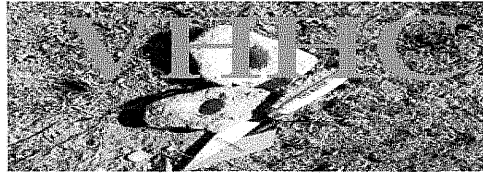


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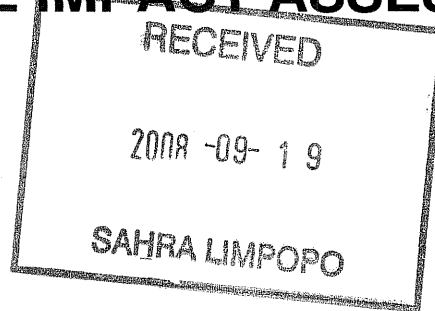
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VHUFA HASHU HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

Registration No: 2006/119040/23

Tax Reference No: 9672996148

PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BORROW PIT NO 2 FOR THE UPGRADING OF A ROAD D1468 FROM SENWABARWANA TO INDERMARK IN THE CAPRICORN DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Report Prepared for:
Envirotech Environmental Services
931 Block F, Thohoyandou, 0950
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August 2008

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1 INTRODUCTION

Envirotech Environmental Consultants appointed Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultants to undertake a heritage impact assessment study for a borrow pit site **NO.02** earmarked for extracting of gravel material associated with the upgrading the road (from gravel to a bituminous surface) of the road D1468 from Senwabarwana to Indermark in the Blouberg Local Municipality of Capricorn District of the Limpopo Province. The main 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.

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] 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 borrow pit excavations could have on such heritage resources. In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

1.1 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.

1.2 Archaeological remains

Section 35(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- ❖ destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite

1.3 Burial grounds and graves

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

- ❖ 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
- ❖ bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred above, any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

1.4 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.

This Archaeological Impact Assessment report provides an overview of the heritage resources that may occur in the demarcated area where the borrow pit site is located.

2 METHOD

2.1 Sources of information

The sources of information were the field reconnaissance and literary sources mentioned below.

Scoping surveys of the affected area for borrow pit sites was undertaken on foot, standard archaeological practices for observation were followed. As most archaeological material occur in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention was given to previous disturbances, as well as those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion.

2.2 Categories of significance

The significance of archaeological sites is ranked into the following categories (see table 1)

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ No significance: sites that do not require mitigation.❖ Low significance: sites, which may require mitigation.❖ Medium significance: sites, which require mitigation.❖ High significance: sites, which must not be disturbed at all. |
|---|

Table 1

The significance of an archaeological site is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

A crucial aspect in determining the significance and protection status of a heritage resource is often whether or not the sustainable social and economic benefits of a proposed development outweigh the conservation issues at stake. There are many aspects that must be taken into consideration when determining significance, such as rarity, national significance, scientific importance, cultural and religious significance, and not least, community preferences. When, for whatever reason the protection of a heritage site is not deemed necessary or practical, its research potential must be assessed and mitigated in order to gain data / information which would otherwise be lost. Such sites must be adequately recorded and sampled before being destroyed. These are generally sites graded as of low or medium significance.

3 TERMINOLOGY

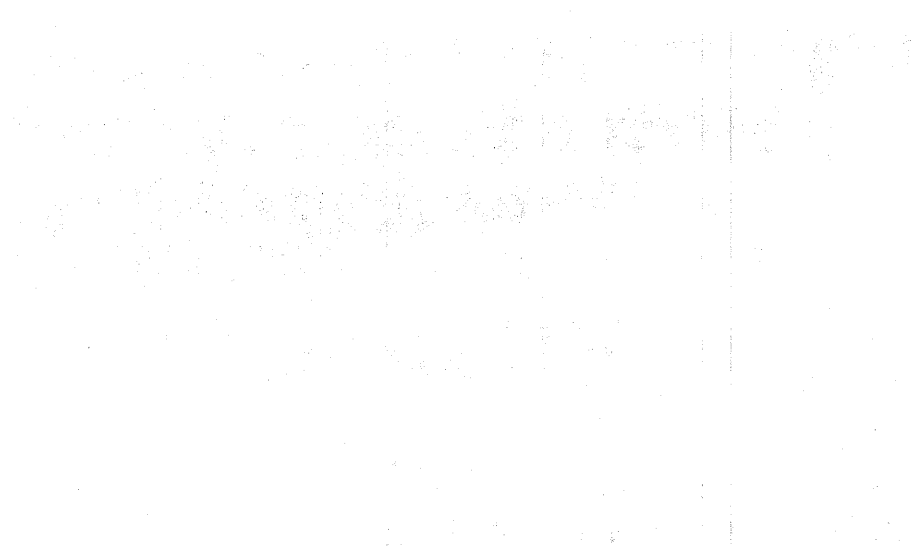
The following aspects have direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

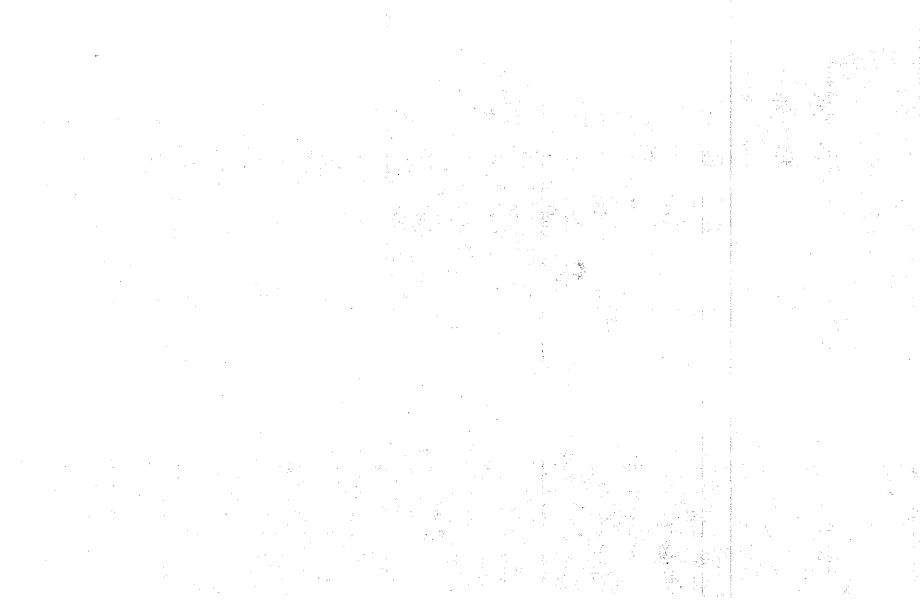
Archaeological means material remains resulting from human activities that are in a state of disuse and are on land and are older than 60 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features.

Conservation, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance.

Cultural Significance means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, and traditional or other special cultural significance associated with human activity.

Development means any physical intervention, excavation or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of heritage authority in any way result in a change of the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of the place.





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Figure 3: graves identified next to the borrow pit site.

Besides the graves found there were no any other heritage resources such as archaeological sites and historical remains were found that would be significantly impacted on by the proposed extraction of gravel materials from the identified borrow pit. However, there is a probability of encountering chance finds during earth-moving activities.

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

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the excavation within the borrow pit should take precautionary measures to avoid the disturbance of the identified graves. The entire old graveyard should be clearly marked to avoid any disturbances during the excavation of gravel material stage.

We would also like to caution that the South African Heritage Resources Agency should be notified if human remains falling under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) are accidentally uncovered during the use of the identified borrow pit.

7 CONCLUSION

The old graveyard identified would need to be clearly marked to avoid disturbances during extraction of gravel materials. Beside the identified old graveyard, no any other historically significant sites that are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 would be affected by the continuation of excavating the borrow pit site for gravel material. In conclusion we recommend that if any other unmarked human burials are discovered during borrow pit excavation; they should be relocated to the formal graveyard. The removal must be conducted with due respect for the customs and beliefs of the affected relatives, and where requested, in the presence of relatives or community representatives.

8 . AUTHORS



Mr Richard Munyai (Archaeology Hons Cand Univen, BA Arch Univen 2000)

It is herewith confirmed that the above is a reliable account of the status of the Heritage Resources.

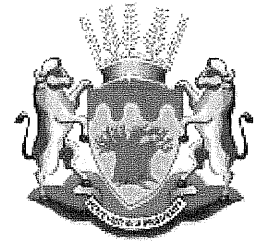


Mr Frans Roodt (BA Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad. Dip. Museology; UP)
Principal Investigator.

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- The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)

Locality Map



EIA project for
Construction
/Upgrading of
Road
D1468 from
Senwabarwana
to
Indermark

Prepared
For
Envirotech
Consultants

Scale 1:50000

September 2008

