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**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR
ESKOM'S PROPOSED CUSTOMER NETWORK CENTRE (CNC) IN
PIENAARSRIVIER IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study as required in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) was done for Eskom's proposed new Customer Network Centre (CNC) in Pienaarsrivier in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. The construction of the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC is hereafter referred to as the Eskom Project whilst the footprint of the proposed CNC is referred to as the Eskom Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources ('national estate') as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) do occur in the Eskom Project Area and, if so to determine the significance of these heritage resources.
- To make recommendations regarding the mitigation and management of significant heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project.

The Phase I HIA study for the proposed Eskom Project did not reveal the presence of any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) in the Eskom Project Area.

There is consequently no reason from a heritage point of view why the development of the proposed Eskom Project should not continue. Both Alternative 01 or Alternative 02 are suitable for the construction of the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC.

General (disclaimer)

This Phase I HIA study may have missed other heritage resources in the Eskom Project Area as heritage sites may occur in thick clumps of vegetation while others may lie below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development commences.

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Eskom Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the report on the results of the Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study that was done for Eskom's proposed new Customer Network Centre (CNC) in Pienaarsrivier in the Limpopo Province of South Africa.

Focused archaeological research has been conducted in the Limpopo Province for several decades. This research consists of surveys and of excavations of Stone Age and Iron Age sites as well as of the recording of rock art and historical sites in this area. The Limpopo Province has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historical and historical remains in the Limpopo Province form a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today.

Heritage resources in the Limpopo Province therefore constitute a rich and wide diversified range (comprising the 'national estate') as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (see Box 1, next page).

Box 1: Types and ranges of heritage resources (the national estate) as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No 25 of 1999).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the National Estate, namely:

- (a) places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;(iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including -
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects;
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographs, positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (a) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (b) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; (h)
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Eskom intends to construct a Customer Network Centre (CNC) in Pienaarsrivier in the Limpopo Province. This Eskom Project may have an influence on any of the types and ranges of heritage resources which are listed in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

In order to comply with heritage legislation, Eskom requires knowledge of the presence, relevance and the significance of any heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project. Eskom needs this knowledge in order to take proactive measures with regard to any heritage resources that may be affected, damaged or destroyed when the Eskom Project is implemented. Texture Environmental Consultants therefore commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources ('national estate') as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) do occur in the Eskom Project Area and, if so to determine the significance of these heritage resources.
- To make recommendations regarding the mitigation and management of significant heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project.

3 THE ESKOM PROJECT AREA

3.1 Location

The Eskom Project involves the construction of a proposed Community Network Centre (CNC) on the farm Vaalboschbult 66JR in Pienaarsrivier in the Bela Bela Local Municipality in the Limpopo Province. The Eskom Project is located approximately 35km to the south of the town of Bela Bela and is situated on the western shoulder of the R101 which runs from Pretoria in the south to Bela Bela in the north. The project area is located on the southern edge of the Springbok Flats and therefore is a level piece of land (Pretoria 1:250 000 map & 2528AB Pienaarsrivier 1:50 000 topographical map and Google imagery).

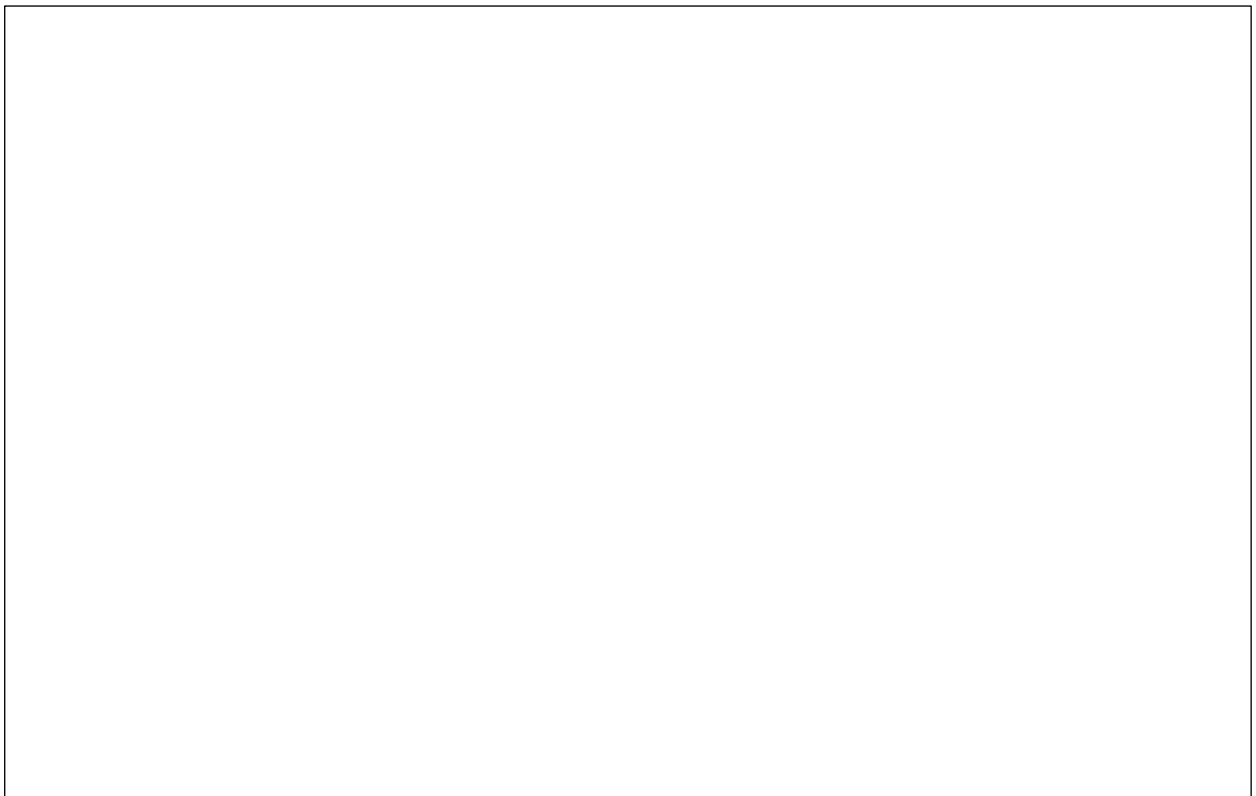


Figure 1- Regional map indicates the Eskom Project which involves the construction of a Community Network Centre (CNC) for Pienaarsrivier on one of two alternative sites on the eastern shoulder of the R101 on the farm Vaalboschbult 66JR in the Limpopo Province (above).

3.2 Development components of the Eskom Project

The key development components of the Eskom Project include the construction of a proposed Community Network Centre (CNC) in Pienaarsrivier on one of two alternative locations. A CNC comprises of the following: *inter alia* a new office building, a new store, 26 LDV car ports, 4 truck ports, 103 680 litre water tank, chemical sewer plant and the erection of a new transformer storage plinth.

The proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC will facilitate the rendering of services and maintenance by Eskom officials to existing customers and structures as *inter alia* emergency personnel will be based at the CNC and will be close at hand in case of any electricity problems.

Two alternatives are proposed for the new Pienaarsrivier CNC namely:

Alternative 01

Alternative 01 is located on the farm Vaalboschbult 66JR.

Alternative 02

Alternative 02 is located on the farm Vaalboschbult 66JR, directly to the south of Alternative 01.

The construction of the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC is hereafter referred to as the Eskom Project whilst the footprint of the proposed CNC is referred to as the Eskom Project Area.

3.3 The nature of the Eskom Project Area

The Project Area is covered with acacia and a other bushveld trees where the veld has not been disturbed. The tree and grass plain (savannah veld) of the Springbokflats was home to a wide range of antelope and other game in the past. The landscape is flat where the two alternatives for the proposed CNC will be established.

The larger Project Area has been transformed during the last decades, firstly as a result of the development of Pienaarsrivier as an agricultural hub between Pretoria and the far north and subsequently as a result of the development of business infrastructure as well as residential townships in Pienaarsrivier. The proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC is surrounded by a church, a South African Police station, a small business centre, a loading station and national roads.

The Eskom Project Area where the two alternatives for the CNC will be established cannot be described as pristine pieces of land any longer. Both pieces of land have been affected as a result of developmental activities outlined above although a few indigenous trees still exist on both Alternative 01 and Alternative 02.

At least two former heritage impact assessment studies have been done in close proximity of the Eskom Project Area whilst several heritage assessment for Eskom rural lines have been conducted, namely (see Part 8, 'Select Bibliography') :

- Pistorius, J.C.C. 2003-2007. Heritage impact assessments studies for Eskom's rural lines on farms such as Pankoppen 36, Kalkpan 127, Troya 151, Diep Putten (Seabe) 44 and Schilpadfontein 692. Unpublished reports for Eskom Limpopo Operating Unit.
- Pistorius, J.C.C. 2011. A Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for Eskom's proposed Mantsole Project: the construction of a proposed new 132kV loop in and loop out power line between the 132kV Pienaarsrivier-Warmbad power line and the proposed new Mantsole Substation in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. Unpublished report for Texture Environmental Consultants.
- Pistorius, J.C.C. 2013. A Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for Eskom's proposed 132kV Chikadee power line (loop out) from the Warmbad-Pelly 132kV backbone to the Rust De Winter Substation in the Limpopo Province. Unpublished report for Texture Environmental Consultants.

These heritage surveys have revealed that the larger Project Area is not rich in a wide range of heritage resources. The most common heritage resources which do occur are stone walled sites which date from the Late Iron Age. These LIA sites are mostly found along the base lines of kopjes and randjes in the region.

4 METHODOLOGY

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by means of the following:

4.1 Fieldwork survey

The proposed Eskom Project Area was surveyed on foot. The results of the field survey are illuminated in some photographs in this report. These photographs also illustrate the nature and the characteristics of the Project Area ('Part 6.1 The field survey').

A track was recorded with a mounted GPS instrument which outlines the Eskom Project Area and the terrain which is located between Alternative 01 and Alternative 02 for the Customer Network Centre (Figure 2).

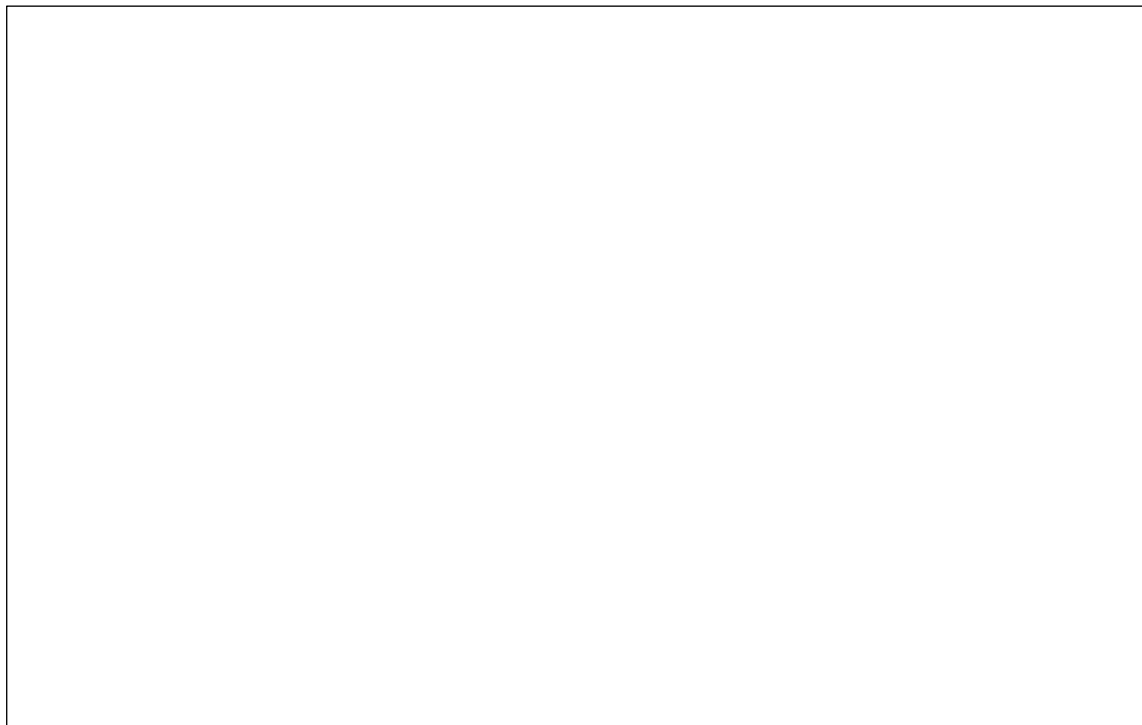


Figure 2- A track log was registered during the survey for Eskom's proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC. The Eskom Project Area falls on the southern edge of the Springbokflats and comprises an Alternative 01 and an Alternative 02 site which both are located in the area which is demarcated by the (red coloured) track route (above).

4.2 Databases, literature survey and maps

Literature relating to the pre-historical and the historical unfolding of the Pienaarsrivier region was reviewed. This review focused primarily on the pre-history as well as the Historical Period of the Pienaarsrivier region. It also provided a chronological history of the region stretching from the pre-historical to the historical period which contributes to a better understanding of the identity and meaning of heritage sites which may occur in or near the Eskom Project Area.

The desktop study also involved consulting heritage data banks maintained at institutions such as the Limpopo Provincial Heritage Resources Agencies, the Archaeological Data Recording Centre at the National Flagship Institute (Museum Africa) in Pretoria and the national heritage resources register at the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRIS) in Cape Town.

In addition, the Eskom Project Area was also studied by means of maps on which it appears (Pretoria 1:250 000 map & 2528AB Pienaarsrivier 1:50 000 topographical map and Google imagery).

4.3 Assumptions and limitations

It is possible that this Phase I HIA study may have missed heritage resources in the Eskom Project Area as heritage sites may occur in thick clumps of vegetation while others may lie below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development commences.

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Eskom Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorization (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

4.4 Some remarks on terminology

Terms that may be used in this report are briefly outlined below:

- **Conservation:** The act of maintaining all or part of a resource (whether renewable or non-renewable) in its present condition in order to provide for its continued or future use. Conservation includes sustainable use, protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of the natural and cultural environment.
- **Cultural resource management:** A process that consists of a range of interventions and provides a framework for informed and value-based decision-making. It integrates professional, technical and administrative functions and interventions that impact on cultural resources. Activities include planning, policy development, monitoring and assessment, auditing, implementation, maintenance, communication, and many others. All these activities are (or will be) based on sound research.
- **Cultural resources:** A broad, generic term covering any physical, natural and spiritual properties and features adapted, used and created by humans in the past and present. Cultural resources are the result of continuing human cultural activity and embody a range of community values and meanings. These resources are non-renewable and finite. Cultural resources include traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction. They can be, but are not necessarily identified with defined locations.
- **Heritage resources:** The various natural and cultural assets that collectively form the heritage. These assets are also known as cultural and natural resources. Heritage resources (cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are the result of the human mind. Natural, technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyles of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

- In-Situ Conservation: The conservation and maintenance of ecosystems, natural habitats and cultural resources in their natural and original surroundings.
- Iron Age: Refers to the last two millennia and 'Early Iron Age' to the first thousand years AD. 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 16th century and the 19th century and can therefore include the Historical Period.
- Maintenance: Keeping something in good health or repair.
- Pre-historical: Refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period_and historical remains refer, for the Project Area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought to the Eastern Highveld by the first Colonists who settled here from the 1840's onwards.
- Preservation: Conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a cultural resource.
- Recent past: Refers to the 20th century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may, in the near future, qualify as heritage resources.
- Protected area: A geographically defined area designated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. Protected areas are dedicated primarily to the protection and enjoyment of natural or cultural heritage, to the maintenance of biodiversity, and to the maintenance of life-support systems. Various types of protected areas occur in South Africa.
- Reconstruction: Re-erecting a structure on its original site using original components.

- Replication: The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period.
- Restoration: Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing additions or by reassembling existing components.
- Stone Age: Refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in South Africa well into the Historical Period. The Stone Age is divided into an Earlier Stone Age (3 million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years to 40 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).
- Sustainability: The ability of an activity to continue indefinitely, at current and projected levels, without depleting social, financial, physical and other resources required to produce the expected benefits.
- Translocation: Dismantling a structure and re-erecting it on a new site using original components.
- Project Area: refers to the area (footprint) where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to Figure 3).
- Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types and ranges of heritage resources in any given Project Area (excluding paleontological remains as these studies are done by registered and accredited palaeontologists).
- Phase II studies include in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include the documenting of rock art, engraving or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavations of archaeological sites; the exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work involve permitting processes,

require the input of different specialists and the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

5 CONTEXTUALISING THE PROJECT AREA

No fully-flexed archaeological survey has as yet been undertaken in the Eskom Project Area. From the limited knowledge gained from a few heritage assessment studies it is known that this area, as South Africa elsewhere, was occupied by humans from the earliest times. However, no evidence exists which indicate that the area was occupied by particular groups of people (cultures) over a considerable long period of time. It can therefore be expected that heritage remains which may occur will be fragmentary and scattered across the Eskom Project Area. It can also be expected that only a narrow range of all the types and ranges of heritage resources that are outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), will actually occur in the larger region but not necessarily in the Eskom Project Area itself.

The following brief overview of archaeological (pre-historical), cultural and ethnographic information, as well as historical evidence, will help to contextualise the Eskom Project Area within the wider area.

5.1 Stone Age sites

Stone Age sites are marked by stone artefacts that are found scattered on the surface of the earth or that are parts of the deposits in caves and rock shelters. The Stone Age is divided into the Early Stone Age (ESA) (dating from 2.5 million years ago to 250 000 years ago), Middle Stone Age (MSA) (dating from 250 000 years ago to 22 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (LSA) (dating from 22 000 years ago to about 2 000 years ago).

The ESA is divided into the Olduvian and the Acheulian Industrial Complexes. The Acheulian dates from 500 000 years ago and is widely distributed across the world. Tools dating from the Acheulian also occur throughout South Africa.

MSA sites are probably the most common types of Stone Age sites which occur throughout South Africa. These sites are either associated with caves or with 'open'

sites, i.e. with sites which occur on the surface of the earth. It can be expected that MSA sites may occur in eroded areas, dry dongas or ploughed agricultural fields that occur across the Eskom Project Area (Inskeep 1978). The author has encountered the scattered occurrences of MSA tools in agricultural fields wide across the Springbokflats. The discovery of a skull near Tuinplaas several decades ago announced the first discovery of SA sites in this part of the Limpopo Province.

The LSA is associated with small microlithic tools, rock paintings and engravings which were done by the San, Khoi Khoi and, in more recent times, by Negroid (Iron Age) farmers. LSA sites, like MSA artefacts, occur in cave sites or as scatters of tools on the surface of the earth. These types of artefacts may also be found in areas which have experienced erosion or where rock types, suitable for the manufacture of small LSA artefacts, abound (Inskeep 1978).

5.2 Early Iron Age

The Iron Age is associated with the first Bantu-Negroid agro-pastoralists who lived in semi-permanent villages and who practised metal working during the last two millennia. The Iron Age is divided into the Early Iron Age (EIA) (covers the 1st millennium AD) and the Later Iron Age (LIA) (covers the first 880 years of the 2nd millennium AD).

EIA communities lived near Groblersdal, to the east of the Eskom Project Area. These communities were culturally similar to the EIA communities who lived elsewhere in the Mpumalanga, Limpopo, KwaZulu/Natal and the North-West Province during the AD600-900. Early Iron Age sites have been recorded near Marble Hall, in the Loskop Dam Nature Reserve and to the north of the Loskop Dam. It is unlikely that any LSA sites will occur on the Springbokflats.

5.3 Late Iron Age and historical remains

The Late Iron Age (LIA) is associated with ethnic groups such as the Tswana, Pedi, Ndebele, Zulu, Venda and other groups. Settlements that date from the LIA are mostly

associated with stone walls and date from the last four hundred years. According to oral tradition LIA clans occupied the Eskom Project Area prior to the arrival of the first Colonists in the middle of the 19th century. These people include the Kgatla of Motša who lived at Marapjane (Schilpadfontein) (to the east of the Eskom Project Area) (Breutz. 1986) from as early as the 17th century and possibly Koni clans related to Matlala and Dikgale (to the east of the Eskom Project Area) who established villages with similar names in the larger project area, probably more than two centuries ago, AD1790-1800.

None of the early settlements that were occupied by these people have been documented. There are a few low, inconspicuous kopjes between Masobe (Pankop) and Mmametlhake as well as near Seabe and Marapjane, to the east of the Eskom Project Area, where settlements constructed with stone walls may be found.

Larger tribal groupings such as the Bantwane, Bakôpa and Bakgatla lived towards the Loskop Dam and Groblersdal in the east, outside the Eskom Project Area, whilst the Hwaduba and Kgatla Môsêtle and Kgatla Motša/Mmakau lived towards the north-east and the west, also outside the Eskom Project Area (Breutz. 1986). Consequently, no large tribal groupings occupied the Eskom Project Area during the LIA. People who lived here during the last four hundred years must have been limited to small groups or clans who did not establish large permanent settlements with formidable proportions.

These small scattered groups in the Eskom Project Area were joined by the (Southern) Ndebele who arrived in this area from the 1920's onwards. The sojourn of the Southern Ndebele peoples, who initially left Kwa Zulu/Natal during the 16th century, ended in the Eskom Project Area when the Manala and the Ndzundza- Ndebele left their respective homes near the Bronberg in Pretoria and KoNomtjarhelo (Erholweni) near Roosenekal during the early 20th century. KwaNdebele officially became the homeland of the Southern Ndebele in the 1980's. The region around the Eskom Project Area therefore is today primarily occupied by descendants of the following sections of the Ndebele, namely the Manala, Ndzundza-Ndebele and the Hwaduba (Van Vuuren 1984).

A significant historical township close to the Eskom Project Area includes Bela Bela which is located approximately 35 km to the north of Pienaarsrivier. A hot spring serves as the reason for Bela Bela's existence. Tswana who lived in the area in the nineteenth century knew the spring and called it Bela Bela ('he who boils on his own'). The first whites who saw the spring were the hunters Jan Grobler and Carl van Heerden in the 1860's. Van Heerden later built his farm around the spring and drained the swamp that formed over the centuries. The healing properties of the spring spread and people from far and wide visited the spring. President T.F. Burgers visited 'Het Bad' himself in 1873 and in the same year the ZAR bought the spring which was developed into a public spa. Gradually a settlement known as Warmbad grew around the spring. The settlement was proclaimed a town on 14 December 1882. The name Hartingsburg for the town never gained currency and the name Warmbad was official bestowed on the town when it received municipal status in 1932. The Limpopo Government changed the name to Bela Bela.

Historical beacons in the area include a blockhouse which served in the line of blockhouses which stretched from Naauwpoort in the Magaliesberg to Pietersburg during the Anglo Transvaal War (1899-1902). A Voortrekker cemetery lies along the Thabazimbi road (Berg 1992, Erasmus 1995).

6 THE PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

6.1 The field survey

The Phase I HIA study for the proposed Eskom Project did not reveal the presence of any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) in the Eskom Project Area.

The Phase I HIA study is now briefly discussed and illustrated with photographs.

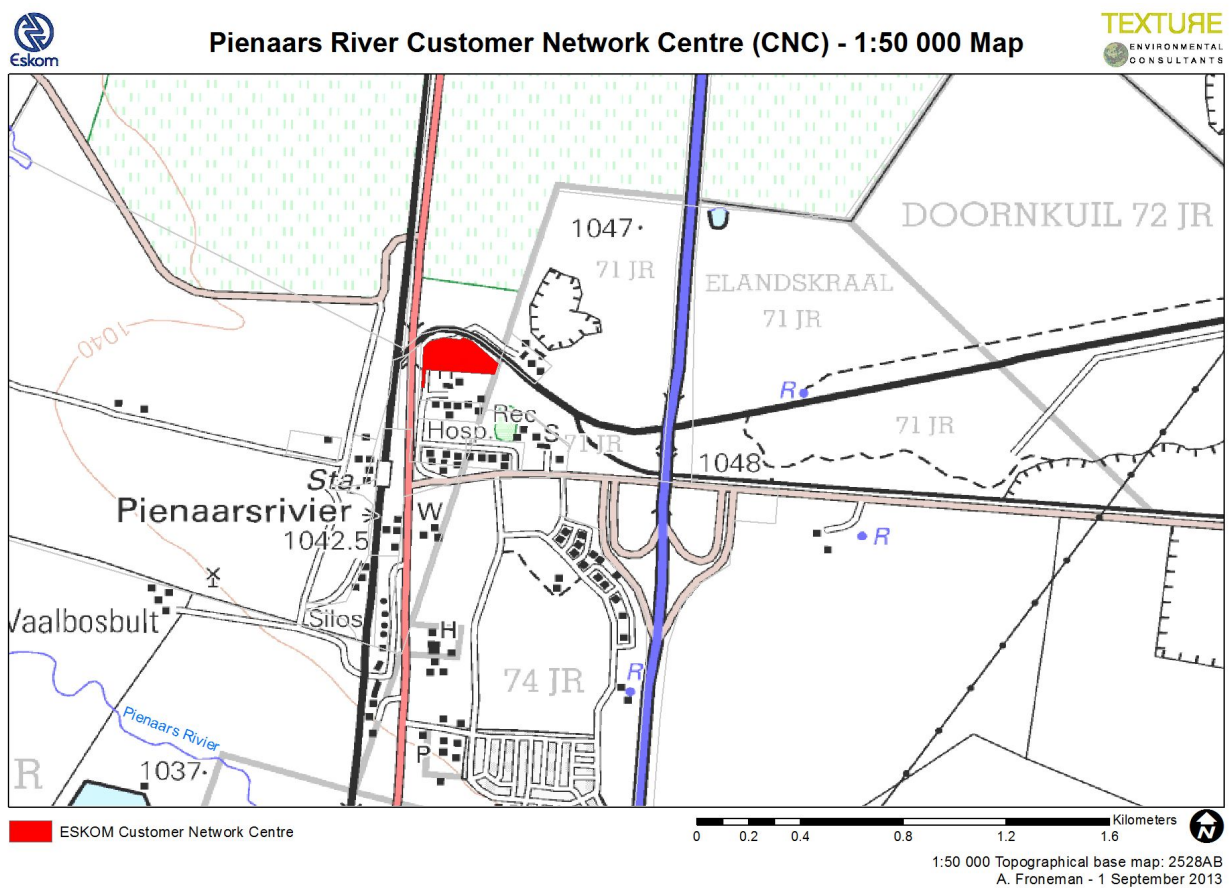
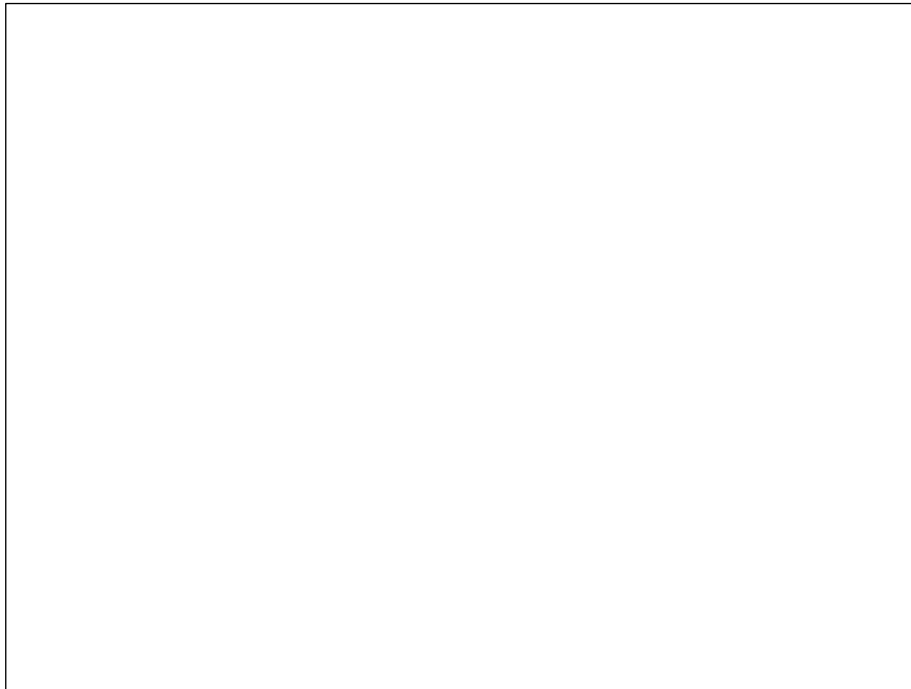
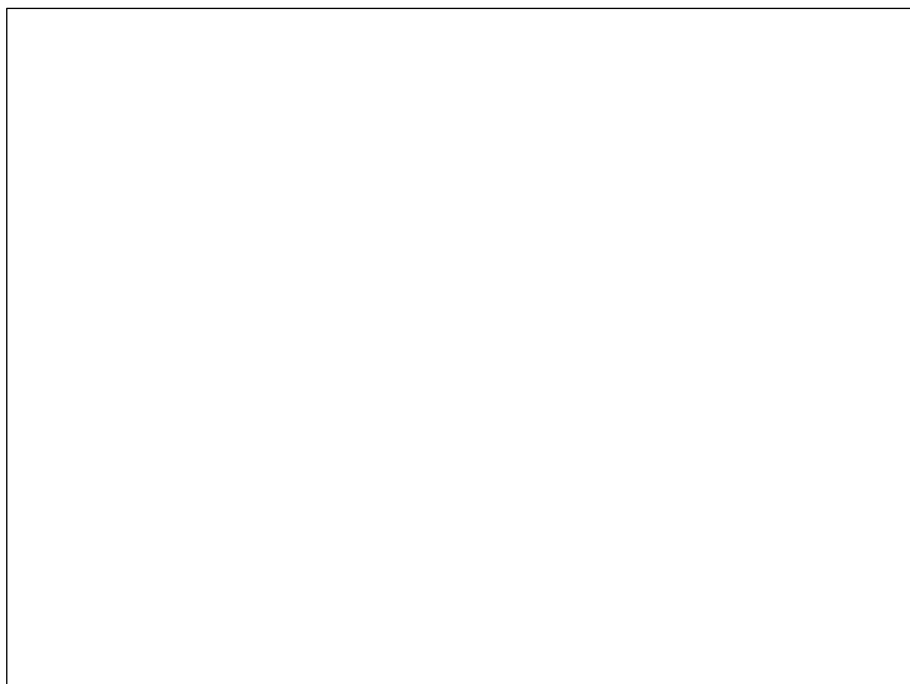
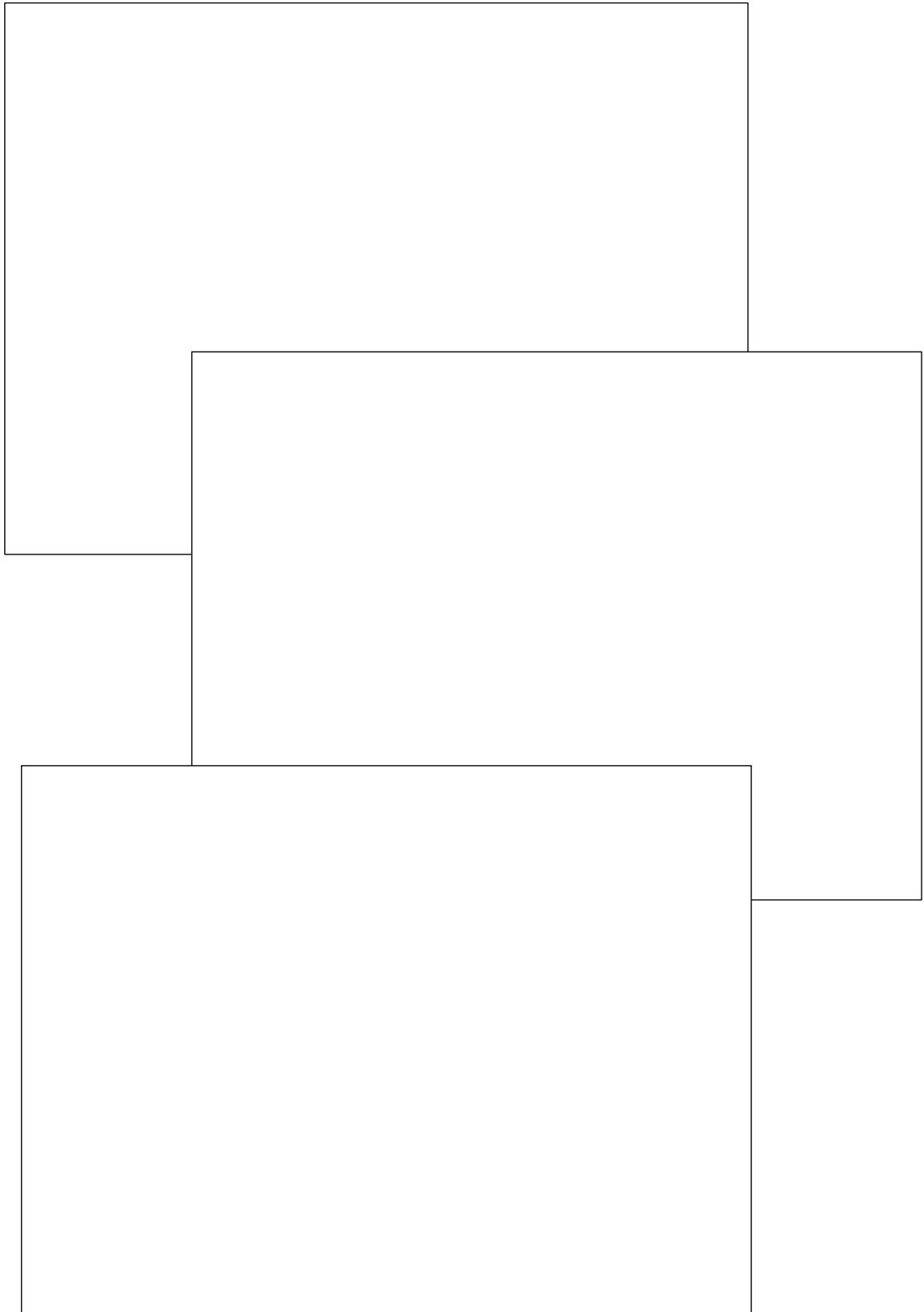


Figure 4- Eskom's proposed Customer Network Centre (CNC) for Pienaarsrivier is located in the Bela Bela Local Municipality in the Limpopo Province. Alternative 01 and 02 (adjacent to each other) falls within the red demarcated Eskom Project Area (above).



Figures 5 & 6- Alternative 01 for the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC is located on a level piece of veld near a railway line (above and below). Although this piece of veld is covered with tall grass no heritage resources of significance were observed in the Eskom Project Area. This piece of land is scarred as it contains a cement foundation and several depressions from where soil was removed from the site.





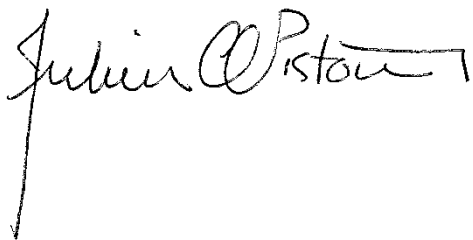
Figures 7, 8 & 9- Alternative 02 for the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC is located in close proximity to infrastructure in Pienaarsrivier. This piece of land is covered with grass (above, centre and below). No heritage resources of significance occur on Alternative 02.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I HIA study for the proposed Eskom Project did not reveal the presence of any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) in the Project Area.

There is consequently no reason from a heritage point of view why the development of the Eskom Project should not continue. Both Alternative 01 or Alternative 02 are suitable for the construction of the proposed Pienaarsrivier CNC.

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during this development project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.



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APPENDIX A: DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST

Profession: Archaeologist, Museologist (Museum Scientists), Lecturer, Heritage Guide Trainer and Heritage Consultant

Qualifications:

BA (Archaeology, Anthropology and Psychology) (UP, 1976)

BA (Hons) Archaeology (distinction) (UP, 1979)

MA Archaeology (distinction) (UP, 1985)

D Phil Archaeology (UP, 1989)

Post Graduate Diploma in Museology (Museum Sciences) (UP, 1981)

Work experience:

Museum curator and archaeologist for the Rustenburg and Phalaborwa Town Councils (1980-1984)

Head of the Department of Archaeology, National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria (1988-1989)

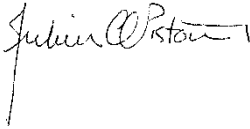
Lecturer and Senior lecturer Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pretoria (1990-2003)

Independent Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant (2003-)

Accreditation: Member of the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists. (ASAPA)

Summary: Julius Pistorius is a qualified archaeologist and heritage specialist with extensive experience as a university lecturer, museum scientist, researcher and heritage consultant. His research focussed on the Late Iron Age Tswana and Lowveld-Sotho (particularly the Bamalatji of Phalaborwa). He has published a book on early Tswana settlement in the North-West Province and has completed an unpublished manuscript on the rise of Bamalatji metal workings spheres in Phalaborwa during the last 1 200 years. He has written a guide for Eskom's field personnel on heritage management. He has published twenty scientific papers in academic journals and several popular articles on archaeology and heritage matters. He collaborated with environmental companies in compiling State of the Environmental Reports for Ekurhuleni, Hartebeespoort and heritage management plans for the Magaliesberg and Waterberg. Since acting as an independent consultant he has done approximately 800 large to small heritage impact assessment reports. He has a longstanding working relationship with Eskom, Rio Tinto (PMC), Rio Tinto (EXP), Impala Platinum, Angloplats (Rustenburg), Lonmin, Sasol, PMC, Foskor, Kudu and Kelgran Granite, Bafokeng Royal Resources etc. as well as with several environmental companies.

APPENDIX B: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

<p>I, Julius CC Pistorius, declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application • I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant • I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work; • I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity; • I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation; • I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application; • I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; • I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority; • I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application; • I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report; • I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and • I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not • all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; • will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and • I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act. <p>Disclosure of Vested Interest</p> <p>I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010.</p>
<p></p> <p>_____ Signature of the environmental practitioner: Private Consultant</p> <p>_____ Name of company: 5 September 2013</p> <p>_____ Date:</p>
<p>_____ Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:</p> <p>_____ Date:</p> <p>_____ Designation:</p>