

# **Heritage Impact Assessment**

Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Aganang Demarcation Project at Tibane-fontein Village, north-west of Polokwane, Limpopo Province.

## **Compiled for:**

Tekplan Environmental

## **Survey conducted & Report compiled by:**

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# Executive Summary

**Site name and location:** Proposed development of the Aganang Demarcation Project adjacent to the village of Tibane-fontein approximately 45km north-west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.

**Local Authority:** Capricorn District Municipality.

**Developer:** The Department of Local Government and Housing.

**Date of field work:** 21 March 2013.

**Date of report:** May 2013.

**Findings:** The proposed area to be developed was largely disturbed due to previous intensive agricultural activities. The site was previously planted with sisal plants. The site is currently subject to the grazing of local animal stock.

No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no sites or finds with heritage value or significance were identified in the indicated study area. The proposed development of the Tibane Township Extension in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

**Disclaimer:** *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Hutten Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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### **ADDENDUM A   Photographs**

- Photo 1: View of the adjacent R 567 tar road to Polokwane.
- Photo 2: View of the existing transport hub to the west of the site.
- Photo 3: View of the intermittent stream across the site.
- Photo 4: View of the local cattle grazing.
- Photo 5: General view of the site.
- Photo 6: General view of the site and a few sisal plants.

### **ADDENDUM B   Location Maps**

## **1. Introduction**

Hutten Heritage Consultants was contracted by TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of the Aganang Demarcation Project adjacent to the village of Tibane-fontein approximately 45km north-west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.

The aim of the study was to identify all heritage sites, to document and to assess their significance within Local, Provincial and National context. The report outlines the approach and methodology implemented before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and social consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by various Acts and Laws as described under the next heading and is intended for submission to the provincial South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for peer review.

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body representing professional archaeology in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. As a member of ASAPA, these standards are tried to be adhered to.

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

## **2. Legislative Requirements**

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002

Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)

Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)

Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and

Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002  
Section 39(3)  
Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995  
The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31

### **3. Proposed Project**

The Department of Local Government and Housing has proposed the development of the Aganang Demarcation Project adjacent to the village of Tibane-fontein approximately 45km north-west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.

This proposed development will include the layout of 459 residential erven, sites for schools, businesses, churches, public open spaces and roads (see Addendum B: Location maps). The size of the development area for the proposed Tibane Township Extension is approximately 63ha. The purpose of the study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of the residential town from a heritage point of view.

The project was tabled during January 2013 and the developer intends to commence as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

### **4. Project Area Description**

The proposed development of the Tibane Township Extension will be situated adjacent and on the eastern side of the existing Tibanefontein village. Tibanefontein village is situated approximately 45km north-west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.

The proposed area was situated adjacent and on the southern side of the R567 tar road to Polokwane (photo 1). The site was situated at the turn-off and junction to Tibanefontein village. An existing transport hub (taxi-rank) was situated at the junction and the proposed site extended to the east from this existing transport hub (photo 2). A few power lines (photo 3) also crossed the site at the western end of the proposed area. The whole of the site was previously cultivated and was planted with sisal plants (see maps). This was an agricultural initiative of the previous government. The project was abandoned, but some of the sisal plants have remained (photo 3). The site is currently being used as grazing facility for local animal stock (photo 4).

The proposed site was relatively flat with pioneer plant-growth after the sisal agricultural project (photo 5 & 6). The Seokeng intermittent stream was situated to the west of the proposed area and was excluded from the planned development (see site plan).

The proposed development will be approximately 63ha in size and was situated on a Portion of the Farm Juno 586 LS and on a Portion of the Farm Matalas Location 591 LS. The proposed development will be situated on the 2329 CA 1:50 000 topographical map (see Addendum B: Location Maps).

## 5. Archaeological History of the Area

The examination of heritage databases, historical data and cartographic resources represents a critical additional tool for locating and identifying heritage resources and in determining the historical and cultural context of the study area. Therefore an internet literature search was conducted and relevant archaeological and historical texts were also consulted. Relevant topographic maps and satellite imagery were studied.

### Previous Studies

Researching the SAHRA APM Report Mapping Project records and the SAHRIS online database (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>), it was determined that one previous study overlapped a part of the current study area:

Munyai, R. & Roodt, F. 2007. **Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Extraction of Gravel from an Existing Borrow Pit Site Associated with the Upgrading of Road D3377 in Matla's Location Farm, Aganang Municipality.** An unpublished report by Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultants on file at SAHRA as: 2007-SAHRA-0202.

This study, a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for borrow pits as part of a road upgrade found no heritage resources. A number of other archaeological or historical studies have been performed within the wider vicinity of the study area, mostly to the south and south west. Previous studies listed for the area in the APM Report Mapping Project included a number of surveys within the area listed in chronological order below:

Gaigher, S. 2002. **Heritage Impact Assessment Scoping for the Proposed Matimba-Witkop Power Line.** An unpublished report by Archaeo-Info on file at SAHRA as 2002-SAHRA-0074.

Pistorius, J.C.C. 2002. **A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed New Open Pit for PPRust on the Farm Zwartfontein 818 LR in the Northern Province of South Africa. Amendment to the PPRust Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR).** An unpublished report by Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Management Consultants on file at SAHRA as 2002-SAHRA-0081.

Küsel, U. 2005. **Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment on Malokong Hill.** An unpublished report by African Heritage Consultants CC on file at SAHRA as 2005-SAHRA-0053.

Huffman, T.N. 2005. **Drenthe Archaeological Report.** An unpublished report by Archaeological Resources Management on file at SAHRA as 2005-SAHRA-0203.

Murimbika, M. 2006a. **Archaeological Impact Assessment Study for the Proposed Construction of Electricity Distribution Powerlines Within, Limpopo Province.** An

unpublished report by Nzumbululo Heritage Solutions on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0354.

Van Schalkwyk, L.O. 2006. **Heritage Impact Assessment of Mashashane Dam, Polokwane, Limpopo Province, South Africa.** An unpublished report by eThembeni Cultural Heritage on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0369.

Murimbika, M. 2006b. **Archaeological Impact Assessment Study for the Proposed Construction of Electricity Distribution Powerlines, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Nzumbululo Heritage Solutions on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0400.

Murimbika, M. 2006c. **Archaeological Impact Assessment Study for the Proposed Construction of Electricity Distribution Powerlines Within, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Nzumbululo Heritage Solutions on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0443.

Roodt, F. 2007. **Phase 1 Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (Scoping & Evaluation) Lunds Egg and Rearing Houses Polokwane, Limpopo.** An unpublished report by R & R Cultural Resource Consultants on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0102.

Murimbika, M. 2007. **Proposed Establishment of Cemeteries at Kalkspruit in Aganang Local Municipality Capricorn District, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Nzumbululo Heritage Solutions on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0317.

Roodt, F. 2008a. **Phase 1 Heritage Resources Scoping Report Mogalakwena Bulk Water Supply Scheme - Phase 1 of Zone 1 Mokopane: Limpopo.** An unpublished report by R & R Cultural Resource Consultants on file at SAHRA as 2008-SAHRA-0263.

Roodt, F. 2008b. **Phase 1 Heritage Resources Scoping Report Residential Development Sepharane, Limpopo.** An unpublished report by R & R Cultural Resource Consultants on file at SAHRA as 2008-SAHRA-0324.

Murimbika, M. 2008. **Cultural and Archaeological Heritage Assessment Specialist Study for the Proposed Construction of 1 453.29 km Powerline at Mapeding Village in Aganang Municipality of Capricorn District, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Nzumbululo Heritage Solutions on file at SAHRA as 2008-SAHRA-0495.

Researching the SAHRIS online database (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>) further studies were identified in the wider vicinity of the study area:

SAHRIS case number 1681. 2011. **Proposed construction of 33km 132kv power line from Witkop substation to Pietersburg in Polokwane.**



SAHRIS case number 1799. 2011. **Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Provincial Road Deviation (P4380) Project for the Mogalakwena Platinum Mine, near Mokopane, Mogalakwena Municipality, Limpopo Province.**

SAHRIS case number 2289. 2011. **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 Plan for mining permit in respect of the farm Vaalkop 819 LR, situated in the magisterial district of Molgalakwena, Limpompo [sic] region.**

SAHRIS case number 562. 2012. **Amendment [sic] to the Environmental Management Programme Report for Anglo American Platinum's De-Bottlenecking Project at the North Concentrator, Mogalakwena Platinum Mine, near Mokopane in the Limpopo Province.**

SAHRIS case number 1574. 2013. **Consultation of amended Environmental Management Plan submitted in terms of Section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002, (Act 28 of 2002) in respect of the farms Moordkopjes 813 LR and Zwartfontein 814 LR, situated in the magisterial district of Polokwane.**

SAHRIS case number 2118. 2013. **A Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for Eskom's proposed new 132kv power lines running between the Polokwane and Chloe substations and between the Chloe and Gilead substations as well as a t-off to the Moletsi substation in the Limpopo province of South Africa.**

In addition the author undertook a 2011 survey for the Sekakopamo Brick & Tile Works, approximately 5 km to the south east of the current study area, in which no finds of any heritage value or significance was found.

Hutten, M. 2011. **Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Sekakopamo Brick & Tile Manufacturing Works at Ga-Matlala, north-west of Polokwane, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Hutten Heritage Consultants.

Three of the listed studies in the APM and SAHRIS databases had no documentation available (Gaigher 2002; SAHRIS case number 562; SAHRIS case number 2289) and there was no record found of another on the SAHRIS database (Huffman 2005). A number of studies located no heritage resources (e.g. Murimbika 2006a; Murimbika 2006b; Murimbika 2006c; Van Schalkwyk 2006; Murimbika 2007; Roodt 2007; Murimbika 2008).

Some 30 km to the south west of this study Pistorius (2002) located and recommended mitigation measures for graves, ruins of historical buildings, historical buildings and historical mines in an area of planned open-cast mining. A further 5 km to the south west Kusel (2005) undertook a cultural heritage resources impact assessment on Molokong Hill in which he documented the oral history of the long settlement of the hill by the

Northern Ndebele Mabusela clan as well as the presence of Moloko tradition pottery and the presence of Middle Stone Age material. In a survey for a bulk water supply route further to the south west Roodt (2008a) identified a number of graves and suggested mitigation measures. In the same area a survey of a proposed residential development found an Iron Age Site characterised by Madikwe ceramics of the Moloko Branch dating to between 1300 and 1500 A.D. (Roodt 2008b). Approximately 60 km to the south east a survey for a power line noted the presence of Late Iron Age settlements, a graveyard and possible other grave sites (SAHRIS case number 1681). A cultural heritage survey by F. Coetzee for a proposed road deviation approximately 50 km to the south of the study area located a number of graves as well as four historical structures older than 60 years (SAHRIS case number 1799). Within the same area J.C.C. Pistorius undertook a survey for a mining development in which he documented the presence of Stone Age lithics, the presence of Late Iron Age remains characterised by a surface scattering of slag as well as remains of recent dwellings and informal graves (SAHRIS case number 1574). Running immediately south of the present study area a 2013 study for a proposed power line route found no heritage resources other than the presence of six graveyards (SAHRIS case number 2118).

### **Archaeological & Historical Sequence**

The historical background and timeframe of the study area and other areas in Southern Africa can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period. These can be divided as follows:

#### **Stone Age sites**

The Stone Age is divided into the Early; Middle and Late Stone Age. The *Early Stone Age includes* the period from 2.5 million years B.P. to 250 000 years B.P. and is associated with Australopithecines and early *Homo* species who practiced stone tool industries such as the Oldowan and Acheullian. The *Middle Stone Age* covers various tool industries, for example the Howiesons Poort industry, in the period from 250 000 years B.P. to 25 000 years B.P. and is associated with archaic and modern *Homo sapiens*. The *Late Stone Age* incorporates the period from 25 000 years B.P. up to the Iron Age and Historical Periods and contact between hunter-gatherers and Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with modern humans and characterised by lithic tool industries such as Smithfield and Robberg.

Excavations at Makapansgat approximately 60 km to the south-east of the study area provided evidence of occupation by *Australopithecus africanus* from approximately 3.3 million years ago. There is evidence of long occupation from the Cave of Hearths with stone tools and associated debris from a date of 400,000 B.P while upper strata are characterised by Middle Stone Age assemblages of 110,000 to 50,000 B.P. and Late Stone Age assemblages dating from 10,000 to 5,000 years B.P. characterised by the Smithfield B industry. The site is one of the few to exhibit Acheulean assemblages in Southern Africa and also contains overlying Middle Stone Age Howiesonspoor industry tools and early evidence of fire use. (Bergh, 1999; Mitchell, 2002))

### **Rock Art sites**

No known rock art sites in the direct vicinity of the study area were referenced in the literature. However, to the south the Waterberg is known for its many rock art sites including those containing shaded paintings such as at Haakdoorndraai (Pager, 1973) while to the north-west the Makgabeng plateau has over 460 recorded rock art sites (Eastwood et. al., 2002). Evidence from Late Stone Age tool sites also attests to the long occupation of the area by hunter-gatherers.

### **Iron Age**

The Iron Age incorporates the arrival and settlement of Bantu speaking people and overlaps the Pre-Historic and Historical Periods. It can be divided into three phases. The *Early Iron Age* includes the majority of the first millennium A.D. and is characterised by traditions such as Happy Rest and Silver Leaves. The *Middle Iron Age* spans the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries A.D. and includes such well known cultures as those at K2 and Mapungubwe. The *Late Iron Age* is taken to stretch from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century up to the colonial period and includes traditions such as Icon and Letaba.

A number of Early Iron Age sites are known from the wider area representative of two distinct pottery assemblages. The oldest assemblage belongs to the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe tradition and dates to between 450 and 750 A.D. The Kulundu tradition is represented in the wider area by the Doornkop and Diamant facies which date to between 750 and 1000 A.D. The Middle Iron Age is represented in the area by the Eiland facies of the Kulundu tradition, dating from between 1000 and 1300 A.D. Around the town of Mokopane to the south east of the study area several Late Iron Age sites are characteristic of the continuing Kalundu tradition, belonging either to the Icon facies (1300 to 1500 A.D.) or the Madikwe facies (1500 to 1700 A.D.) (Huffman, 2007).

Successive waves of both homogenous and heterogeneous groups entered and occupied the area since 1600 A.D., the latter including Ndebele, Shangaan and Koni people (Loubser, 1994). During the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Iron Age Nguni farmers moved from the Hlubi tribe in present day Kwa-Zulu Natal and settled in the former Transvaal as the Transvaal Ndebele. They were split into two major groupings of which the Northern Ndebele settled in the Mokopane - Polokwane region. While it is not clear which groups they settled alongside or displaced, several accounts of contact with the Northern-Sotho and Ba-Pedi are reported in the ethnology of these peoples.

The people currently living in the vicinity of the study site are the Bakoni of Matlala or Bakoni ba Matlala a' Thaba, an offshoot of the Northern Sotho who first settled in the area around modern day Polokwane around 1730 A.D. (Krige, 1937) before moving north and west towards Makgabeng and founding a settlement at Ga Matlala a' Thaba. The Koni are not a homogenous group and most of the Koni people regard their ancestry as being Nguni and originating in Swaziland (Mönnig, 1967). Excavations in 1980 by the University of the Witwatersrand at the site of the Bokoni Malapa museum south of Polokwane indicated settlement from 1600 to 1900 A.D. comprising a sequence of Northern Ndebele, Northern Sotho and Shangaan people, finally being occupied by the

Koni of Matlala (Jordaan, 1992). The establishment of a museum based on the culture and history of the latter people is described in the historical period section below.

### **Historical Period**

The beginning of the Historical Period overlaps the demise of the late Stone and Iron Ages and is characterised by the first written accounts of the region from 1600 A.D. to the present.

Early European travellers, hunters and missionaries such as Cornwallis Harris and Robert Moffat visited the region in the 1830's and they were followed by the first colonists under Louis Tichardt in 1837. Considerable tensions arose between the settlers and the local people and there were a number of skirmishes including the famous siege of the Ndebele ruler Mokopane in the Makapans caves and the forced abandonment of Potgietersrust in 1870. Under the increasingly European control of the area French and German missionaries became active (Loubser, 1994). There is mention in the literature of a Berlin Mission Society station at Matlala, also referred to variously as Cha Matlale or Xa Matlale (South African History Online, accessed 7<sup>th</sup> December 2011). However, a detailed search turned up no references as to the exact locality of this mission. Christoph Sonntag's account of the Maleboch War makes considerable mention of the Boers using Matlala or 'Matlaleo' Commandos recruited from the area of Ga Matlala to fight in the battle against the Bahananoa of the Blouberg but no fighting took place in the vicinity of Matlala (Sonntag, Undated). In 1984 the then Pietersburg Town Council completed the construction of the Bakoni Malapa Northern Sotho Open Air Museum having consulted and utilised the traditional knowledge and labour of the Matlala tribe. The museum is located approximately 9 km south of Polokwane on the farm Palmietfontein (Jordaan, 1992). The Aganang Local Municipality Environmental Management Plan states that the municipal area has no major sites of historical or cultural significance except for cemeteries and the summit of Mogoshi Mountain. Mogoshi is an isolated inselberg approximately 18 km south east of the study site rising to 1780 metres above sea level and approximately 500 metres above the surrounding plain. It is locally said that "people who reach the summit will disintegrate" (Enviroxcellence Services, 2009).

## **6. Methodology**

### **Physical Survey**

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

The physical survey was conducted on foot over the entire area proposed for development. Priority was placed on the undisturbed areas. A systematic inspection of the area on foot along linear transects resulted in the maximum coverage of the proposed area. The author and an experienced field worker, who did not have a GPS device with him, transected the study area in transects of approximately 25m -30m between them.

The survey was conducted on March 21, 2013 and was performed by M. Hutten and field worker T. Mulaudzi. No sampling was done as no site or finds of heritage value or significance were found.

### **Interviews**

Several people, including neighbouring residents, were interviewed or questioned during the survey. They confirmed that they were not aware of any heritage sites or other sites (such as graves) which were present in the study area.

### **Restrictions**

Vegetation proved the major restriction in accessibility to some of the areas and also contributed to poor surface visibility after the spate of recent good rains.

### **Documentation**

All sites/findspots located during the foot surveys were briefly documented. The documentation included digital photographs and descriptions as to the nature and condition of the site and recovered materials. The sites/findspots were plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) and numbered accordingly.

## **7. Assessment Criteria**

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The significance of archaeological and heritage sites were based on the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The amount/depth of the archaeological deposit and the range of features (stone walls, activity areas etc.)
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The preservation condition and integrity of the site
- The potential to answer present research questions.

### **Site Significance**

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

<i><b>FIELD RATING</b></i>	<i><b>GRADE</b></i>	<i><b>SIGNIFICANCE</b></i>	<i><b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b></i>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination

Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected (GP.A)	Grade A 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected (GP.B)	Grade B 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected (GP.C)	Grade C 4C	Low Significance	Destruction

### Impact Rating

#### *VERY HIGH*

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or cultural) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

**Example:** The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

**Example:** The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with a VERY HIGH significance.

#### *HIGH*

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and /or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

**Example:** The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

**Example:** The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (e.g. farmers) would be HIGH.

#### *MODERATE*

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by the public or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real, but not substantial.

**Example:** The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

**Example:** The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

#### *LOW*

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

**Example:** The temporary changes in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

**Example:** The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people living some distance away.

#### *NO SIGNIFICANCE*

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

**Example:** A change to the geology of a certain formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO SIGNIFICANCE in the overall context.

#### **Certainty**

**DEFINITE:** More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

**PROBABLE:** Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**POSSIBLE:** Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**UNSURE:** Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

### **Duration**

<i>SHORT TERM:</i>	0 – 5 years
<i>MEDIUM:</i>	6 – 20 years
<i>LONG TERM:</i>	more than 20 years
<i>DEMOLISHED:</i>	site will be demolished or is already demolished

### **Mitigation**

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be classified as follows:

- **A** – No further action necessary
- **B** – Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required
- **C** – Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping required; and
- **D** – Preserve site

## **8. Assessment of Sites and Finds**

This section will contain the results of the heritage site/find assessment.

### **Aganang Demarcation Project**

**GPS** 23° 38' 15.2" S  
29° 01' 29.2" E

The proposed development of the Tibane Township Extension will be situated adjacent and on the eastern side of the existing Tibane-fontein village. Tibane-fontein village is situated approximately 45km north-west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.

The proposed area was situated adjacent and on the southern side of the R567 tar road to Polokwane. The site was situated at the turn-off and junction to Tibane-fontein village. An existing transport hub (taxi-rank) was situated at the junction and the proposed site extended to the east from this existing transport hub. A few power lines also crossed the site at the western end of the proposed area. The whole of the site was previously cultivated and was planted with sisal plants. This was an agricultural initiative of the previous government. The site is currently being used as grazing facility for local animal stock.



After intensive investigations, no sites or finds of any heritage potential or value were identified.

<i>Heritage Significance:</i>	None
<i>Impact:</i>	None
<i>Impact Significance:</i>	None
<i>Certainty:</i>	None
<i>Duration:</i>	None
<i>Mitigation:</i>	A – No further action necessary.

## **9. Recommendations**

The following steps and measures are recommended regarding the investigated area:

### **Aganang Demarcation Project**

- The proposed area to be developed was largely disturbed due to previous intensive agricultural activities. The site was previously planted with sisal plants.
- The site is currently subject to the grazing of local animal stock.
- No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no sites or finds with heritage value or significance were identified in the indicated study area.
- The proposed development of the Tibane Township Extension in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

## 10. References

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# **APPENDIX A**

# **Photographs**



Photo 1: View of the adjacent R 567 tar road to Polokwane.



Photo 2: View of the existing transport hub to the west of the site.



Photo 3: View of the power lines across the site.



Photo 4: View of the local cattle grazing.



Photo 5: General view of the site.

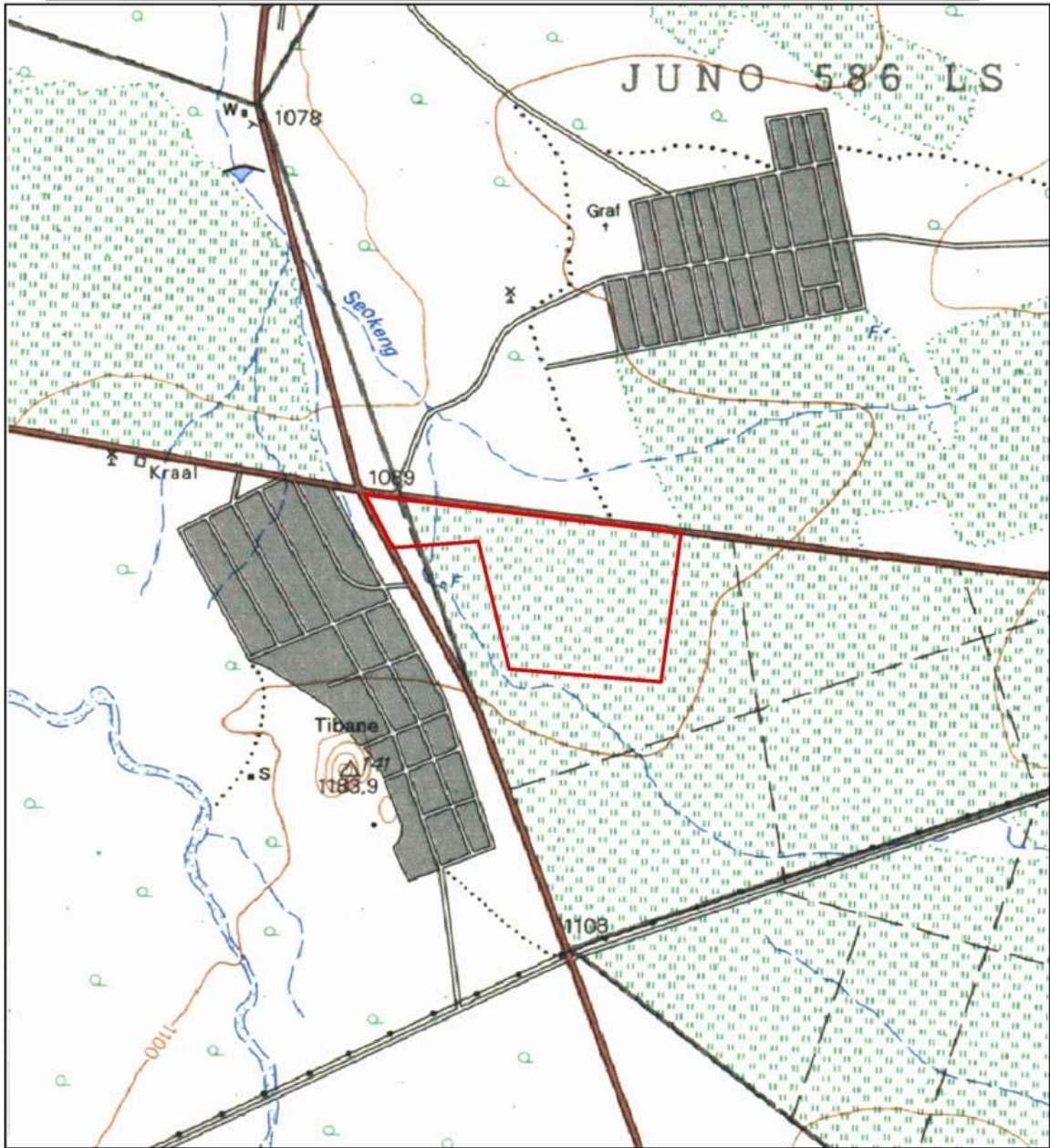


Photo 6: General view of the site and a few sisal plants.

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Location Maps**

# Aganang Demarcation Project



0 0.5 1 Kilometres

1:25,000




 Study area

Image: WGS2329CA.TIF  
Source: Chief Directorate National Geo-spatial Information  
Datum: WGS84  
Study Area: Part of Matalas Location 591 LS & Juno 586 LS



# Aganang Demarcation Project



0 0.5 1  
Kilometres

1:25,000



— Study area

Image: 2329C.jp2  
Source: Spot Image / CSIR  
Datum: WGS84  
Study Area: Part of Matalas Location 591 LS & Juno 586 LS

# Aganang Demarcation Project



0 0.5 1 Kilometres

1:10,000



— Study area

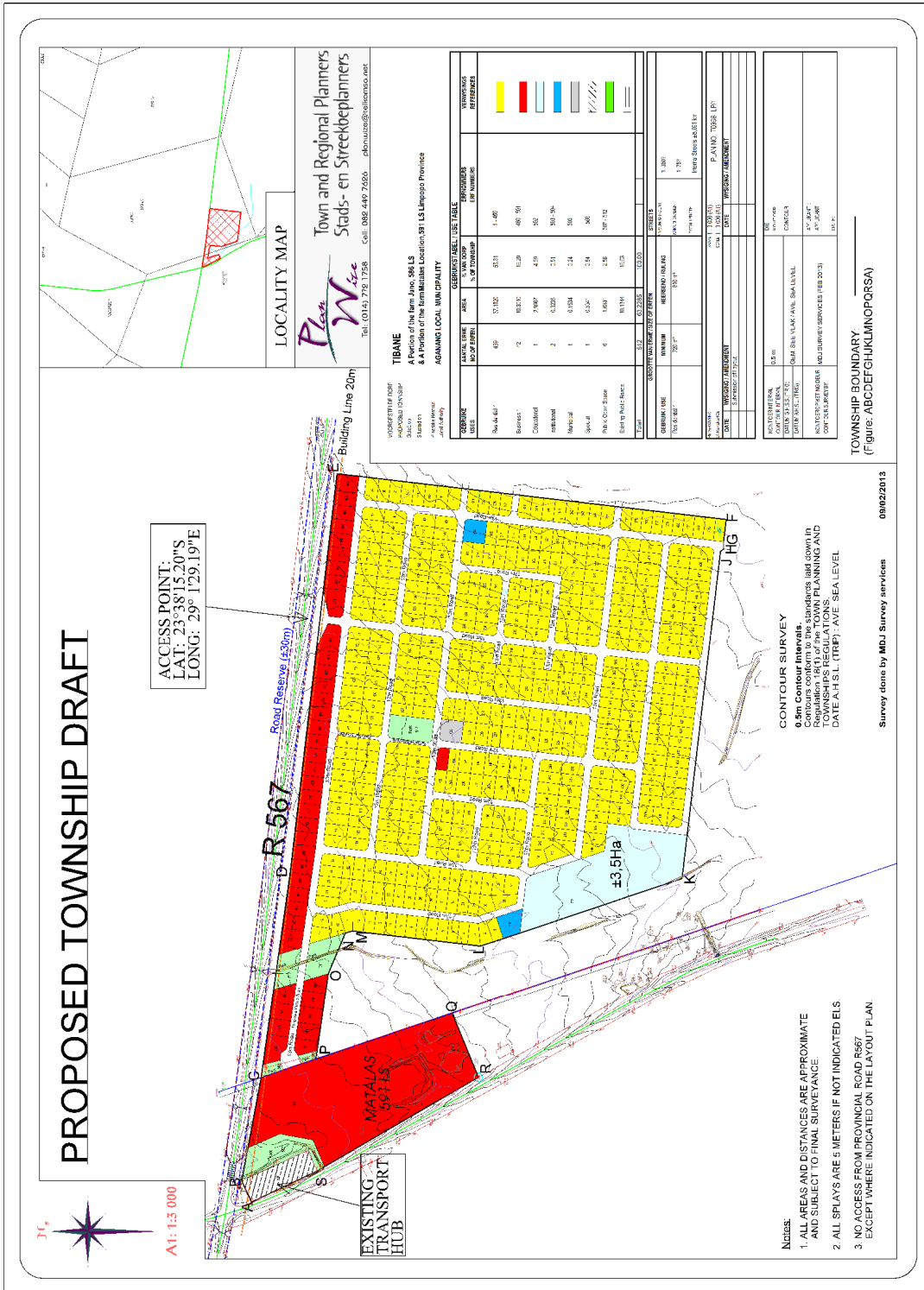
..... Track log

Image: 2329C.jp2

Source: Spot Image / CSIR

Datum: WGS84

Study Area: Part of Matalas Location 591 LS & Juno 586 LS



Proposed layout for the Tibane Township Extension.