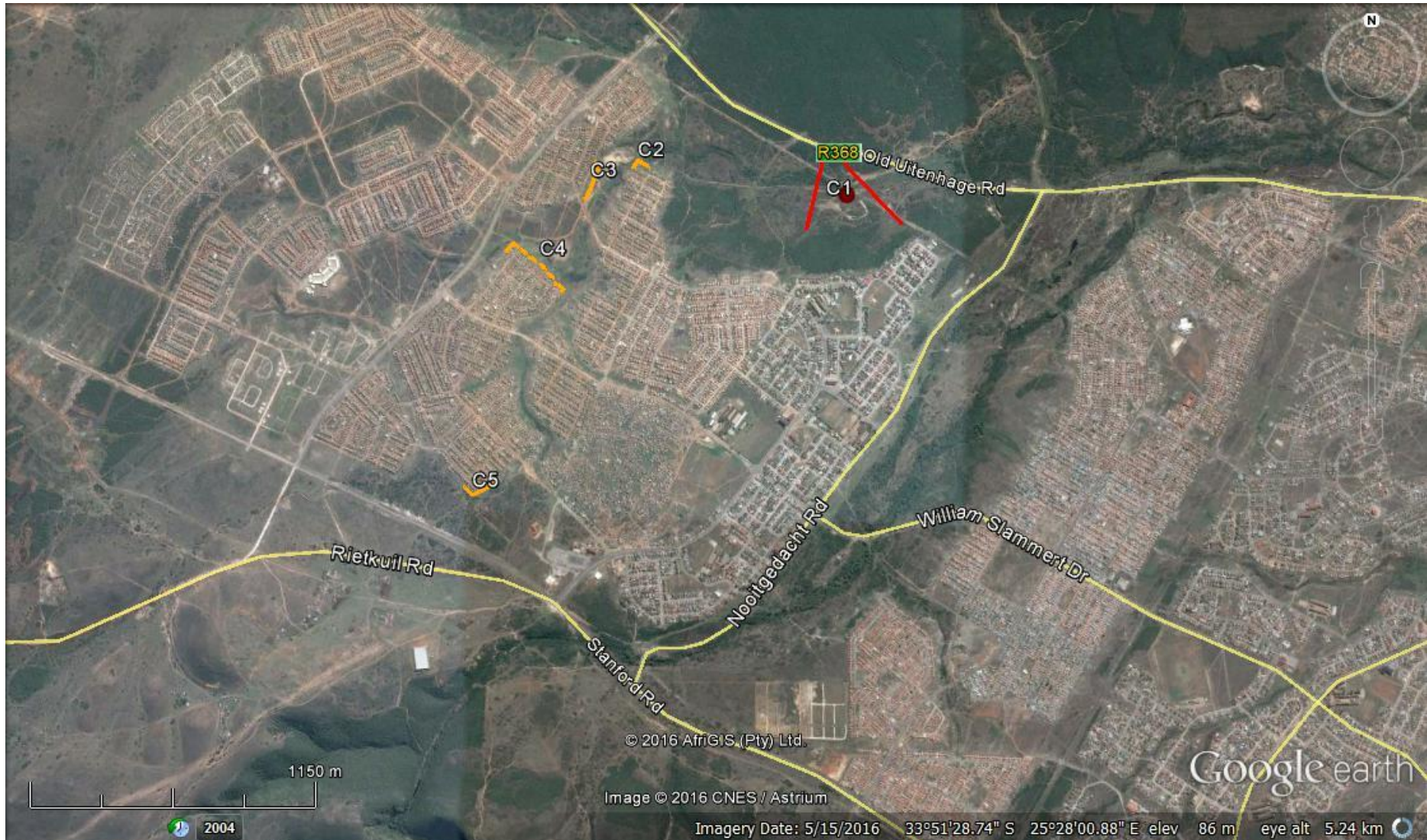


Figure 3. Close-up aerial view of the location of the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, showing the proposed area for the retention pond options (C1) and associated gabions (C2-C5).

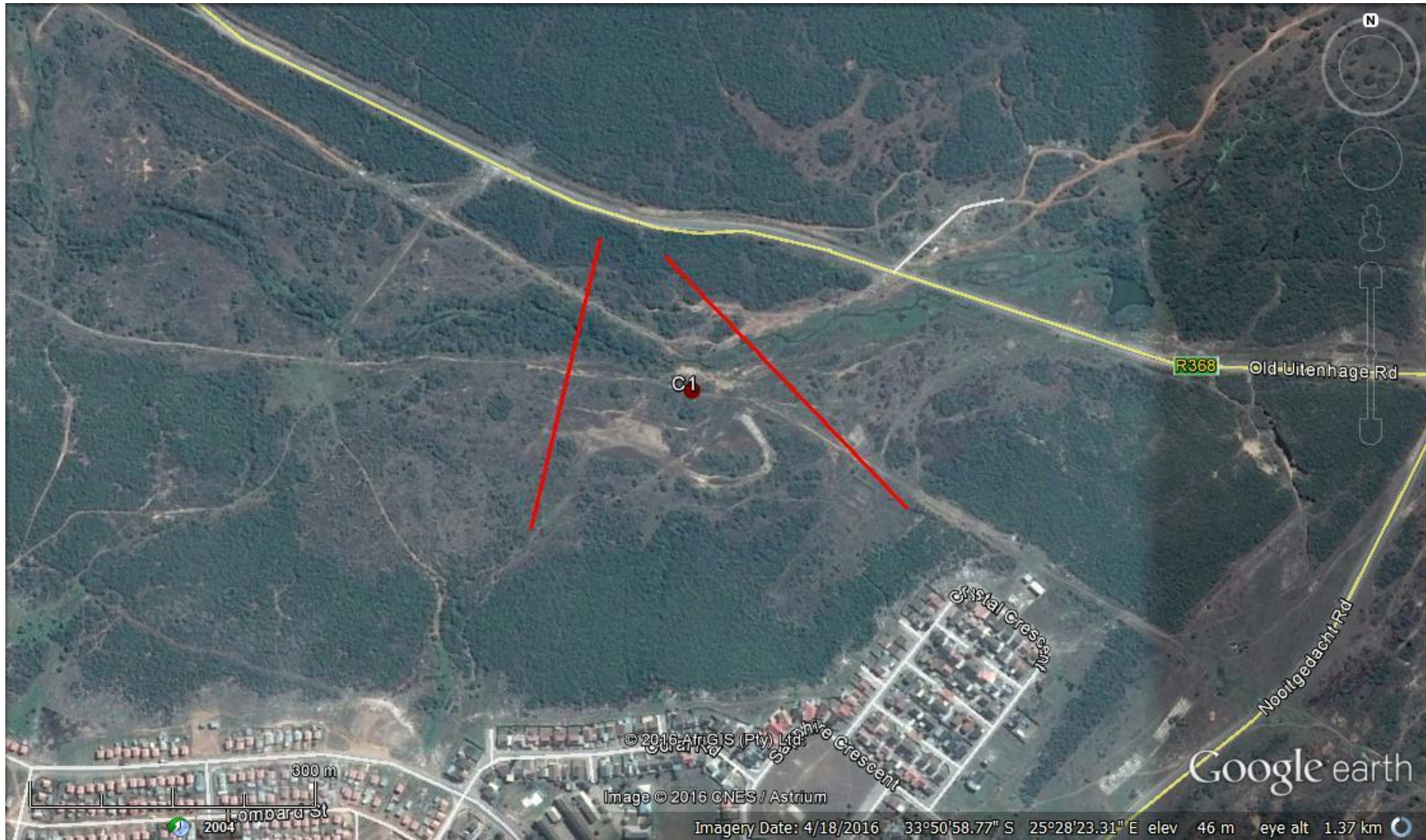


Figure 4. Close-up aerial view of the location of the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, showing the proposed area for the retention pond options (C1).

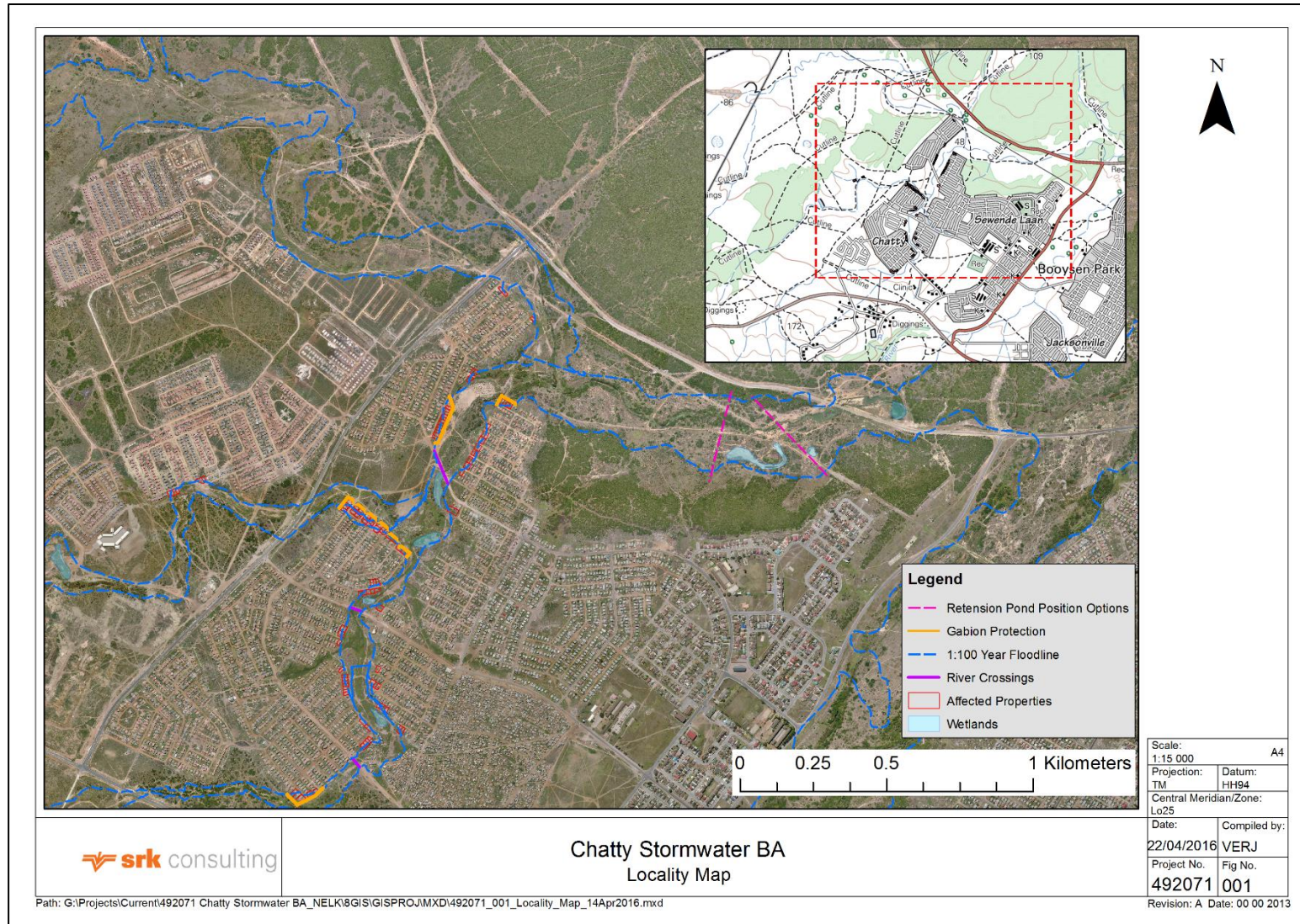


Figure 5. Map of the area highlighting the retention pond options, gabions, watercourses, wetlands and affected properties (Provided by SRK Consulting).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1. Methodology

The archaeological investigation of the retention pond area was mostly conducted on foot and the areas for the gabions were visited to establish whether any possible archaeological remains or buildings older than 60 years occurred within the area. The proposed development area was investigated for possible archaeological heritage remains, features, and sites.

Photographs and the GPS co-ordinates were taken using a Garmin Oregon 650. The coordinates have been plotted on Google Earth and these images have been used in the report. The information and map from the project's background information document (BID) have also been included.

3.2. Results of the Archaeological Survey

No archaeological heritage remains, features, or sites were observed within the proposed retention pond areas. Archaeological visibility was, however, obscured by dense thicket vegetation (Figures 6-7). Exposed surface areas, for example, internal gravel roads, footpaths and surface exposed and eroded area were investigated for possible archaeological heritage remains (Figures 8-9). It is possible that archaeological heritage remains may be uncovered between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below ground.

The areas proposed for the construction of the gabions are situated in already developed areas and it is unlikely that any *in situ* archaeological heritage remains would be uncovered.

It is unlikely that archaeological heritage remains would be uncovered during the development activities.



Figure 6. View of the proposed retention pond area facing west.



Figure 7. View of the proposed retention pond area facing south from the R368 showing some dense vegetation cover and one of the manholes.



Figure 8. View of an exposed surface erosion area investigated.



Figure 9. View of an exposed surface erosion area investigated.

4. RELEVANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Very little systematic archaeological research has been conducted within the immediate and surrounding areas proposed for the location for the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Reports, such as archaeological and heritage impact assessments, make up main site recording method surrounding the proposed development area and assist in attempting to predict the archaeological and heritage resources that may occur within the proposed development areas. The following surveys have been conducted and reports compiled within the surrounding area of the proposed area for the development.

- Bennie, J. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment: Portion 87 of Farm Cragga Kamma No. 23.
- Bennie, J. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment: Parsons Vlei, Port Elizabeth.
- Bennie, J. 2010. Heritage impact assessment (historical component): Coega Ridge Housing Development.
- Binneman, J. 2008. A phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment of the proposed Amanzi Country Estate, Uitenhage District, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape.
- Binneman, J. 2008. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed agricultural village on Portion 22 and 40 of the Farm Witteklip No. 466, Port Elizabeth District, Eastern Cape.
- Binneman, J. 2010. A letter of recommendation (with conditions) for the assessment for the proposed rezoning of portions of Erf 1 and Erf 6, and the entire Erf 15831 in Uitenhage to sub-divisional area for a residential development (Joe Slovo Housing Project, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape Province).
- Binneman, J. 2010. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for a prospecting right of Area D on remainder of Erf 1362, Bloemendal, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Port Elizabeth.
- Binneman, J. 2011. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment of the proposed rezoning and possible subdivision portion 71 (ptn of ptn 1) of the Farm Stades River No. 485, in the division of Uitenhage, Eastern Cape Province, for residential purposes.
- Binneman, J. 2011. A letter of recommendation (with conditions) for the exemption of a full phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment for the proposed development of a Skid Pad on portion 13 (a portion of portion 3) of the Farm Gedults River No. 411, St Albans, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J. 2012. A letter of recommendation (with conditions) for the exemption of a full phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment for the proposed construction of a petroport and associated infrastructure on portions 86, 147 and 148 of Farm Gedults River No. 411, Division Uitenhage, Eastern Cape Province.

- Binneman, J. 2014. A letter of recommendations (with conditions) for the exemption of a full phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed SACE Ranger Photo Voltaic (solar) plant near Uitenhage, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J. & Booth, C. 2010. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed installation of a 132kV electricity supply line, Bloemendal to Tembani T-off, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality.
- Binneman, J.; Booth, C. & Higgitt, N. 2010. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed Rosedale low cost housing project, Uitenhage, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J.; Booth, C. & Higgitt, N. 2011. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed mixed-use housing development, Kwanobuhle Extension 11, Uitenhage, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, for residential purposes.
- Booth, C. 2012. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the proposed Jachtvlakte Precinct Sustainable Human Settlement Plan, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Booth C. 2013. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment for the proposed Metro Quarries mining right application for the mining of gravel and stone aggregate on Erf 8, Parsonsvlei, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Cedar Tower. 2016. Heritage Screener: Bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, Eastern Cape.
- Dreyer, C. 2007. First phase archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Leisure Residential Development at de Fontaine 362, Uitenhage.
- Fourie, W. 2011. Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Lady Slipper Country Estate located on Farm 415, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape.
- Murimbika, M. 2010. Phase 1 archaeological and heritage impact assessment specialist study report for the proposed construction of low cost housing and associated infrastructure on Farm 415, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape.
- Public Process Consultants. 2010. Environmental Management Plan Prospecting Right Application: Remainder of Erf 1362 Bloemendal, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.
- Stellenryck Environmental Solutions. 2004. Environmental Management Plan: Proposed quarry on portion 2 of the Farm Florida, Uitenhage, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment: The Hopewell Conservation Project, Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2010. Development of the Koedoeskloof Landfill Site, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2011. Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment proposed construction of the Balmoral-Florida Collector Sewerage System near Uitenhage and Despatch, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2013. A phase 1 archaeological impact
- Webley, L. 2006. Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed housing development at Winterhoek Park, Uitenhage.

Webley, L. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Farm 294 Amanzi Estate, portion 4 of the Farm 296 Amanzi Mooi Water, Erf 296 Portion 3 of Rietheuvél and Erf 296 Rietheuvél, in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape.

Webley, L. 2008. Phase 1 heritage impact assessment: Portion 6 of the Farm Florida 321, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Metropole, Eastern Cape.

5. REFERENCES

National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA 25 of 1999)

South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) Database.

Afrimat Aggregates Trading (Pty) Ltd. Notice of Application for Environmental Authorisation for a Mining Permit on the Farm Klipfontein No. 242, Blue Crane Route Municipality, Division of Bedford, Eastern Cape Province. Background Information Document (BID)

6. LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the area for the proposed bulk stormwater infrastructure, Upper Chatty, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, is exempted from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment. The proposed area for development is of low archaeological cultural sensitivity. No archaeological heritage sites, features, or remains were documented during the survey, although it is possible that archaeological heritage material may occur below the surface. Taking into consideration the recommendation below, the development may proceed as planned.

There were no archaeological artefacts located during the phase 1 archaeological impact assessment survey carried out. If any archaeological or heritage material were to be discovered it is very unlikely that it would be *in situ*. However, there is always a possibility that human remains or other archaeological and historical material may be uncovered during the development. Such material must be reported to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 745 0888) or the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) if exposed.

Note: This letter of recommendation **only** exempts the proposed development from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment, but **not** for other heritage impact assessments.

It must also be clear that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) requires a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in order that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetics, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no archaeological heritage remains, features, and sites were encountered during the survey, the following recommendations should be considered before development proceeds:

1. The environmental control officer (ECO) as well as the construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
2. If concentrations of archaeological and/or historical heritage material, marine shells, and / or human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) and/or the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 745 0888) so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

8. GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

It must be emphasised that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment is based on the visibility of archaeological sites/material and may not, therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Sites and material may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the unlikely event of such finds being uncovered, (during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed (see attached list of possible archaeological sites and material). The *onus* is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

APPENDIX A: HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Parts of sections 3(1)(2)(3), 34(1), 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1)(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

S3. National estate

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.

3. (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 and 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 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 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3. (3) Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other spe 19 value because of –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

S34. Structures

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.

S35. Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

35 (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;
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

S36. Burial grounds and graves

36. (3) (a) 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.

S38. Heritage resources management

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, 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 the site –
- (i) exceeding 5000 m² in extent, or
 - (ii) involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA, or a provincial resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning 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 as 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.

APPENDIX B: GRADING SYSTEM

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act and the South African Heritage Resources Agency:

- National: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade 1 significance and should be nominated as such. Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance.
- Provincial: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade II significance and should be nominated as such. Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIA significance. This site should be retained as a heritage register site (High significance) and so mitigation as part of the development process is not advised.
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIB significance. It could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site (High significance).
- 'General' Protection A (Field Rating IV A): This site should be mitigated before destruction (usually High/Medium significance).
- 'General' Protection B (Field Rating IV B): This site should be recorded before destruction (usually Medium significance).
- 'General Protection C (Field Rating IV C): This site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (usually Low significance).

APPENDIX C: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Human Skeletal material

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

2. Freshwater mussel middens

Freshwater mussels are found in the muddy banks of rivers and streams and were collected by people in the past as a food resource. Freshwater mussel shell middens are accumulations of mussel shell and are usually found close to rivers and streams. These shell middens frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone, and occasionally human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

3. Stone artefacts

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified

4. Fossil bone

Fossil bones may be found embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

5. Large stone features

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are roughly circular stone walls (mostly collapsed) and may represent stock enclosures, remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters. Others consist of large piles of stones of different sizes and heights and are known as *isisivane*. They are usually near river and mountain crossings. Their purpose and meaning is not fully understood, however, some are thought to represent burial cairns while others may have symbolic value.

6. Historical artefacts or features

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.