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MAWEDZA GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST
REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF
VENDA ACCESS ROAD AND A BRIDGE IN
THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF
VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

May, 2019

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DECLARATION

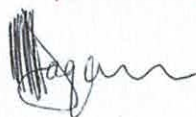
ABILITY TO CONDUCT THE PROJECT

Munyadziwa Magoma is a professional archaeologist, having obtained his BA degree in Archaeology and Anthropology at University of South Africa (UNISA), an Honours degree at the University of Venda (UNIVEN), and a Masters degree at the University of Pretoria (UP). He is an accredited Cultural Resource Management (CRM) member of the Association for southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali. Munyadziwa is further affiliated to the South African Archaeological Society (SAAS), the Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA), and the International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ). He has more than ten years' experience in heritage management, having worked for different CRM organisations and government heritage authorities. As a CRM specialist, Munyadziwa has completed well over hundred Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) for developmental projects situated in several provinces of the Republic of South Africa. The AIA projects he has been involved with are diverse, and include the establishment of major substation, upgrade and establishment of roads, establishment and extension of mines. In addition, he has also conducted Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) for the alteration to heritage buildings and the relocation of graves. His detailed CV is available on request.

I declare that this report has been prepared independently of any influence as may be specified by all relevant department, institution and organization.

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Acknowledgements

The author (s) and the team of Vhubvo Consultancy Cc would like to acknowledge Mawedza Geo-Environmental Consulting for their assistance in relation to the conduction of this project, also Google earth and Wikipedia.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Vhubvo Consultancy Cc was appointed by Mawedza Geo-Environmental Consulting (Pty) Ltd to conduct an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment study for the proposed upgrade of a 1.6km access gravel road and a new bridge within Thulamela Local Municipality of Vhembe District in Limpopo Province. The aim of the study was to outline the archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed construction, and to advise mitigation should any be affected and these will in turn assist the developer to make a decision on the most appropriate option in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

Methodology and Approach

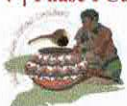
The study method refers to the SAHRA Policy Guidelines for impact assessment, 2012. As part of this archaeological impact assessment, the following tasks were conducted: 1) site file search, 2) literature review, 3) consultations, and 4) analysis of the acquired data, leading to the production of a report. To understand the archaeology of the prospecting area, a background study was undertaken and relevant institutions were consulted. These studies entails review of archaeological and heritage impact assessment studies that have been conducted around the proposed area thorough SAHRIS. In addition, E-journal platforms such as J-stor, Google scholars and History Resource Centre were searched. The University of Pretoria's Library collection was also pursued. These investigations were fundamental in shading light about the archaeology of the area, as well as the compilation of this report. The field survey was conducted on the 23rd of March 2019 by an archaeologist from Vhubvo.

Impact statement

The impact of the proposed development on archaeological and cultural heritage remains is rated as being low.

Restrictions and Assumptions

As with any survey, archaeological materials may be under the surface and therefore unidentifiable to the surveyor until they are exposed once construction resume. As a result, if any archaeological/ or gravesite is observed during construction, a heritage specialist must be notified immediately.



Survey Findings and Discussions

The archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment for the proposed upgrade of a 1.6km access gravel road and a new bridge revealed no archaeological (Stone and Iron Ages) or historical material in the footprint of the study.

Recommendations and Discussions

No archaeological materials were observed during the survey. The client is however reminded that most archaeological materials are normally found underground, as such should any archaeological material be unearthed accidentally during the course of construction, LIHRA should be alerted immediately and construction activities be stopped within a radius of at least 10m of such indicator. The area should then be demarcated by a danger tape. Accordingly, a professional archaeologist or LIHRA officer should be contacted immediately. In the meantime, it is the responsibility of the Environmental officer and the contractor to protect the site from publicity (i.e., media) until a mutual agreement is reached. It is mandatory to report any incident of human remains encountered to the South African Police Services, LIHRA staff member and professional archaeologist. Any measure to cover up the suspected archaeological material or to collect any resources is illegal and punishable by law under Section 35(4) and 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999. The developer should induct field worker about archaeology, and steps that should be taken in the case of exposing archaeological materials.

Conclusions

A thorough background study and survey of the proposed development was conducted and findings were recorded in line with SAHRA guidelines. As per the recommendations above, the proposed development and planning of the proposed project can proceed without further archaeological or cultural-heritage impact assessment.



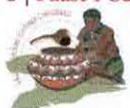
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
LIHRA	Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms used in this Archaeology are defined in the National Heritage Resources Act [NHRA], Act Nr. 25 of 1999, South African Heritage Resources Agency [SAHRA] Policies as well as the Australia ICOMOS Charter (*Burra Charter*):

Archaeological Material: remains resulting from human activities, which are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures.

Artefact: Any movable object that has been used, modified or manufactured by humans.

Conservation: All the processes of looking after a site/heritage place or landscape including maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Cultural Heritage Resources: refers to physical cultural properties such as archaeological sites, palaeontological sites, historic and prehistorical places, buildings, structures and material remains, cultural sites such as places of rituals, burial sites or graves and their associated materials, geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. This include intangible resources such religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories indigenous knowledge.

Cultural landscape: “the combined works of nature and man” and demonstrate “the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external”.

Cultural Resources Management (CRM): the conservation of cultural heritage resources, management, and sustainable utilization and present for present and for the future generations

Cultural Significance: is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.



Chance Finds: means Archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities such as water pipeline trench excavations.

Compatible use: means a use, which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Expansion: means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased.

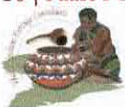
Grave: A place of interment (variably referred to as burial), including the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

Heritage impact assessment (HIA): Refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative cultural, social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, plan, programme or policy which requires authorisation of permission by law and which may significantly affect the cultural and natural heritage resources. The HIA includes recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimising or avoiding negative impacts, measures enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal and heritage management and monitoring measures.

Historic Material: remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artifacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Impact: the positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or on the environment.

In situ material: means material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for instance archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.



Interested and affected parties Individuals: communities or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by the proposal or activity and/ or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

Interpretation: means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

Late Iron Age: this period is associated with the development of complex societies and state systems in southern Africa.

Material culture means buildings, structure, features, tools and other artefacts that constitute the remains from past societies.

Mitigate: The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

Place: means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Protected area: means those protected areas contemplated in section 9 of the NEMPAA and the core area of a biosphere reserve and shall include their buffers.

Public participation process: A process of involving the public in order to identify issues and concerns, and obtain feedback on options and impacts associated with a proposed project, programme or development. Public Participation Process in terms of NEMA refers to: a process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to specific matters.

Setting: means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

Significance: can be differentiated into impact magnitude and impact significance. Impact magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration and likelihood). Impact significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of significance and



acceptability). It is an anthropocentric concept, which makes use of value judgments and science-based criteria (i.e. biophysical, physical cultural, social and economic).

Site: a spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, and organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.



1. Introduction

Vhubvo Consultancy Cc was requested by Mawedza Geo-Environmental Consulting (Pty) Ltd to conduct an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment study for the proposed upgrade of a 1.6km access gravel road and a new bridge at Thohoyandou Town within Thulamela Local Municipality of Vhembe District in Limpopo Province. The aim of the study was to outline the archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed construction and to advise mitigation should any be affected and these will in turn assist the developer to make a decision on the most appropriate option in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999). The survey was conducted in accordance with the SAHRA Minimum Standards for the Archaeology and Paleontology. The minimum standards clearly specify the required contents of the report of this nature.

2. Sites location and description

The proposed access road upgrade and construction of a bridge is located on portion 0 of the farm Beuster 253 MT and Palmaryville 254 MT within Thulamela local Municipality in the Limpopo Province. The proposed upgrade will be 1.6km in length and will be upgraded from gravel to tar. The road will began from R524 to the University of Venda campus and will also include a new bridge which will cross over Mvudi River.

The Project location: Road start 22°59'6.23"S and 30°26'39.06"E

Road end 22°58'41.04"S and 30°26'23.08"E

Bridge location: 22°59'0.53"S and 30°26'36.37"E

Summary of Project Location Details

Province:	Limpopo
Local:	Thulamela
District:	Vhembe
Farm Names:	Beuster 253 MT and Palmaryville 254 MT
Proposed development:	Access road and a new Bridge



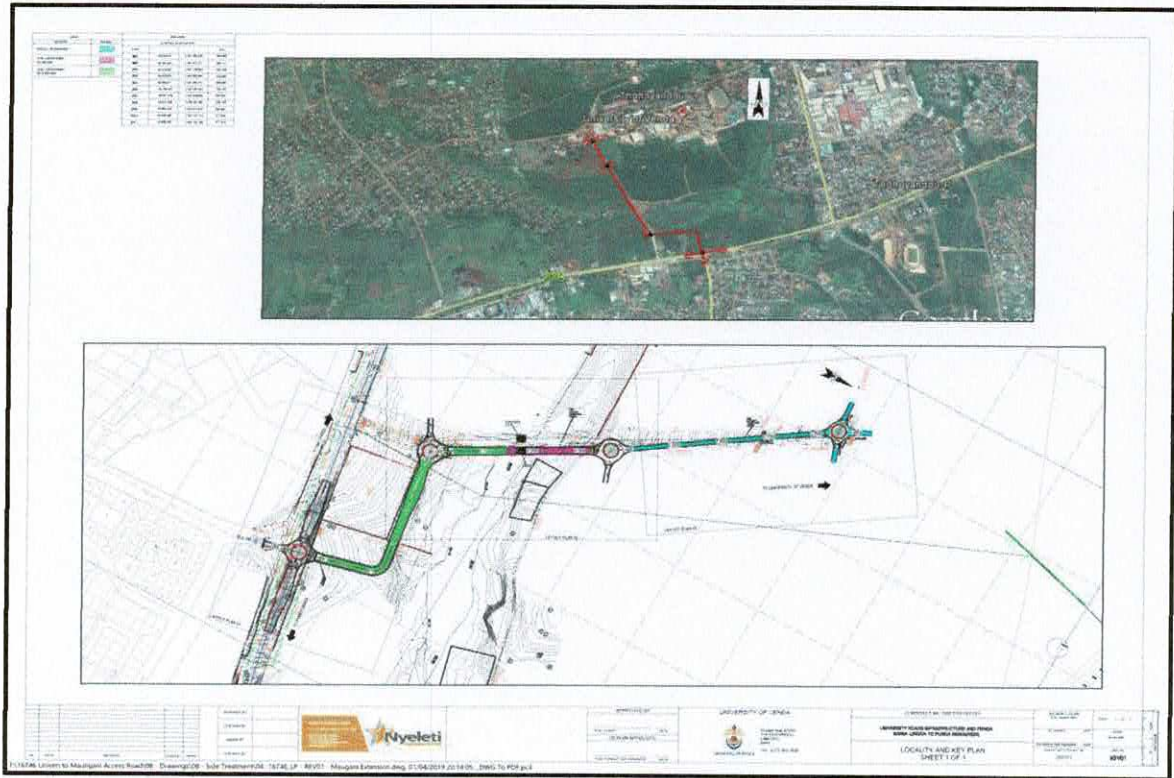


Figure 1: Map overview of the proposed area of construction (courtesy Nyeleti)



Figure 2: View of the southern section of the proposed area for construction.





Figure 3: View of the northern section of the proposed area



Figure 4: View of section of the area proposed for construction.





Figure 5: An overview of the area proposed for the bridge.



Figure 6: Another view of section of the area proposed for the bridge.

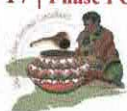


3. Nature of the proposed project

The proposed development includes road alignment which will be undertaken outside the existing route but within the road reserve. This project will entail the following:

- Approx. 500m long dual carriageway from R524 traffic circle tying on the existing university construction access road outside the boundary inclusive of a new traffic circle entering the university and a partial road towards the new student development on the west along the R524;
- New university gate;
- Approx. 600m of dual carriageway within the university boundary;
- Approx. 500m of single carriageway beyond the bridge up to the Health science building with traffic circle leading to agricultural section and planned future developments;
- New bridge over the river;
- A combination of asphalt and interlocking paving bricks (mainly from the new future gate up to the bridge);
- Installation of new street lighting, 1.5m wide sidewalks on both sides, road signs, road markings and supporting ancillary works.

It is estimated that an area of 37834.437m² of land will be disturbed by the proposed development, with 309.367m³ of sand/soil excavated from the river during construction of the bridge. An estimated 9581.621 m³ of water will be required for construction purposes. The applicant intend to abstract water for construction from Mvudi River where the bridge will be located



5. Methodology and Approach

Background study introduction

The methodological approach is informed by the 2012 SAHRA Policy Guidelines for impact assessment. As part of this study, the following tasks were conducted: 1) literature review, 2), consultations with the developer and appointed consultants, 3), completion of a field survey and 4), analysis of the acquired data, leading to the production of this report.

Physical survey

The field survey lasted for a day on the 23rd of March 2019. An archaeologists from Vhubvo conducted the survey.

Documentation

The general project area was documented. This documentation included taking photographs using cameras a 10.1 mega-pixel Sony Cybershort Digital Camera. Plotting of finds was done by a Garmin etrex Venture HC.

Restrictions and Assumptions

Some of the area proposed for development is encroached by bush which make it difficult to view. It is thus possible that some materials could have been overlooked due to encroachment of bush. It is assumed that Public Participation Process might also result in the identification of sites, features and objects, including sites of intangible heritage potential in the area and that these then will also have to be integrated in the final report.

6. Applicable Heritage Legislation

Several legislations provide the legal basis for the protection and preservation of both cultural and natural resources. These include the National Environment Management Act (No. 107 of 1998); Mineral Amendment Act (No 103 of 1993); Tourism Act (No. 72 of 1993); Cultural Institution Act (No. 119 of 1998), and the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

- (a) *the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) *the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and*
- (c) *any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -*
 - (i) *exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;*



(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 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).*

Other sections of the Act with a direct relevance to the AIA are the following:

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.*

Section 35(4) *No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:*

- *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite*

Section 36 (3) *No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:*

- *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 formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- *bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.*

7. Discussion of (Pre-) History of the of South Africa

South Africa has one of the longest sequences of human development in the world. The prehistory and history of South Africa span the entire known life span of human on earth. It is thus difficult to determine exactly where to begin, a possible choice could be the development of genus *Homo* millions of years ago. South African scientists have been actively involved in the study of human origins since 1925 when Raymond Dart identified the Taung child as an infant halfway between apes and humans. Dart called the remains *Australopithecus africanus*, southern ape-man, and his work ultimately changed the focus of human evolution from Europe and Asia to Africa, and it is now widely accepted that humankind originated in Africa (Robbins *et al.* 1998). In many ways this discovery marked the birth of palaeoanthropology as a discipline.



Nonetheless, the earliest form of culture known in South Africa is the Stone Age. These prehistoric period during which humans widely used stone for tool-making, stone tools were made from a variety of different sorts of stone. For example, flint and chert were shaped for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone. Stone Age can be divided into Early, Middle and Late, it is argued that there are two transitional period. Noteworthy that the time frame used for Stone Age period is an approximate and differ from researcher to researcher (see Korsman and Meyer 1999, Mitchell 2002, Robbins *et al.* 1998).

Stone Age

Although a long history of research on the Early Stone Age period of southern Africa has been conducted (Mason 1962, Sampson 1974, Klein 2000, Chazan 2003), it still remains a period were little is known about. These may be due to many factors which includes, though not limited to retrieval techniques used, reliance on secondary, at times unknown sources, and the fact that few fauna from this period has been analysed (Chazan 2003). According to Robbins *et al.* (1998) the Stone Age is the period in human history when stone was mainly used to produce tools. This period began approximately 2.5 million years ago and ended around 200 000 years ago. During this period human beings became the creators of culture and was basically hunters and gatherers, large stone artefacts identify this era.

The Middle Stone Age overlap with the EIA and possibly began around 100 000 to about 200 000 years ago and extends up to around 35 000 years ago. Smaller tools than in ESA mark this period. MSA people made a wide range of stone tools from both coarse – and fine-grained rock types. Sometimes the rocks used for tools were transported considerable distances, presumably in bags or other containers; as such tool assemblages from some MSA sites tend to lack some of the preliminary cores and contain predominantly finished products like flakes and retouched pieces.

Microlithic Later Stone Age period began around 35 000 and extend to the later 1800 AD. According to Deacon (1984), LSA is a period when human being refined small blade tools, conversely abandoning the prepared-core technique. Thus, refined artefacts such as convex-edge scrapers, borers and segments are associated with this period. Moreover, large quantity of art and ornaments were made during this period. This area is home to all three known phases of the Stone Age. Early to Middle Stone Age sites are uncommon in this area, however rock-art sites



and Late Stone Age sites are much better known. The Late Stone Age of this area is known to contain sites with rock art from the San and Khoi San cultural groups.

Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artefacts. Recently, there has been a debate about the use of the name. Other archaeologists have argued that the word “Iron Age” is problematic and does not precisely explain the event of what happened in southern Africa, as such, the word farming communities has been proposed (Segobye 1998). Nonetheless, in South Africa this period can be divided into two phases. Early (200 - 1000 A.D) and Late Iron Age (1000 - 1850 A.D). Huffman (2007) has indicated that a Middle Iron Age (900 - 1300 A.D) should be included. According to Huffman (2007:361), until the 1960s and 1970s most archaeologists had not yet recognised a Middle Iron age. Instead they began the Late Iron Age at AD 1000. The Middle Iron Age (AD 900–1300) is characterised by extensive trade between the Limpopo Confluence and the East Coast of Africa. This has been debated, with other researchers, arguing that the period should be restricted to Shashe-Limpopo Confluence.

Before the arrival of Europeans, the area was the home to Bantu-speaking peoples such as the Sotho-Tswana. During the Late Iron Age, farming was of significance in the region. These farming communities built numerous stone walled settlements throughout the Free State from the 17th century onwards. These sites are associated with the predecessors of the Sotho-Tswana, and are linked with the so-called N-, V-, R- and Z-Type of settlements which are respectively associated with Fokeng, Kwena, Kgatla and Rolong clans.

8. Discussion of (Pre-) History of the Area

Stone Age

Limpopo Province is known for the existence of several Stone Age sites that conform to the generic South African periodization split into the Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Late Stone Age (LSA) (van der Walt 2012). It is well known for the World Heritage Site Makapans Caves which yields evidence of hominid occupation by “*Australopithecus africanus*” from approximately 3.3 million years ago (Bergh 1999; van der Walt 2012). The Caves of Hearths is considered to be one of the two known in the world to have yielded an unbroken sequence showing evidence and artefacts of occupation of the caves through ESA, MSA, LSA,



and right up to the Iron Age; and it is one of the few rock shelters to present Acheulian assemblages in Southern Africa (Mitchell 2002).

Most of the LSA sites in the region are well documented and preserved. LSA in the region is well represented by sites that had been discovered in the Waterberg which is known for its many rock art sites including those containing shaded painting such as at Haakdoorndraai (Eastwood et al., 2002). Other rock art site can be found at Makgabeng plateau which has over 460-recorded rock art sites (Pager 1973; Eastwood et al., 2002). Rock art paintings have also been documented at Blouberg Mountains and Soutpansberg Mountains (Blundell & Eastwood, 2001; Eastwood, 2003; Hall & Smith, 2000; Louw 1969). The proposed area for development yield no rock paintings or Stone Age materials in general.

Iron Age

Limpopo Province is one of the provinces with the most extensive research done on Iron Age (Huffman 2007). Many of the Limpopo Province Iron Age sites are located near flood plains, along and near some of the major rivers, hill slopes and/or mountain areas (Hall & Smith 2000; Huffman 2007; van Schalkwyk 2007) The Iron Age of Limpopo Province region dates back to the 5th century AD when the Early Iron Age proto-Bantu-speaking farming communities began arriving in the area, which was then occupied by Stone Age people. The region is well known for the famous golden rhino that was recovered from Iron Age settlement site of Mapungubwe in the Limpopo Shashi Valley, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Early Iron Age (EIA) in the wider area of Limpopo Province is represented by sites such Schroda in the Limpopo Valley, KommandoKop and Pont Drift. Huffman proposed Middle Iron Age for the period between 900 and 1300 AD in the Shashe-Limpopo area (2007: 361). Some researchers still do not agree with Huffman's proposal. Limpopo Middle Iron Age (MIA) includes the well-known Mapungubwe a World Heritage site, K2, Kommandokop and Shroda in the Limpopo Valley (AD 900-1000) (Bergh 1999; Huffman, 2005). Late Iron Age (LIA) sites are found in abundance throughout the Limpopo Province and are usually located on the foot or against slope hills for defensive purposes, an example would be the LIA Zimbabwe tradition sites such as Thulamela and Dzata found in the Soutpansberg.



9. Degree of significance

This category requires a broad, but detailed knowledge of the various disciplines that might be involved. It must be borne in mind that the significance of a site from an archaeological perspective does not necessarily depend on the size of the site but more on the uniqueness of the site within a region. The following table is used to grade heritage resources.

Table 1: Grading systems for identified heritage resources in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

Level	Significance	Possible action
National (Grade I)	Site of National Value	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	Site of Provincial Value	Nominated to be declared by PHRA
Local Grade (IIIA)	Site of High Value Locally	Retained as heritage
Local Grade (IIIB)	Site of High Value Locally	Mitigated and part retained as heritage
General Protected Area A	Site of High to Medium	Mitigation necessary before destruction
General Protected Area B	Medium Value	Recording before destruction
General Protected Area C	Low Value	No action required before destruction

Significance rating of sites

(i) High

(ii) Medium

(iii) Low

These categories relate to the actual artefact or site in terms of its actual value as it is found today, and refers more specifically to the condition that the item is in. For example, an archaeological site may be the only one of its kind in the region, and will thus be considered to be of high regional significance, however; should there be heavy erosion of the greater part of the site, its significance rating would be medium to low. The following are guidelines for the nature of the mitigation that must take place as Phase 2 of the project.

High

- This is a 'do not touch' situation, alternative must be sought for the project, examples would be natural and cultural landscapes like the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site, or the house in which John Langalibalele resided.



- Certain sites, or features may be exceptionally important, but do not warrant leaving entirely alone. In such cases, detailed mapping of the site and all its features is imperative, as is the collection of diagnostic artefactual material on the surface of the site. Extensive excavations must be done to retrieve as much information as possible before destruction. Such excavations might cover more than half the site and would be mandatory; it would also be advisable to negotiate with the client to see what mutual agreement in writing could be reached, whereby part of the site is left for future research.

Medium

- Sites of medium significance require detailed mapping of all the features and the collection of diagnostic artefactual material from the surface of the site. A series of test trenches and test pits should be excavated to retrieve basic information before destruction.

Low

- These sites require minimum or no mitigation. Minimum mitigation recommended could be a collection of all surface materials and/ or detailed site mapping and documentation. No excavations would be considered to be necessary.

In all the above scenarios, permits will be required from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or the appropriate PHRA as per the legislation (the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999). Destruction of any heritage site may only take place when the appropriate heritage authority has issued a permit. The following table is used to determine rating system on the receiving environment.

Table 2: Rating and evaluating criteria of impact assessment

NATURE
Including a brief description of the impact of the heritage parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the heritage aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.
TOPOGRAPHICAL EXTENT
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.



1	Site	The impact will only affect site.
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district.
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region.
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country.
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than 75% chance of occurrence).
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact on a heritage parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which heritage resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of proposed activity		
1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.



2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resource	The impact will result insignificant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resource	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.

DURATION

This describes the duration of the impact on the heritage parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of a result of the proposed activity.

1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in span shorter than the construction phase (0-1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0-2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2-10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10-50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of the impact that will non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be



		considered transient (Indefinite).
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect, which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects.
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects.
MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use,



Reversibility	Irreversible
Irreplaceable Loss	The impact can result in significant loss

11. Recommendations

Despite that no archaeological objects were observed during the survey, and that the area is disturbed, the client is reminded that unavailability of archaeological material does not mean absentee, archaeological material might be hidden underground. It is thus the responsibility of the developer to notify contractors and workers about archaeological material (e.g., pottery, stone tools, remnants of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils that may be located underground. Furthermore, the client is reminded to take precautions during construction.

Pre-construction education and awareness training

Prior to construction, contractors should be given training on how to identify and protect archaeological remains that may be discovered during the project. The pre-construction training should include some limited site recognition training for the types of archaeological sites that may occur in the construction areas. Below are some of the indicators of archaeological site that may be found during construction:

- ✚ Flaked stone tools, bone tools and loose pieces of flaked stone;
- ✚ Ash and charcoal;
- ✚ Bones and shell fragments;
- ✚ Artefacts (e.g., beads or hearths);
- ✚ Packed stones which might be uncounted underground, and might indicate a grave or collapse stone walling.

In the event that any of the above are unearthed, all construction within a radius of at least 10m of such indicator should cease and the area be demarcated by a danger tape. Accordingly, a professional archaeologist or SAHRA officer should be contacted immediately. In the meantime, it is the responsibility of the contractor to protect the site from publicity (i.e., media) until a mutual agreement is reached. Noteworthy that any measures to cover up the suspected archaeological material or to collect any resources is illegal and punishable by law. In the same manner, no person may exhume or collect such remains, whether of recent origin or not, without the endorsement by LIHRA/ or SAHRA.



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APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines for determining site *significance* were developed by SAHRA in 2003. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

(a) Historic value

- Is it important in the community, or pattern of history?
- Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history?
- Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery?

(b) Aesthetic value

- Is it important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group?

(c) Scientific value

- Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage?
- Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period?

(d) Social value

- Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?

(e) Rarity

- Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage?

(f) Representivity

- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects?
- What is the importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class?
- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or



technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality?

