

Tel: (015) 2257075
083 770 2131
Fax: 086 670 9130
E-Mail: hr19@mweb.co.za



P.O. Box 1600
POLOKWANE
0 7 0 0

Lokisa Environmental Consulting
P O Box 260
Groenkloof
0027

02 April 2007

Phase 1 Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (Scoping & Evaluation)
VALENCIA 449 LS PORTION 1
BELA BELA, LIMPOPO

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Map reference: South Africa 1:50000 2428CD
General co-ordinates: S24° 49 49" E28° 19' 08"

INTRODUCTION

The Project proposal constitutes an activity, which may potentially be harmful to heritage resources that may occur in the demarcated area. The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA - Act No. 25 of 1999) protects all structures and features older than 60 years (section 34), archaeological sites and material (section 35) and graves and burial sites (section 36). In order to comply with the legislation, the Applicant requires information on the heritage resources, and their significance that occur in the demarcated area. This will enable the Applicant to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects that the development could have on such heritage resources.

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-(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

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

- (a) 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.

Section 36 (6) Subject to the provision of any law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the content of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangement as it deems fit.

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, including-

- (a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (b) carry out any works on or over or under a place*;
- (e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

***'place'** means a site, area or region, a building or other structure* ...

***'structure'** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground, ...

Terminology:

Early Stone Age: Predominantly the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs before present.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from ± 250 000 yr - 30 000 yrs before present.

Late Stone Age: The period from ± 30 000-yr to contact period with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD.

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 AD 1652 onwards – mostly structures older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA.

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

Phase 2 assessments: In depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling is required.

In order to comply with legislation, the developer requires information on the heritage resources, and their significance that may occur on the demarcated site. This would enable the developer to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects, which the development could have on any heritage resources.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was contracted to undertake a Phase 1 *Heritage Resources Impact Assessment* of the proposed terrain. The aim was to determine the presence, or not, of heritage resources such as archaeological or historical sites and features, graves and places of religious and cultural significance; to assess the impact of the proposed project on such heritage resources; and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the cultural resources management measures that may be required at affected sites / features. This survey forms part of the environmental impact assessment process and data regarding the environmental and geo-morphological conditions and socio-economic issues should be read in the main report. Consequently, a letter containing a qualified statement of the *status quo* with regard to heritage resources, instead of a full report, is deemed sufficient.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRAIN

The proposed development is situated next to the Klein Kariba holiday resort, and will be incorporated into the current resort. The terrain is typical of the Waterberg area with trees and rocky outcrops. There has been a previous disturbance, as it used to be the Botanika holiday resort. There are some existing roads as well as adventure routes, campsites and sport fields.

METHODOLOGY

A survey of the demarcated area (see locality map) was undertaken on foot, during which standard methods of observation were applied. Archaeological visibility was fair as vegetation cover is moderate. Special attention was given to disturbances, either natural or man-made, as well as changes in vegetation that may have resulted from previous human intervention.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

It is known that the Waterberg area contains the entire range of the Stone Age, i.e., Acheul, middle Stone Age and the Late Stone Age up to historical times when the San/Bushman still occupied certain areas. Rock art is fairly abundant in the Waterberg and is attributed to the San and Khoekhoe herders.

The earliest expression of the Iron Age in the Waterberg area is the *Diamond* facies of the Western (*Kalundu*) Tradition of migration into southern Africa, dating to the 9th – 10th century AD. *Diamond* originated from the earlier Happy Rest phase. This was followed by the *Eliand* facies, 10th – 13th century AD, which evolved from *Diamond*. From the 14th century the Sotho-Tswana people entered the region. Their pottery style is the Moloko Branch of the Uruwe Tradition – an eastern stream of migration into the region. *Icon* pottery is the earliest phase of this style. This developed into the *Madikwe* facies characterized by stabs and fingernail impressions. Radiocarbon dates place this second phase between about AD 1500 and 1700 and it predates stonewalling ascribed to Sotho-Tswana speakers.

The slightly later *Ntsuanatsatsi/Uitkomst* pottery spread north from the southern part of Gauteng and the Free State to the Springbok flats and the Waterberg where it is found intermixed with *Madikwe* pottery. This resulted in the Roolberg pottery style. The available dates place this mixed *Roolberg* facies in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the *difagane/mfecane*. Related types derived from the *Ntsuanatsatsi/Uitkomst* portion of this mixture (now called *Waterberg*) can be found today among various Ndebele and North Sotho people. Perhaps this persistence serves to recognize a former identity. It is the *Ntsuanatsatsi/Uitkomst* people that first introduced stonewalling into the Waterberg area.

Adverse climatic conditions existed in the early 17th century. As a result, it appears, some Nguni-speaking people left Kwazulu-Natal and moved up onto the plateau where they built walls on top of defensive hilltops. These so-called Transvaal Ndebele built stonewalled settlements throughout the Waterberg in the 17th to 18th centuries. Named after a prominent hill in the Lapalala drainage, **Malora** walling incorporates beehive huts at the back of small terrace platforms. Defensive walling on Malora Hill itself follows the edge of the hilltop, surrounding the entire settlement, while the sparsely decorated pottery includes rim notching and punctates. Malora walling in the Waterberg thus derives from Moor Park in Kwazulu-Natal.

DISCUSSION

Notwithstanding the above background information, no archaeological material of significance was noted on the proposed terrain. This however does not rule out the possibility of undiscovered subterranean material being discovered during construction work.

MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

No management or mitigation measures are required. This letter serves to confirm that *no significant heritage resources* such as archaeological or historical material or places of social or religious significance were found along the route of the proposed development. *From a heritage resources management point of view, we have no objection with regard to the development.*

However, the discovery of previously undetected subterranean heritage remains during development must be reported to the Limpopo Heritage Authority or the archaeologist, and may require further mitigation measures.

Yours faithfully



FRANS ROODT (*BA Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad Dip. Museology, UP*)
Principal Investigator for R & R Cultural Resource Consultants

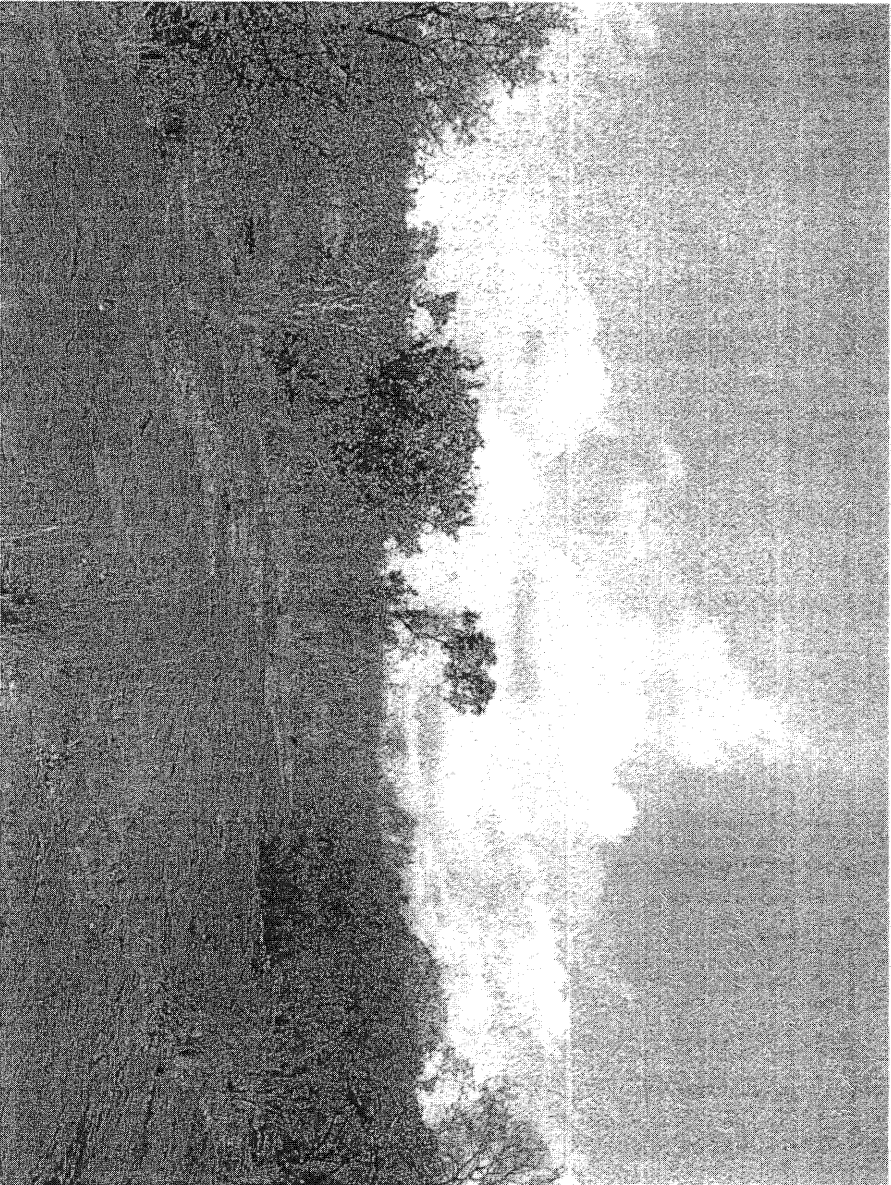


Fig 1. General view of the area.

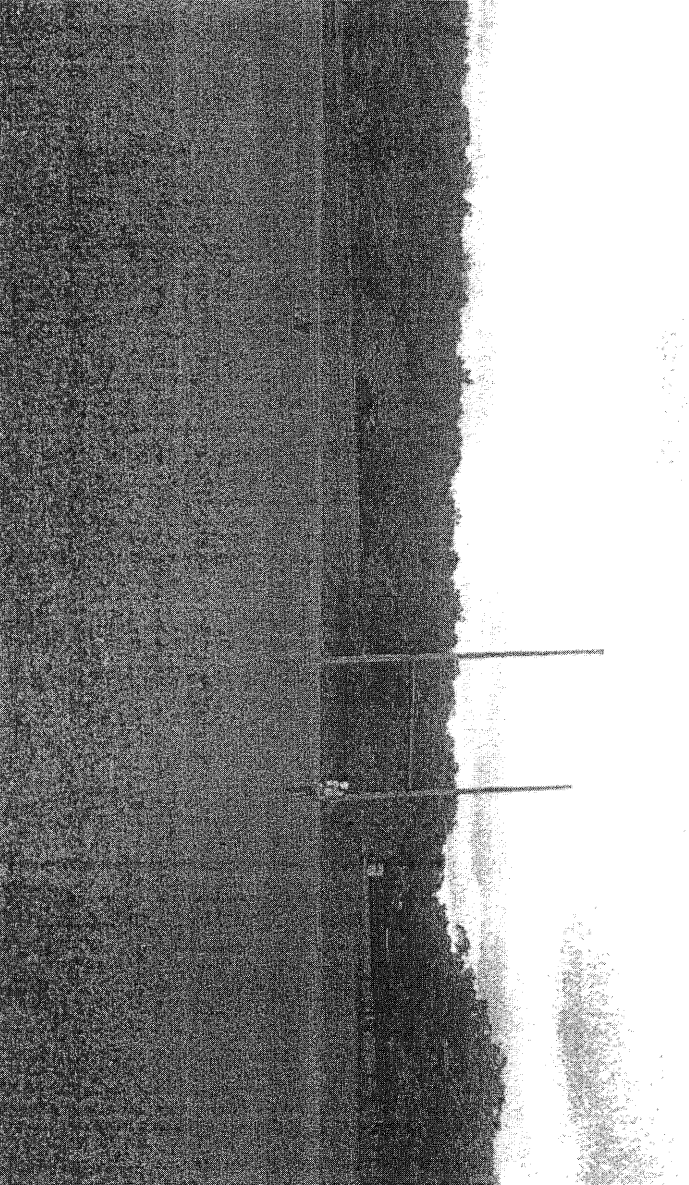
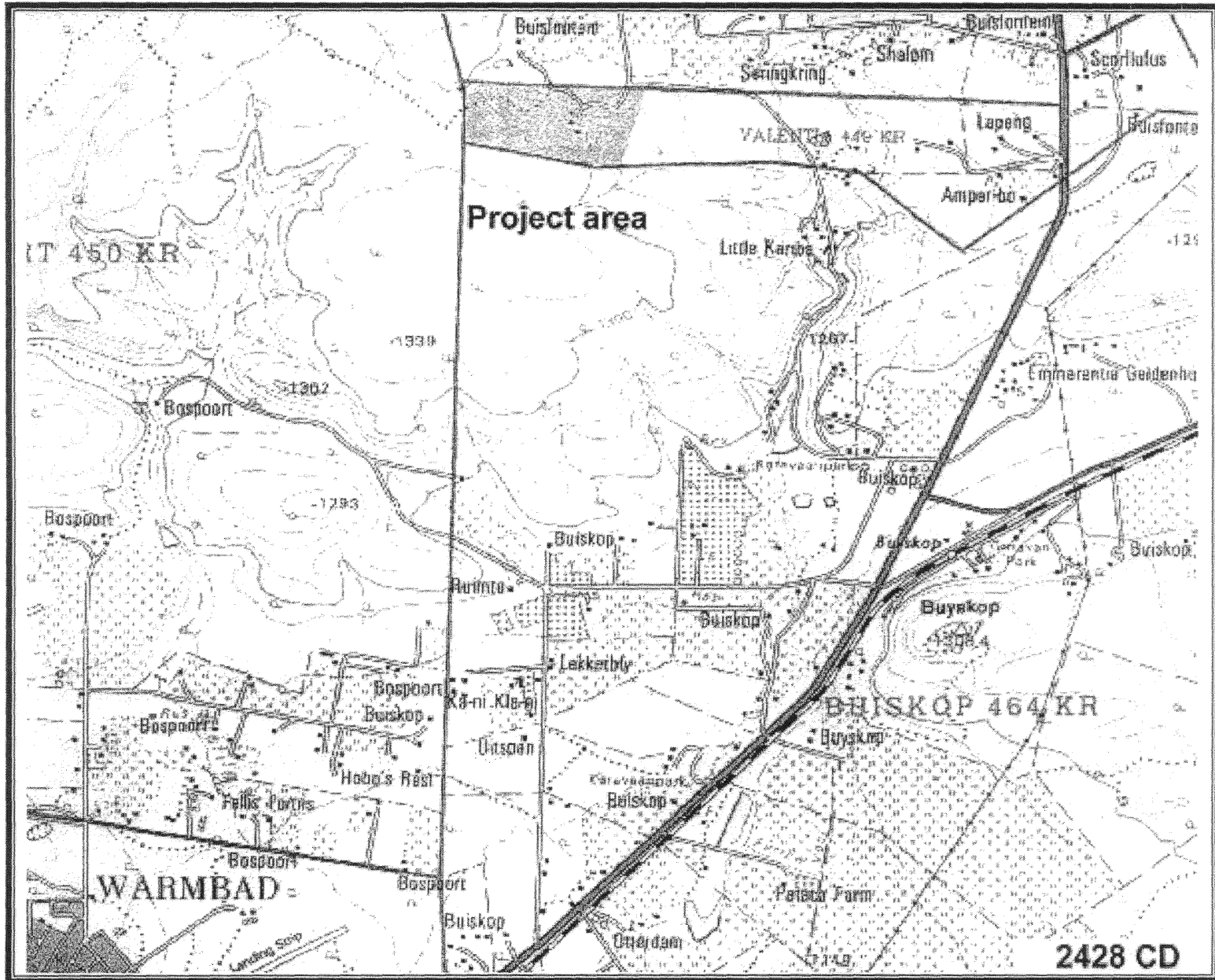
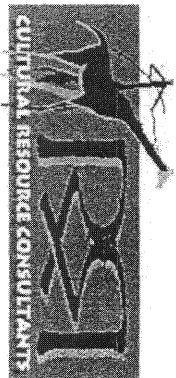


Fig 2. Sport field and some chalets in the background.



Locality Map

Tel: (015) 2257075
083 770 2131
Fax: 086 670 9130
E-Mail: hr19@mweb.co.za



P.O. Box 1600
POLOKWANE
0700

NOT V.A.T. Registered

Lokisa Environmental Consulting
P O Box 260
Groenkloof
0027

Attention: SASHA

3 April 2007

COST ESTIMATE

**Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment
DEVELOPMENT ON THE FARM VALENCIA
WARMBATHS: LIMPOPO**

Professional fee:	R2 150-00
Travel (350km @ R3-00km):	R1 050-00
Admin fee:	R 50-00

TOTAL	R3 200-00
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Yours faithfully

FRANS ROODT (*B4 Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad Dip. Museology; UP*)
Principal investigator for R & R Cultural Resource Consultants

BANK DETAIL

R & R Cultural Resource Consultants
ABSA Polokwane
Branch code: 334 248
Acc. No.: 4050643460
Cheque acc.