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PHASE 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE SCOPING REPORT

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF RESIDENTIAL STANDS AT MOKWAKWAILA VILLAGE IN GRATER TZANEEN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE

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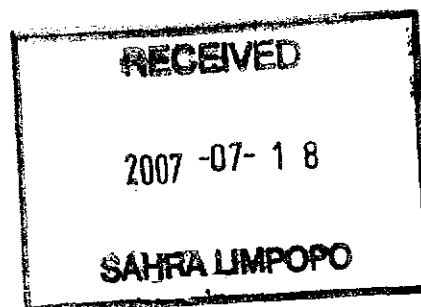


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1 AIMS OF STUDY

— Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultants was subcontracted by Hlureko Management Consultants to undertake a scoping review of heritage resources that might occur and as a result be impacted by the proposed establishment of residential stands at Mokwakwaila Village. The aim of the study was to survey the affected area for possible cultural resources material. The report thus provides an overview of the heritage resources that occur in the demarcated area where development is intended. The significance of the heritage resources was assessed and the report recommends mitigation measures that should be implemented to minimize the adverse impact of the proposed development on the heritage resources.

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the study were to:

- ❖ Assess the significance of the known cultural resources within the borders of the proposed development area, in terms of their historical, social, religious, aesthetic and scientific value.
- ❖ Develop mitigation or control measures for impact minimization and cultural resources preservation.
- ❖ Develop procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified cultural resources are uncovered during development.

3 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

Historical remains

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.

Archaeological remains

Section 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

Burial grounds and graves

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

(c) 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

(b) 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 detection or recovery of metals.

Culture resource management

Section 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

- Must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature, and extent of the proposed development.

*‘**development**’ means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the 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

4 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following aspects have direct bearing on the survey and resulting report:

Report Prepared by Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultants

Archaeological monitoring: an on-site examination of non-archaeological activities to identify archaeological resources during the disturbance of subsurface deposits, or the periodic revisiting of archaeological sites to determine condition.

Archaeological reconnaissance: an examination of a defined area to locate archaeological resources using methods that do not include disturbance of subsurface deposits, but may involve limited surface collection.

Archaeological survey: an examination of a defined area, including subsurface deposits, for the purpose of obtaining information on the archaeological resources located on, in or under the land.

Archaeological resource impact assessment: an inventory and evaluation of archaeological resources and the assessment of impacts in connection with development proposals which will potentially disturb or alter the landscape, thereby endangering sites.

Archaeological resource: means a work of past human activity, or zoological, botanical, geological or other natural materials found in association with such activity that:

- Is primarily of value for its prehistoric, historic, cultural or scientific significance, and
- Lay on, or was buried or partially buried in land in the province, including land covered by water.

Artifact: means an object, or any part of an object, that was made or used by human beings and that has been deposited, discarded, lost or abandoned in or on the land, including land covered with water.

Burial: means human remains and objects placed with human remains either at the time of burial or later.

Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period. *The entire Iron Age represents the spread of Bantu speaking peoples.*

Historical: Mainly cultural remains of western influence and settlement from AD1652 onwards – mostly structures older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA.

Phase 1 assessment: Scoping surveys to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area

Site: means land, including land covered by water, that contains an artifact, a structure, a burial or a combination thereof associated with past cultural activities.

Overview: means an identification and assessment of archaeological resource potential or sensitivity within a specific area.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Field Survey

~ The field survey was aimed at getting an overview of the study area. The affected area was investigated by walking across shorter sections. Special attention was given to areas of potential habitation, and unnatural topographical occurrences such as trenches, holes, roads, outcrops and clusters of trees were investigated. Site surface inspection for possible archaeological materials was high enough since the affected area is not covered by dense vegetation.

6 STUDY AREA

— The area earmarked for proposed residential stands development is located on portion of Mokwawkwaila tribal land. The site is bound by gravel road to the north and some infrastructure at the south. (GPS Readings S23.52184° E30.42619°). The intention of the proposed development is rezoning, and subdivision of the site and to construct new residential stands.

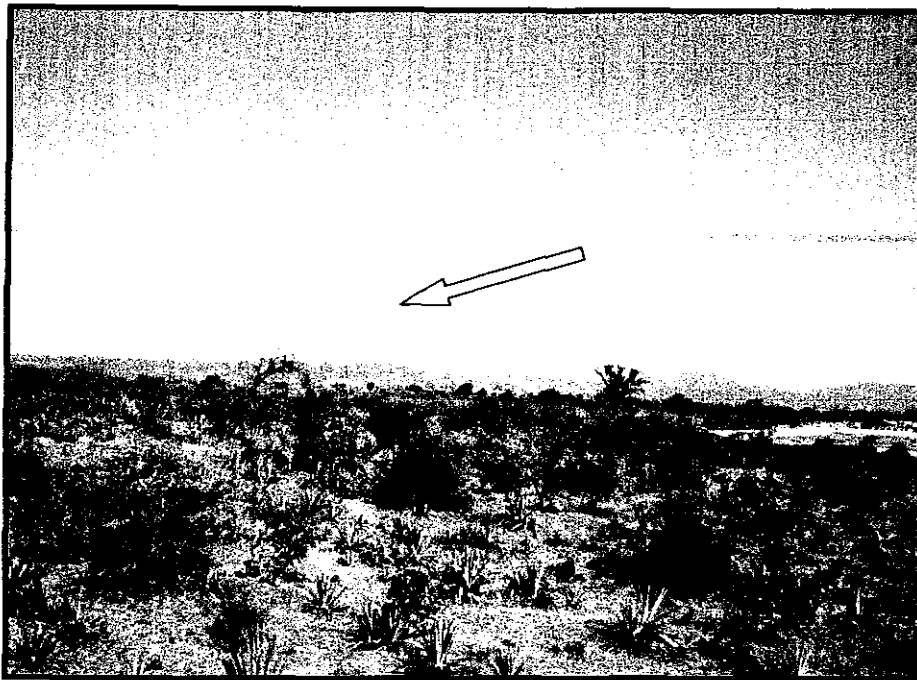


Figure 1: View of the area affected by the proposed development.

8 RESULT AND EVALUATION OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

8.1 Burial Grounds

- ✓ The heritage impact assessment team identified one grave within the area earmarked for development (GPS S23.52211°E30.42529)
- ✓ Therefore, the grave may not be disturbed during construction activities. It is, however, preferable to exhume the grave for reburial elsewhere following the proper procedures and consent from the family involved.

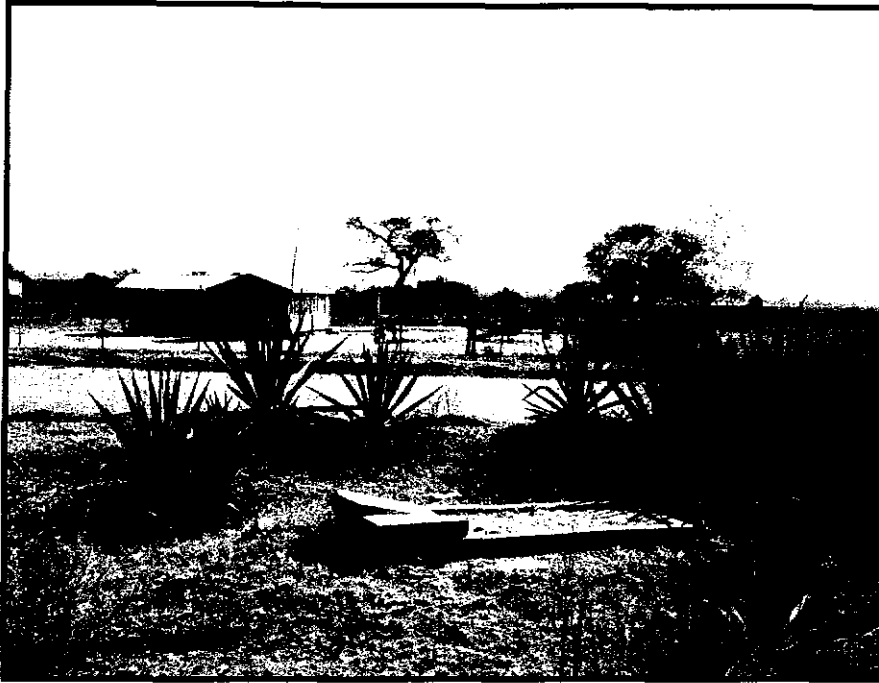


Figure 2: View of the identified grave within the vicinity of the area affected by the proposed development.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ No signs of heritage resources such as archaeological sites were found that would be significantly impacted on by the development. However, there is a probability of encountering chance finds during earth-moving and construction activities.

However, the discovery of previously undetected subsurface heritage remains on the site during construction must be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or the archaeologist, and may require further mitigation measures.

10 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

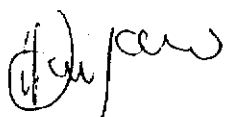
On the basis of the above discussion the following management and mitigation measures are recommended:

- ✓ **The graves:** for practical reasons concerning care and maintenance in the context of a new development it is recommended that the grave be re-interred with consent from the descendants and family of the deceased. This will require a social consulting process in terms of legislation and the obtaining the necessary permission and permits from the relevant authorities.

11 REFERENCES

Deacon, J. 1996. *Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities*. National Monuments Council. Publication no. P021E.

12 STUDY TEAM



Mr Richard Munyai (BA Gen. Archaeology, University of Venda)

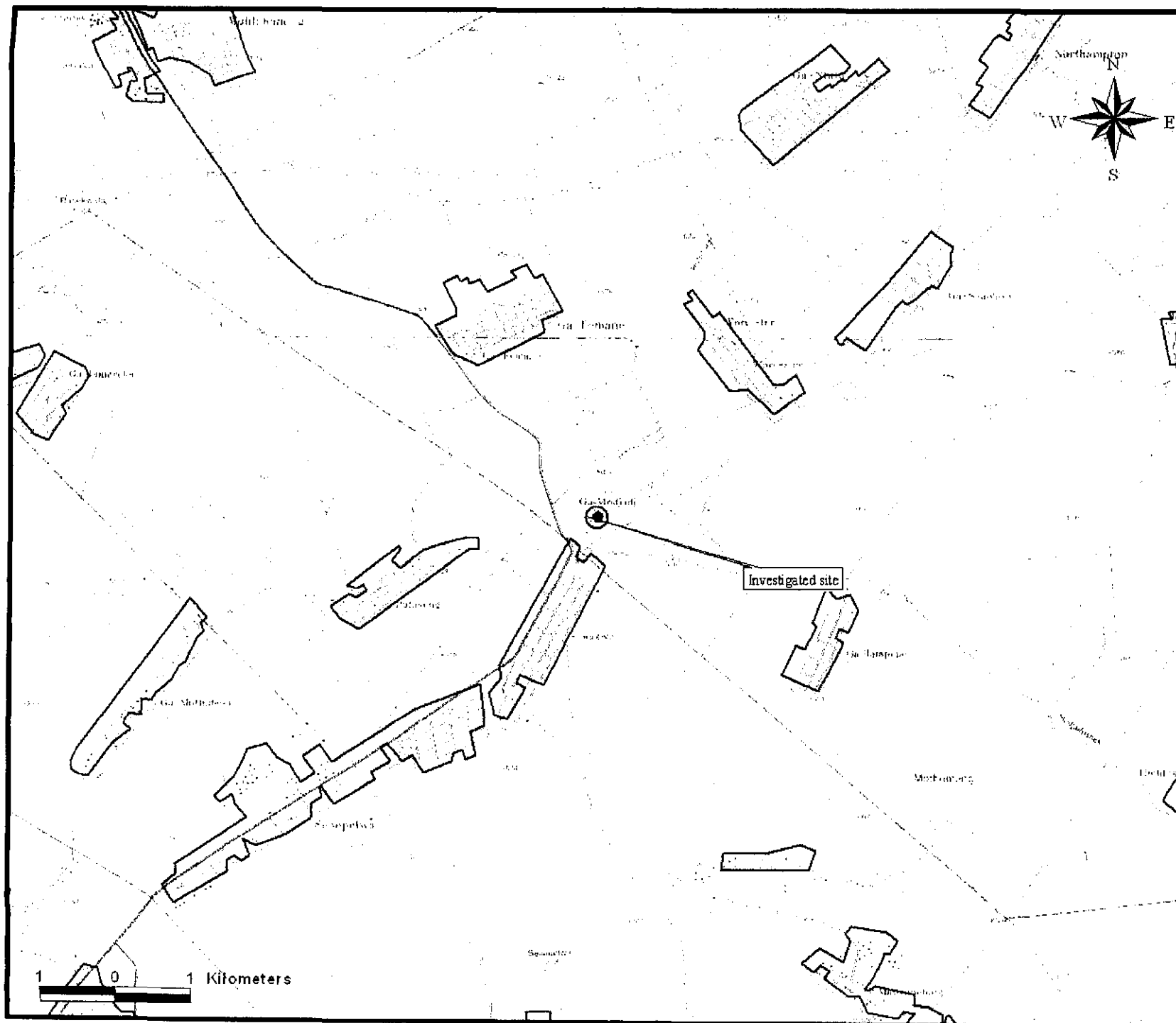
Heritage Specialist

I herewith confirm that this report was reviewed by me and I find the assessment to be a true reflection of the status of the heritage resources in the project area.



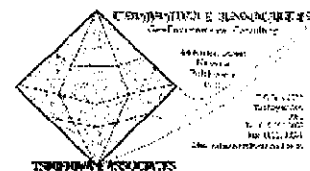
Mr Frans Roodt (BA Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad Dip. In Museology; UP)

Principal Investigator listed by SAHRA. Member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).



Map Title: TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

MAPS & GIS
by
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MAP NO 1