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**Directorate Minerals Regulations: Limpopo Region**

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Reference nr: LP30/5/1/2/3/2/1/91EM

**REGISTERED MAIL**

**The Manager:  
The Provision- SAHRA Limpopo  
P. O. Box 137  
Polokwane  
0700**



Attention: Mr. Donald Lithole/ Victor Netshiavha

**CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT 2002, (ACT 28 OF 2002) FOR THE APPROVAL OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR MINING RIGHT ON PORTION 57 OF GROOTFONTEIN 501 LQ, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF LEHALALE, LIMPOPO REGION.  
APPLICANT: SIYANDA RESOURCES (PTY) LTD**

Attached herewith, please find a copy of an EMP received from the above-mentioned applicant, for your comments.

It would be appreciated if you could forward any comments or requirements your Department may have in the case in hand to this office and to the applicant within 60 days as from **3 September 2008 to 3 November 2008**, failure of which will lead to the assumption that your Department has no objection(s) or comments with regard to this application and this Department will in that instance proceed with the finalisation thereof.

Consultation in this regard has also been initiated with other relevant State Departments. In an attempt to expedite the consultation process please contact Rudzani Mudogwa of this office to make arrangements for a site inspection or for any other enquiries with regard to this application.

Your co-operation will be appreciated.

  
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**THE REGIONAL MANAGER  
LIMPOPO REGION – POLOKWANE  
5 September 2008**

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22 February 2008

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***Phase 1 Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (Scoping & Evaluation)***  
**GROOTFONTEIN CLAY MINE**  
**LEPHALALE, LIMPOPO**

**STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

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Map reference: South Africa 1:50000 2327 DA  
General co-ordinates: S23° 38' 36.4" E27° 44' 46.1"  
Farm: Grootfontein 501 LQ

**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: 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Late Iron Age: 14<sup>th</sup> 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 consists of an existing clay mine that is being expanded. It is located adjacent to the R510 road leading to Monte Christo, just after the Marken T-Junction (R518). The existing mine has severely impacted on the area (Fig 1), and vegetation is mostly grasses and trees (see environmental report).

## **METHODOLOGY**

A pedestrian survey of the demarcated area (see locality map) was undertaken, during which standard methods of observation were applied. Archaeological visibility is good as vegetation cover is sparse. 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.

## **DISCUSSION**

According to the most recent archaeological cultural distribution sequences by Huffman (2007), the Punda Maria area may fall within the distribution area of both the Uruwe (eastern stream) and the Kalundu (western stream) Iron Age Traditions. The facies that may be present are:

### **Kalundu Tradition**

- Bambata facies (AD 150 to 650)
- Happy Rest facies (AD 500 – 750)
- Diamand facies from AD 750 to 1000
- Eiland facies from AD 1000 to 1300

### **Moloko Branch of the Uruwe Tradition**

- Letsibogo facies (AD 1500 to 1700)
- Madikwe facies (AD 1500 to 1700)

The last two facies are ancestors of the Sotho-Tswana speaking groups of Southern Africa.

Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological remains or any other heritage remains of importance were noted on the terrain. One Middle Stone Age (MSA) flake was noted (Fig 2), but due to the disturbed nature of the terrain, it was found out of context and is of no significance.

## **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 on the site 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 on the terrain must be reported to the Limpopo Heritage Authority or the archaeologist, and may require further mitigation measures.*

Yours faithfully



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

## **REFERENCE**

Huffman, T.N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age. The archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.* University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.



Fig 1. General view of the area.

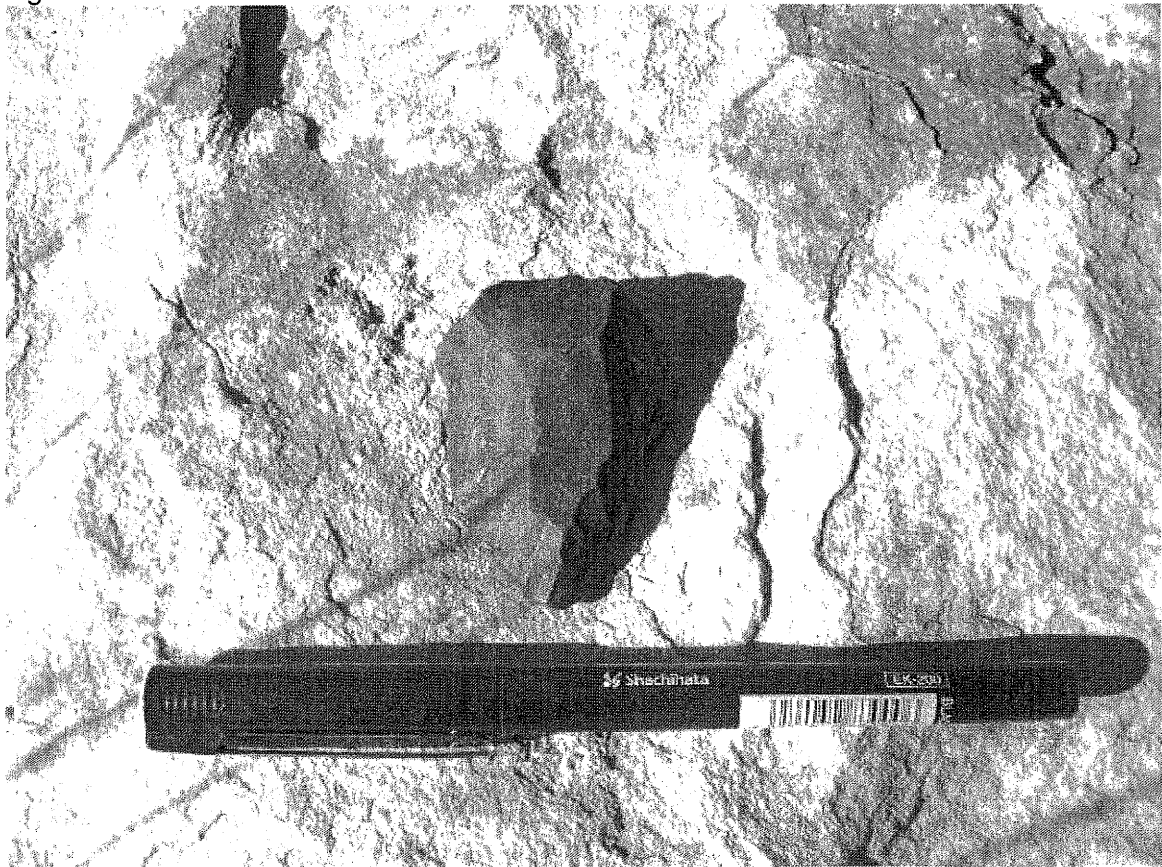
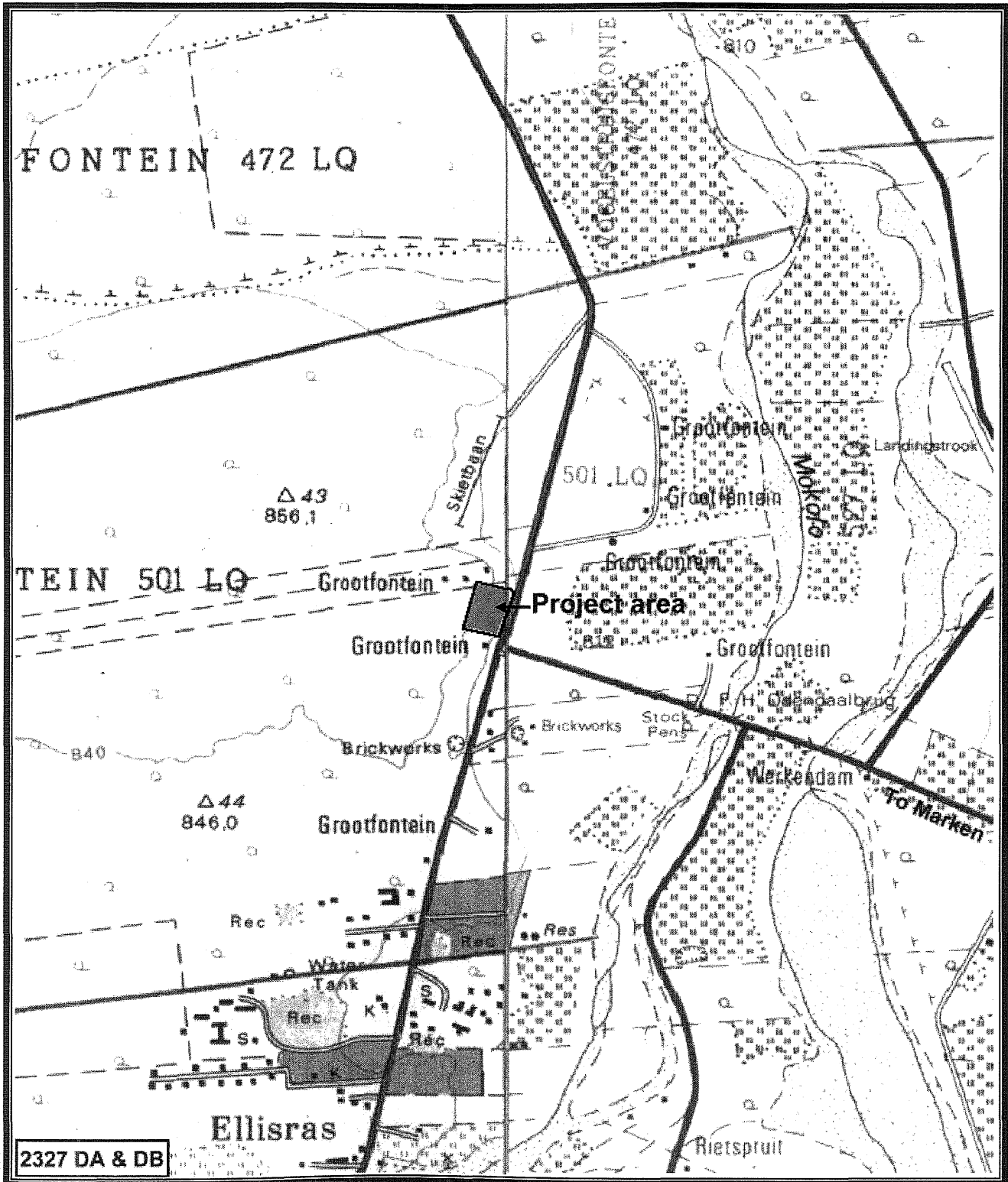


Fig 2. MSA Point found on the terrain.





Locality Map