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CHMC

ADDENDUM E
HERITAGE IMPACT SURVEY

7/2/2022

**A HERITAGE IMPACT SURVEY FOR A NEW PROPOSED DETERGENT
FACTORY TO BE ESTABLISHED AT THE OAKS, NEAR THE JUNCTION
OF THE R36 AND ROAD 527 IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF SOUTH
AFRICA**

The study area

Tumber Fourie Civil, Electrical & Project Managers intends establishing a detergent factory that will comprise of a mixing factory and a separate office building with ablation facilities. Raw chemical will be transported by road to the site and will be stored in containers. The mixing into smaller packaging and the selling of the products will take place at the site.

The study area is located on or close to the farm Edinburg which is located near the junction of the R36 running to Tzaneen in the north-west and national road 527 running to Hoedspruit in the north-east. The area to be affected by the development is a relatively small piece of land roughly covering a surface of approximately 80mx60m.

Terms of reference

The aim with this heritage survey was to establish the possible presence of any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as listed in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) in the study area (Table 1). The presence of any of these types and ranges of heritage resources may imply that these resources may be affected by the proposed development project. If any significant resources are to be affected by the development project, mitigation measures have to be adopted in order to prevent any impact on the resources or to soften the impact of the development on such resources. Outstanding significant heritage resources may require that development may not proceed if the conservation and preservation of such resources are not ensured.

**TABLE 1: TYPES AND RANGES OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AS OUTLINED IN
THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT NO 25 OF 1999)**

<p>The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 paleontological sites; (g) graves and burial grounds including- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 by 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) moveable objects, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological 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, photographs, 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). <p>The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value . . .'. These criteria are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
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Methodology

The study area was subjected to a survey on foot. The degraded nature of the study area caused by erosion and overgrazing was exacerbated by a low vegetation cover as a result of the winter climate. The low vegetation was conducive for detecting any possible heritage resources that may occur on the surface of the study area.

This heritage impact survey does not claim to have detected all possible heritage resources that may exist in the study area as certain heritage remains may simply be missed during surveys (observations), while others may occur below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development (such as the building of infrastructure) commences.

Contextual evidence: the wider area

The wider study area is known to be rich in a wide range of heritage resources. These include amongst other Stone Age deposits associated with the Eccho Caves (south of the Drakensberge near Ohrighstad); the metal working complex of the Malajji people (north-east around Mica and Phalaborwa); Early Iron Age sites of the Matola and Lydenburg Industrial Complexes (in the Steelpoort area and in Lydenburg to the south-west and west) and the Late Iron Age Eastern Sotho agricultural complexes associated with the Maake, Nareng, Thabine, Lobedu and Koni (along the eastern foothills of the Drankensberg and approaching the study area).

The nature of the study area

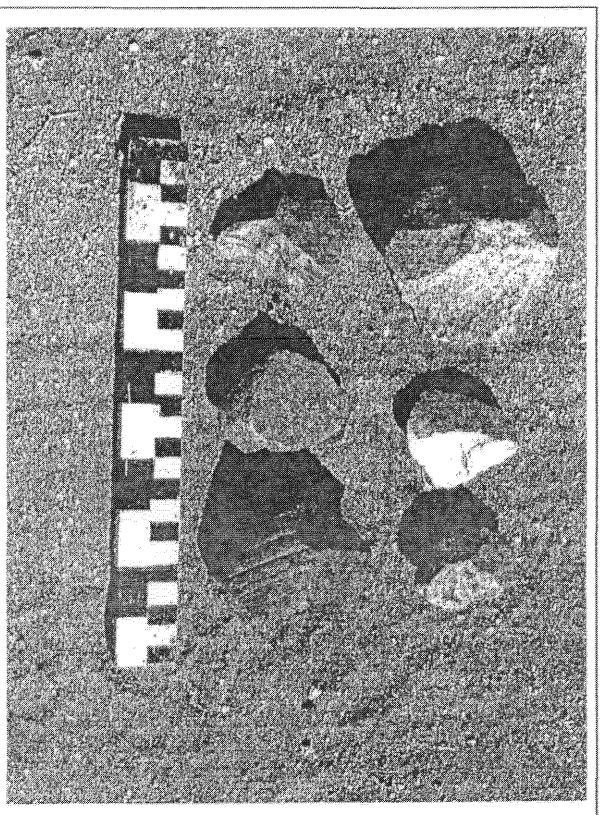
The study area is located close to the shoulder of the R36 (running to Tzaneen in the north-west). This piece of land is severely degraded as it is overgrazed and eroded. A few large trees remain, but smaller trees have been chopped down.

The surface of the study area has been scarred by erosion as it slopes down towards a tributary of the Olifants River running to the south and to the west of the study area. (The Olifants River runs slightly to the north of the study area). The erosion has exposed a limited number of stone tools dating from the Stone Age that are visible on the surface of the study area

The heritage survey

The survey on foot of the study area revealed a number of stone tools on the surface of the study area. These tools date from the Middle Stone Age and may be as old as 200 000 years (Figure 1). These tools are limited in number and are the common types usually found in Middle Stone Age collections (small Acheulian type of hand axes; side scrapers; end scrapers; points). The small number of tools observed as well as the fact that the types that were observed are common in Middle Stone Age collections, does not require that any deliberate surface collection of this material be undertaken.

Figure 1. Middle Stone Age tools observed on the surface of the study area

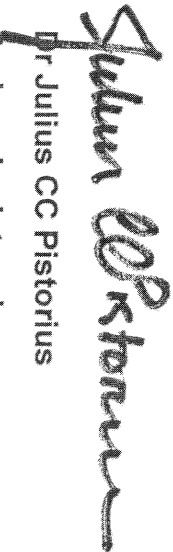


CONCLUSION

No outstanding significant types or ranges of heritage resources were observed in the study area, except a few Middle Stone Age tools.

The fact that only a limited number of stone tools were observed and that these are the common types usually found in Middle Stone Age collections, does not warrant that these tools be collected from the surface to be donated to a museum in the Northern Province. (There may be more stone tools outside the study area, particularly closer to the tributary flowing into the Olifants River).

There is consequently no reason from a heritage point of view why Tumber Fourie could not proceed with the development project.



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