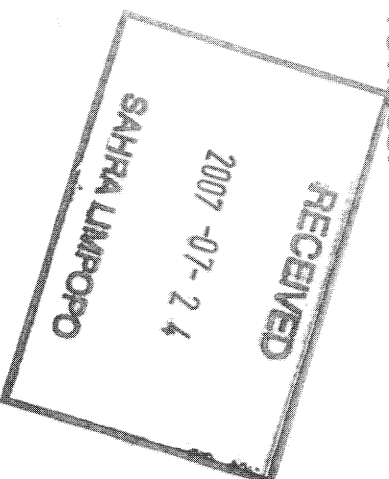
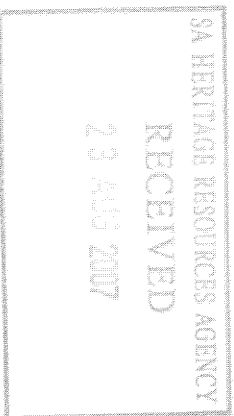




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Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Impact Assessment for Proposed
Muswubi entertainment centre: Tshatshingo lodge
at Tshidzivhe village, Vhembe district, in the
Limpopo Province.



PREPARED BY:
Archeo-Info Northern Province

PREPARED FOR:
Mvuso environmental Consultants

July 07



Credit Sheet

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Disclaimer: Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. AINP and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

SIGNED OFF BY: MATHOHO N ERIC

.....

Management Summary

Site name and location: Proposed Tshatshingo lodge at Tshidzivhe village

Magisterial district: Vhembe District Municipality

Developer: Mr. Joseph Nkhumeleni Munyamela

Consultant: AINP, PO Box 7296, Thohoyandou, 0950, South Africa

Date development was mooted: April 07

Date of Report: 23 July 07

Proposed date of commencement of development: September 07

Findings:

No site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no heritage resource sites or finds of any value or significance were notice in the indicated study area. The proposed development of entertainment Facility (lodge) at Tshidzivhe area can continue from a heritage point of view.

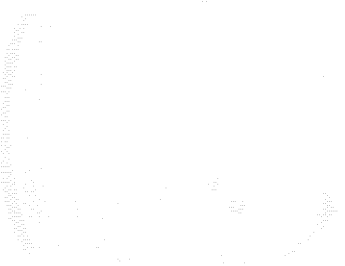


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Heritage Impact Assessment

Muswubi entertainment centre: Tshatshingo lodge, Vhembe District municipality, in the Limpopo Province.

Introduction

Archaeo-Info Northern Province (AINP) was contracted by Mwuso Environmental Consultants cc to conduct Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of Tshatshingo lodge (Muswubi entertainment centre) at Tshidzivhe village under Vhembe district municipality in the Limpopo Province.

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required, chapter five of the regulation in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 107 of 1998, the Minerals & Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 and the Development Facilitation Act (DFA), 67 of 1995. The HIA is performed in accordance with section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 25 of 1999 and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Qualified personnel from AINP conducted the assessment. The team comprised a Principal Investigator with a minimum of an Honours degree in an applicable science as well as at least five years of field experience in heritage management assisted by a fieldworker with at least a BA degree in an applicable science. All of our employees are also registered members of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

A member of AINP performed the assessment on 22 July 07.

The extent of the proposed development sites was determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access route, construction of the lodge and site camp, etc.) during the development. The site was plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) and photographed digitally. The sites were surveyed on foot.

All results will be relayed in this report, firstly outlining the methodology used and then the results and recommendations for the identified resources.

Proposed Project

Mr. Joseph Nkhumeleni Munyamela has proposed to develop and construct a lodge with entertainment facilities at Tshidzivhe village in the Limpopo Province. The proposed project covers area of two(2) hectore and the proposed development include construction of two (2) guest houses, twenty six (26) chalets , staff and visitors parking bays, restaurant, four ablution blocks, a swimming pools and a reception office.

Purpose of this study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of a lodge facility from a heritage point of view.

After researching the National Archive records as well as the SAHRA records it was determined that no previous archaeological or historical studies have been performed in the demarcated study area.

The project was tabled during August 07 and the developer intends to commence construction as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs

Project Area

Proposed Muswubi entertainment centre, Tshatshingo lodge site

22° 51' 27" 07 S

30° 24' 08" 07 E

The proposed development of a lodge with entertainment facilities is situated at Tshidzivhe village in the Limpopo Province. The proposed study area covers only two(2) hectar and is well demarcated by fence located south east of the main access gravel road to Tshidzivhe village and the proposed development include construction of two (2) guest houses, twenty six (26) chalets , staff and visitors parking bays, restaurant, four ablution blocks, a swimming pools and a reception office

Purpose of this study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of lodge facility from a heritage point of view.

Methodology

Inventory

The area was surveyed using standard archaeological surveying methods. The area was surveyed using directional parameters supplied by the GPS and surveyed by foot. This technique has proven to result in the maximum coverage of an area.

Standard archaeological documentation formats were employed in the description of sites. Using standard site documentation forms as comparable medium, it enabled the surveyors to evaluate the relative importance of sites found. Furthermore GPS (Global Positioning System) readings of all finds and sites were taken. This information was then plotted using a *eTrex Legend* GPS (WGS 84- datum).

Indicators such as surface finds, plant growth anomalies, local information and topography were used in identifying sites of possible archaeological importance. Test probes were done at intervals to determine sub-surface occurrence of archaeological material. The importance of sites was assessed by comparisons with published information as well as comparative collections. All sites or possible sites found were classified using a hierarchical system wherein sites are assessed using a scale of zero to four according their importance. These categories are as follows;

Degree of significance	Justification	Score
Exceptional significance	Rare or outstanding, high degree of intactness. Can be interpreted easily.	4
High significance	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	3
Moderate significance	Altered or modified elements. Element with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance.	2
Little significance	Alterations detract from significance. One of many. Alterations detract from significance.	1
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	0

Table 1. Site significance

Site Evaluation

The following information was accessed in the evaluation of possible sites. Evaluative testing, surface collecting, direct consultation and documentary research. In the event of a site being identified the testing procedure will include unit sampling or selection, test frequencies, unit dimensions, mapping, recording and data recovery. Surface collection will encompass sampling design, recording and the process of collection.

The sites will be evaluated as to their significance according to their ranking in the significance table listed above. Where necessary, professional expertise will be sought.

The investigation of sites for heritage components should not only look at the material remains that are found on sites, but there should also be looked at the intangible aspects of cultural importance for the local communities. Furthermore there should also be looked at the possibility of culturally important areas being found in the study area. These could include graves, places of power or initiation schools and any other area that is seen as culturally sensitive to the local communities.



Resource Inventory

This section will contain the results of the heritage site inventory. Any identified sites will be indicated on the accompanying map plotted using the *OziExplorer* Geographic Information System (GIS).

Tshatshingo lodge

After intensive investigations, no sites or finds of any heritage potential were identified. No structures were evident on the surface and none of the areas investigated showed any indications of having any historic deposits.

Resource Evaluation

Tshatshingo lodge

No heritage resources, or remains of any heritage resource, were identified within the indicated study area.

Impact Identification and Assessment

Tshatshingo lodge

No impacts on cultural resources are anticipated as no resources were identified in the study area.

Resource Management Recommendations

Tshatshingo lodge

No recommendations can be given as no sites of any heritage potential were identified within the proposed study area. The construction of Tshatshingo lodge at Tshidzivhe village can continue from a heritage point of view.



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APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS





Photo 1. View of the proposed lodge site



Photo 2. The proposed area for muswubi entertainment, Tshatshingo lodge with natural vegetation.

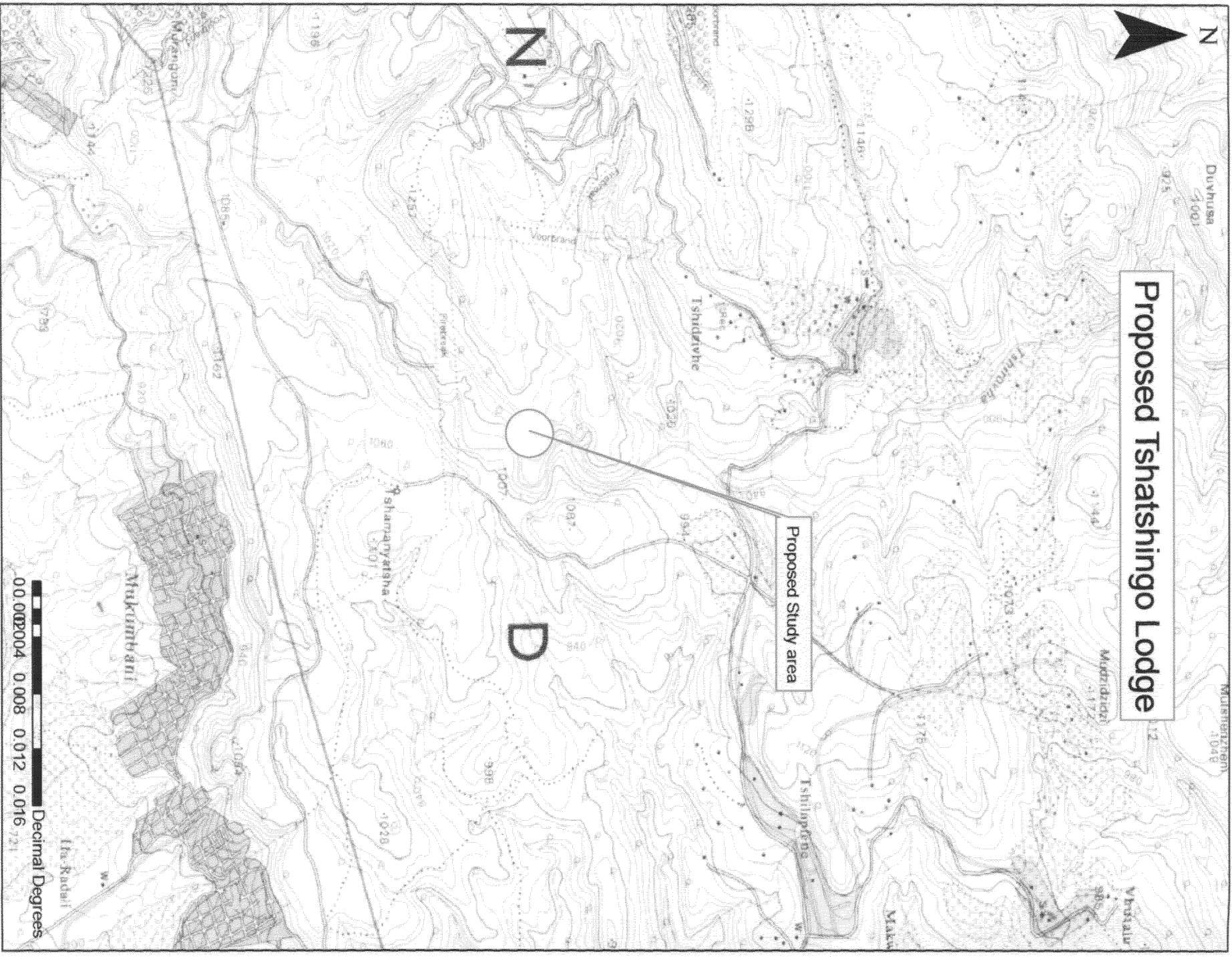
APPENDIX B

Location Map





Proposed Tshatshingo Lodge



0.0 0.002004 0.008 0.012 0.016 0.021
Decimal Degrees

