

9/2/280/0002

TEKPLAN

Environmental

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The Regional Head (Limpopo)
South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O. Box 1371
Pietersburg
0700

Attention: Mr. D Lithole

Our ref.: b_SAHRA_Bothasvley
27 August 2007

Sir

**APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT 73 OF 1989) IN RESPECT OF AN ACTIVITY IDENTIFIED IN
TERMS OF SECTION 21 OF THE SAID ACT:**

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Proposed landfill & cemetery on a part of the farm Bothasvley 19-JR (Bela-Bela municipal
area)**

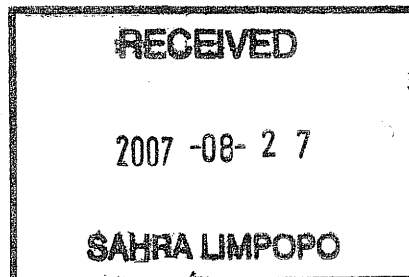
1. Attached find an Heritage Impact assessment as pertaining to the proposed development of a cemetery and solid waste disposal site close to Radium, in the Greater Bela-Bela Municipality area, Limpopo province.
2. The proposed landfill and cemetery will be established on an area that has been ploughed for agricultural purposes in the past (please see attached photos).
3. It is respectfully requested that your comments be forwarded to the undersigned no later than 30 days from the date of this letter.
4. Enquiries can be directed to the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully



THEO E. KOTZE TRP(SA) CERT.EAP
(Cell: 083 459 7120)



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The Regional Head (Limpopo)
South African Heritage Resources
Agency
P.O. Box 1371
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0700

Attention: Mr. Ron Viney

Jur Ref: B_SAHRA_comments
10 August 2004

Sir

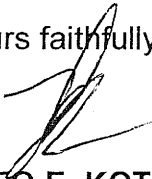
EIA IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT (73 OF 1989):

Proposed landfill & cemetery on a part of the farm Bothasvley 19-JR (Bela Bela municipality area)

1. Attached find an Environmental Scoping report. The attached report pertains to the proposed development of a cemetery and solid waste disposal site, close to Radium in the Greater Bela-Bela Municipality area, Limpopo Province.
2. The proposed landfill & cemetery will be established on an area that has been ploughed for agricultural purposes in the past (please see photos in Annexure C).
3. It is respectfully requested that your comments be forwarded to the undersigned no later than 30 days from the date of this letter.
4. Enquiries can be directed to the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully


THEO E. KOTZE TRP(SA) CERT. EAP
(Cell: 083 459 7120)

**Archaeo-Info Northern
Province – AINP**

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Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Impact Assessment for the
Proposed Cemetery and Solid Waste
Disposal Plant on the farm
Bothasvley near Radium, Limpopo
Province.

Compiled for: Tekplan Environmental

Compiled by: Stephan Gaigher



2004-09-29

BOTHASVLEY CEMETRY

9/30/2004

Credit Sheet

Project Director

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Fieldworker for AINP

Member of SA3

Report Author

Stephan Gaigher

Management Summary

Site name and location: Cemetery and Solid Waste Disposal Plant Development on Bothasvley near Radium, Limpopo Province

Magisterial district: Bela-Bela Municipality Area

Developer: Bela-Bela Municipality

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

Date development was mooted: September, 2004

Date of Report: September, 2004

Proposed date of commencement of development: September, 2004

Findings: No sites or finds of any heritage value were identified in the study areas and the development of the Cemetery and the Solid Waste Disposal Plant can continue from a heritage impact point of view.

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Heritage Impact Assessment

Cemetery and Solid Waste Disposal Plant Development on the farm Bothasvley near Radium.

Introduction

Archaeo-Info Northern Province (AINP) was contracted by TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of a cemetery and solid waste disposal plant on the farm Bothasvley near Radium, in the Limpopo Province.

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 73 of 1989, the Minerals Act, 50 of 1991 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).

The assessment was conducted by qualified personnel from AINP. The team comprised a Principal Investigator with a minimum of an Honors 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 South African Archaeological Association (SA3).

A member of AINP met with a member of TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL on September 20, 2004 and was briefed on the extent of the proposed development on site. Following this the survey was performed the same day by a principal investigator assisted by a fieldworker.

The extent of the proposed development sites were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access route, construction camp, etc.) during the development. The sites were 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

Site co-ordinates: 25° 02' 39,8"S

28° 18' 29,2"E

The proposed Cemetery and Solid Waste Disposal Plant will be situated on the Remainder of the farm Bothasvley 19 JR near Radium in the Limpopo Province. The two proposed sites are close to each other and are located approximately 20km south of Bela-Bela. They are situated at the T-junction of the R101 (Bela-Bela to Radium) and the R576 (to Settlers). (See Addendum B: Location Map).

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 July 2004 and the developer intends to commence construction as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs

Project Area

The proposed site is situated close to the village of Radium on an undeveloped plot of land. The vegetation is mostly disturbed bushveld and thornveld with low scrubs and acacia trees as well as high grass growth. Some of the areas have limited drainage due to a large depression. This could have been the result of human activity or a natural cavity but in either case it would not be conducive to human occupation. No large animal activity was observed in the area although there were some indications of small mammal and reptile activity. The area seems to have been exposed to over grazing in the past but no further indications of human activity could be observed. At present the area is not being used in any structured way and it seems to be relatively intact regarding cultural remains with the exclusion of the depression.

Good weather conditions were experienced during the field investigations.

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 because of the inaccessibility of the area due to the undulating terrain. 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 ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS).

Solid Waste Disposal Plant

This proposed site was also a flat open area, which was also previously cultivated. The site was to the north of the existing quarry and was also covered with grass and thorn trees (photo 2).

No sites or finds of any heritage significance were identified within the indicated study area and none are expected to be found.

Cemetery

The proposed site was a flat open area which was previously cultivated. The site was to the west of an existing quarry. The area was covered with grass and some thorn trees and a line of sisal plants bordered the site on the northern boundary (photo 1).

No sites or finds of any heritage significance were identified within the indicated study area and none are expected to be found.

Resource Evaluation

No heritage resources were identified within the indicated study area.

Impact Identification and Assessment

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

Resource Management Recommendations

Mitigation measures will be recommended for each impacted site. These recommendations are given for evaluation by the SAHRA.

No site-specific actions are recommended as no heritage resource sites were identified in the study area.

References Cited

1. Deacon, J. 1996. *Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities*. National Monuments Council. Publication no. PO21E.
2. Deacon, J. 1997. *Report: Workshop on Standards for the Assessment of Significance and Research Priorities for Contract Archaeology*. In: Newsletter No. 49, Sept. 1998. South African Association of Archaeology.
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5. Huffman, T.N. 1989. "Zimbabwe ruins and Venda prehistory." *The Digging Stick*, 6(3), 11.
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APPENDIX A

Photographs

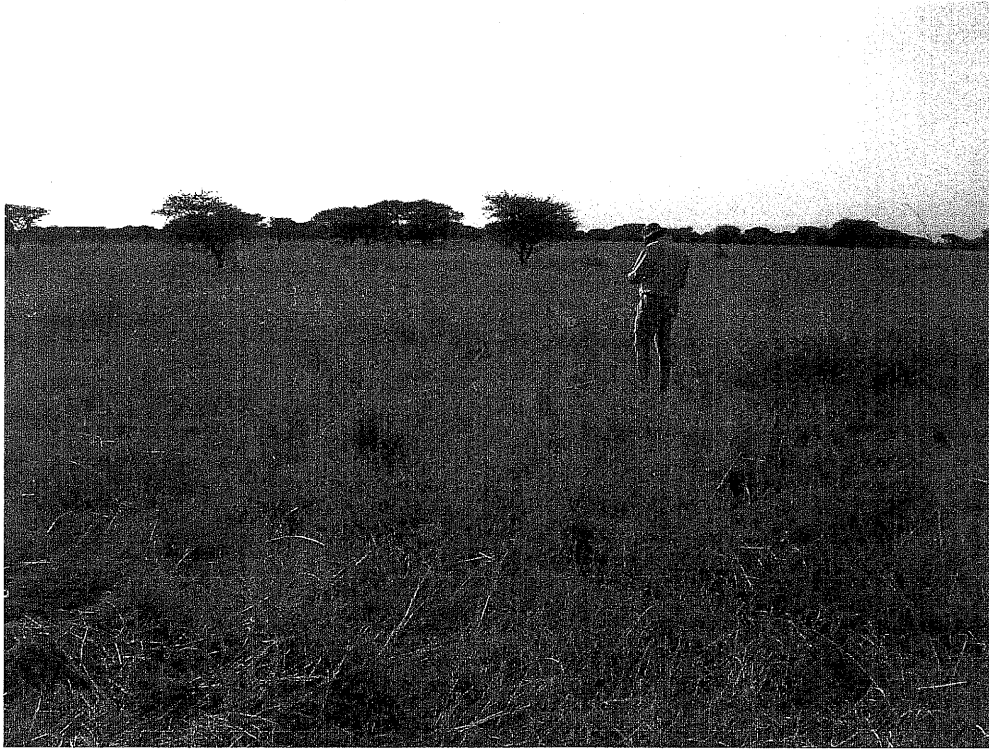


Photo 1. Location of cemetery

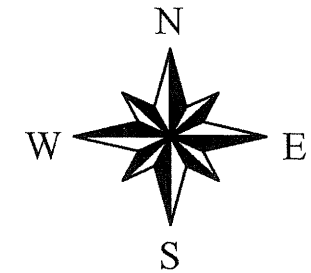
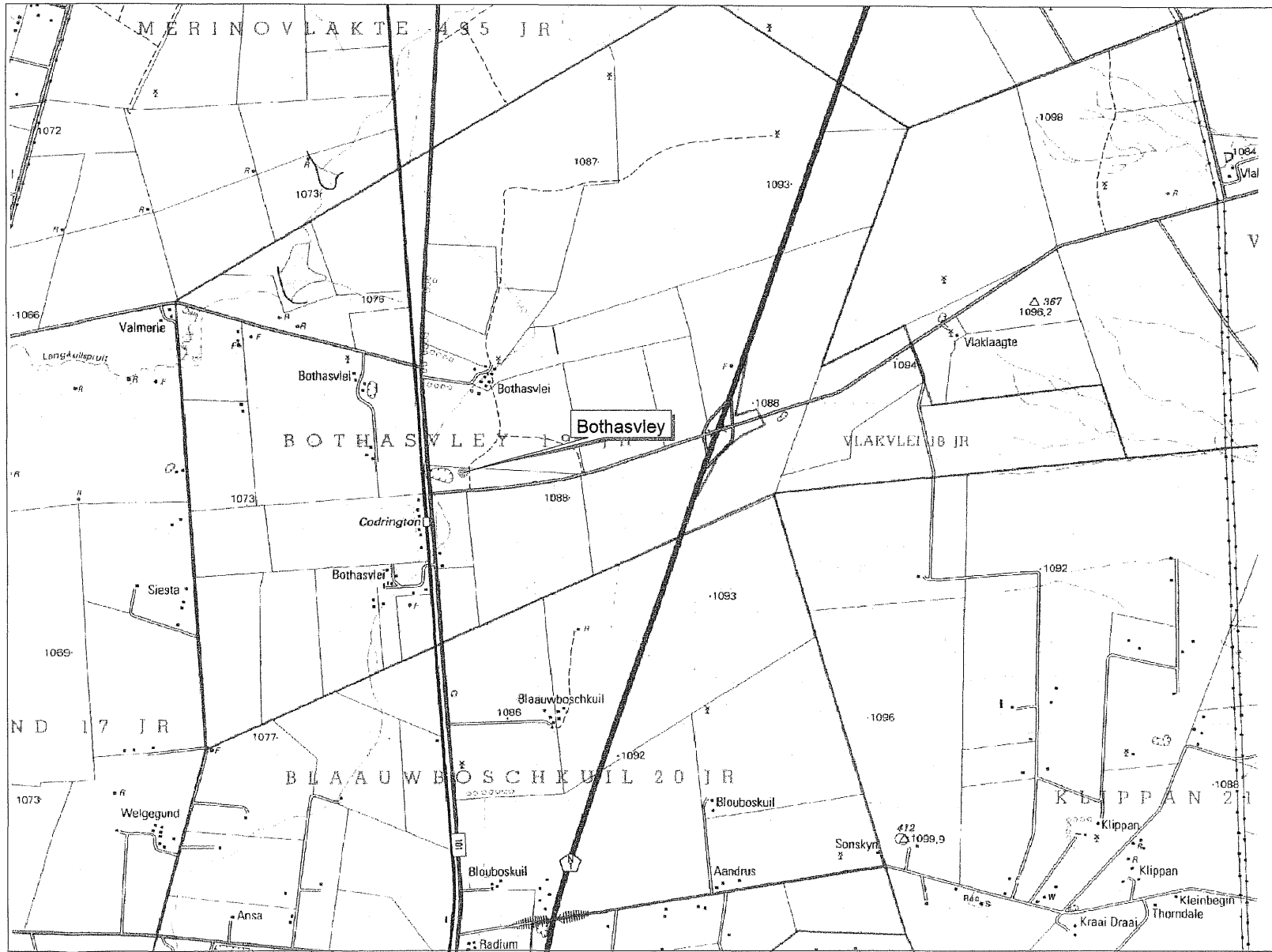


Photo 2.. Location of solid waste disposal site

APPENDIX B

Location Map

Bothasvley cemetery and solid waste disposal plant



1:50 000 Map 2528 AB

