
Heritage Impact Assessment Report

Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed
Construction of the Polokwane NMT (Non Motorised
Transport) Recreational Park – Limpopo Province

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Report Author

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***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. G&A Heritage and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

Statement of Independence

As the duly appointed representative of G&A Heritage, I Stephan Gaigher, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor G&A Heritage have any interests, be it business or otherwise, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the Environmental Consultant was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

SIGNED OFF BY: STEPHAN GAIGHER



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: Proposed Construction of the Polokwane NMT Recreational Park, Limpopo Province.

Municipal Area: Polokwane Local Municipality.

Developer: Polokwane Local Municipality

Consultant: G&A Heritage, PO Box 522, Louis Trichardt, 0920, South Africa.

38A Vorster Str. Louis Trichardt, 0920

Date of Report: 28 July 2015

The purpose of the management summary is to distil the information contained in the report into a format that can be used to give specific results quickly and facilitate management decisions. It is not the intention of the management summary to repeat in shortened format all the information contained in the report, but rather to give a statement of results for decision making purposes.

This study encompasses the heritage impact investigation. A preliminary layout has been supplied to lead this phase of this study.

The purpose of this study is to determine the possible occurrence of sites with cultural heritage significance within the study area. The study is based on archival and document combined with fieldwork investigations of several alternative alignments.

Archival Research

Scientific publications

Several publications on heritage related work in this area could be sourced. These include, but are not limited to;

- Haverman, G.C. 2013. Nomination for the declaration of the Pietersburg Dutch Reformed Church Building, Erf 5699, Polokwane, Limpopo Province as a National Heritage Resource.
- Evers, T. M. 1982. Two Later Iron Age sites on Mabete, Hans Merensky Nature Reserve, Letaba District, north-eastern Transvaal. South African Archaeological Bulletin 37:63-67
- Bulpin, T V. Trail of the Copper King. Howard B Timmins: Cape Town, 1959.
- Cartwright, A P and Cowan, N. The Old Transvaal 1834-1899. Purnell and Sons PtyLtd: Cape Town, 1978.
- Centenary Album Potgietersrus 1854-1954. Compiled by A J Combrink. Die Morester Drukkery: Pietersburg, 1954.
- Changuion, Louis. Pietersburg: Die eerste eeu 1886-1986. V & R Printers Pty Ltd: Pretoria, 1986.
- Davidson, Apollon and Filatova, Irina. The Russians and the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Human and Rosseau: Cape Town, 1998.
- Muller, C F J Prof. 500 Years: A History of South Africa. 3rd Edition. H & R Academica: Pretoria, 1981.

Historic Maps

Especially during the evaluation of historic structures, the use of archived historic maps is very handy. They give a direct chronological reference for such sites and also lead the investigation on the ground.

The following historic map sets are relevant for this study (in chronological order);

- Map of Soutpansberg by Henri Bearthoud, Swiss missionary, Valdezia, Spelonken, 1903
- Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Map *circa* 1890
- Topographic Map 2329 CD 1968
- Topographic Map 2329 CD 1997

SAHRA STUDIES

- Roodt, H. 2013. Phase 1 HIA. Proposed Private Hospital Site, Polokwane. Portion 175 of the farm Tweefontein 915 LS, Limpopo.
- Roodt, F. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (Scoping & Evaluation) proposed new Residential Development.
- Stegman, L. 2013. Phase I HIA. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MOTORCITY AND ASSOCIATED 11kV UNDERGROUND POWER CABLE AT POLOKWANE, LIMPOPO.
- Pistorius, JCC. 2010. A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for eskom's proposed 132KV power line running between the Witkop and Pietersburg substations near Polokwane in the Limpopo Province of South Africa.
- Roodt, F. 2010. Phase 1 Heritage Resources Impact Assessment (Scoping and Evaluation) proposed new residential development, Polokwane, Limpopo.
- Roodt, F. 2008. Phase 1 Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (Scoping & Evaluation) Truck Stop Polokwane, Limpopo: Statement with Regard to Heritage Resources Management.
- Gaigher, S. 2007. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Residential Development at the Farm Tweefontein near Polokwane Limpopo.
- Gaigher, S. 2014. Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Upgrade and Construction of Roads for the Polokwane Integrated Rapid Public Transport Services (IRPTS) – Limpopo Province.

Findings

No sites of any heritage significance were discovered during the fieldwork.

Recommendations

Due to the occurrence of Iron Age sites within the direct vicinity of the proposed development (Edupark), it is recommended that a heritage expert monitor any earthworks.

Fatal Flaws

No fatal flaws were identified.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Bp.....	Before Present
DRC	Dutch Reformed Church
EIA.....	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
Fm	Femtometre (10^{-15} m)
GPS.....	Geographic Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MYA	Million Years Ago
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA.....	National Heritage Resources Act no 22 of 1999
SAHRA.....	South African Heritage Resource Agency
S&EIR	Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting
Um.....	Micrometre (10^{-6} m)
WGS 84	World Geodetic System for 1984

Heritage Impact Report

Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Construction of the Polokwane NMT Recreational Park – Polokwane, Limpopo Province.

Introduction

Legislation and methodology

G&A Heritage was appointed by Sivest to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Proposed Construction of the *Polokwane NMT (Non Motorised Transport) Recreational Park* located in *Polokwane, Limpopo Province*. Section 38 (A) and 3 (2) of the South African Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) requires that a heritage study be undertaken for:

- (a) Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
- (c) Any development, or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water –
 - (1) Exceeding 10 000 m² in extent;
 - (2) Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (3) Involving three or more erven, or subdivisions thereof, which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (d) The costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations; or
- (e) Any other category of development provided for in regulations.

A heritage impact assessment is not limited to archaeological artefacts, historical buildings and graves. It is far more encompassing and includes intangible and invisible resources such as places, oral traditions and rituals. A heritage resource is defined as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes the following:

- (a) Places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- (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;
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) Archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) Graves and burial grounds, including –
 - (1) Ancestral graves,
 - (2) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders,
 - (3) Graves of victims of conflict (iv) graves of important individuals,
 - (4) Historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
 - (5) Other human remains, which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) Movable objects, including;
 - (1) Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (2) Ethnographic art and objects;
 - (3) Military objects;
 - (4) Objects of decorative art;
 - (5) Objects of fine art;
 - (6) Objects of scientific or technological interest;
 - (7) Books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and

- (8) Any other prescribed categories, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- (i) Battlefields;
 - (j) Traditional building techniques.

A **'place'** is defined as:

- (a) A site, area or region;
- (b) A building or other structure (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure);
- (c) A group of buildings or other structures (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures); and (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

'Structures' means any building, works, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith older than 60 years.

'Archaeological' means:

- (a) Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) Rock art, being a form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation; and
- (c) Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land or in the maritime cultural zone referred to in section 5 of the Maritime Zones Act 1994 (Act 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which are older than 60 years or which in terms of national legislation are considered to be worthy of conservation;
- (d) Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Paleontological' means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

'Grave' means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if it is satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned.

The removal of graves is subject to the following procedures as outlined by the SAHRA:

- Notification of the impending removals (using English, Afrikaans and local language media and notices at the grave site);
- Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- Procurement of a permit from the SAHRA;
- Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.

The limitations and assumptions associated with this scoping study are as follows;

- Sites were evaluated by means of description of the cultural landscape and analysis of written sources and available databases as well as fieldwork sessions.
- It was assumed that the layout as provided by Sivist were accurate.
- We assumed that the public participation process performed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process would be sufficiently encompassing not to be repeated in the Heritage Scoping Phase.

Table 1. Impacts on the NHRA Sections

Act	Section	Description	Possible Impact	Action
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA)	34	Preservation of buildings older than 60 years	No impact	None
	35	Archaeological, paleontological and meteor sites	Possible Impact	Monitoring
	36	Graves and burial sites	Possible Impact	Recommendations
	37	Protection of public monuments	No impact	None
	38	Does activity trigger a HIA?	Yes	HIA

Table 2. NHRA Triggers

Action Trigger	Yes/No	Description
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	No	N/A
Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No	N/A
Development exceeding 5000 m ²	Yes	Proposed Construction of the Polokwane NMT Recreational Park
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions that have been consolidated in the past 5 years	No	N/A
Re-zoning of site exceeding 10 000 m ²	No	N/A
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks or recreational grounds	No	N/A

Background Information

Construction of Polokwane NMT Recreational Park

Project Description

The proposed development will entail the construction of a non-motorized transport recreational park near the Peter Mokaba stadium. The proposed development is located within the jurisdiction of the City of Polokwane Local Municipality within the Greater Capricorn District, Limpopo Province.

The proposed project would comprise of the following:

- Walking and Cycling network;
- Velodrome with a roof;
- BMX park;
- Skate park;
- Beginners development park;
- Park management and support facilities
- Kids cycle track,
- Velodrome and astro turf hockey field,
- Off road cycle path,
- Tea Garden; and
- Some shops

Site Location

The site is located in South Polokwane on vacant land along Burger Street and Webster Street. The Peter Mokaba Stadium and Polokwane Golf Course are located near the site.

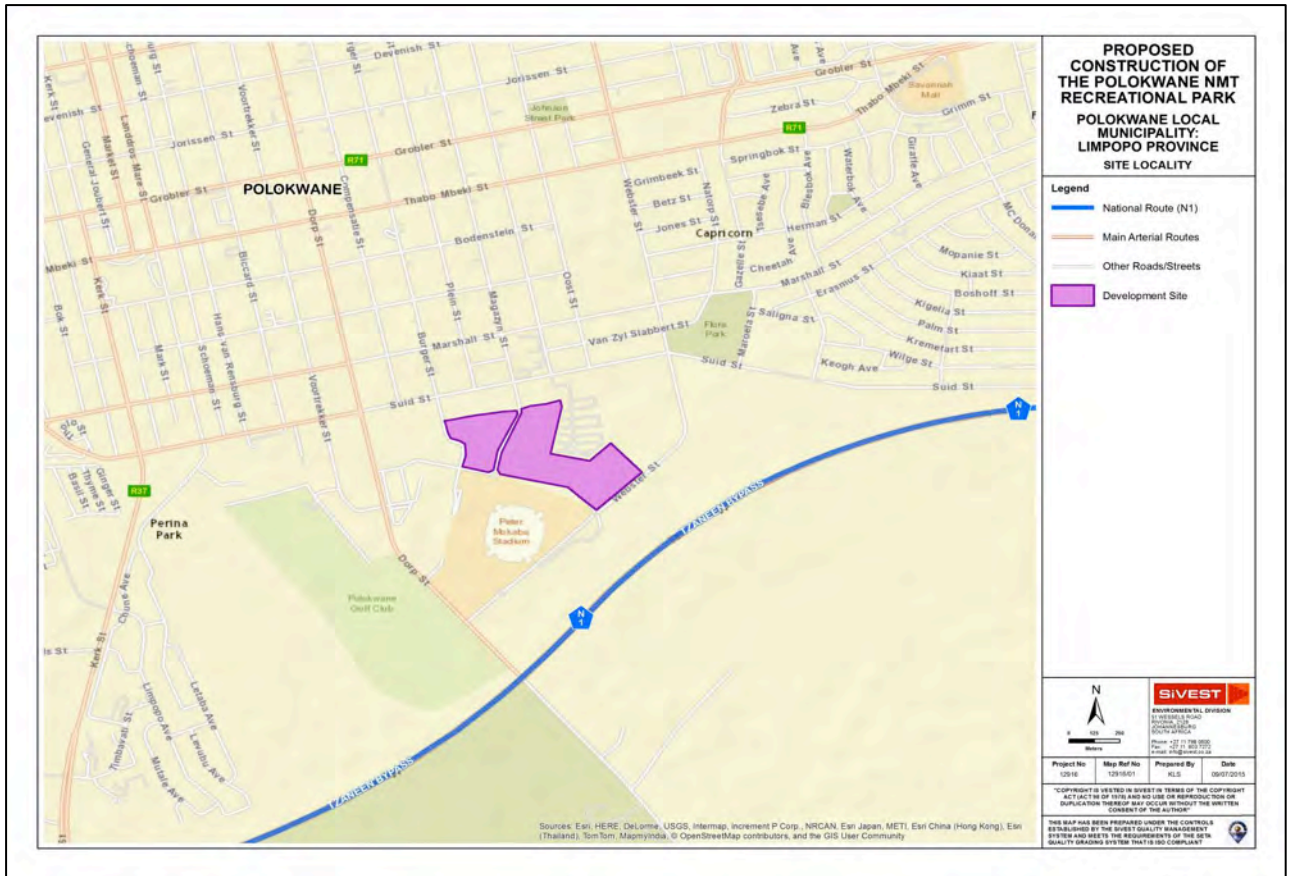


Figure 1. Location Map



Figure 2: Google Earth Image of Study Area

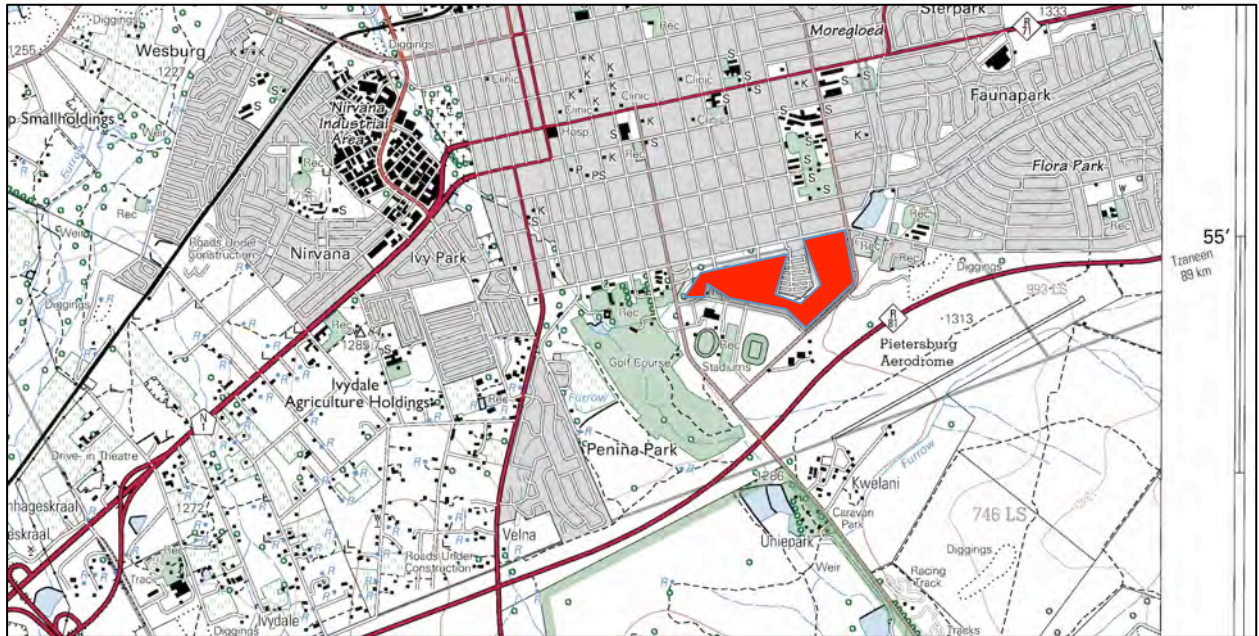


Figure 3: Study Area indicated in red

METHODOLOGY

This study defines the heritage component of the EIA process being undertaken for the proposed construction of the Polokwane NMT Recreational Park. It is described as a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). This report attempts to evaluate the accumulated heritage knowledge of the area. In as far as investigations into the heritage sensitivity of the area are concerned, it was found that there are no heritage sites of significance in the study area.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

The evaluation of this site was performed in three phases;

1. Archival and database research

This component involved the identification of previous studies in the area, accumulation of scientific and popular publications on the area and the evaluation of historic map sets.

2. Field investigations

This component involves the physical investigation of the study area on the ground and aims at identifying any sites of heritage potential visually. The field investigations were performed on 27 July 2015 by a professional archaeologist and an experienced fieldworker

3. Reporting

This is the phase of the investigation in which the results of the previous two phases of investigation is reported on and evaluations are given regarding the heritage sensitivity of the area as well as recommendations on further actions needed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Three main sources of information regarding the heritage sensitivity of this area could be identified. These were;

- Scientific publications on heritage related research in the area
- Previous heritage studies in the area as per the SAHRIS database
- National and Provincial Heritage Site Lists as per the SAHRA database
- Historic maps and figures as available in the National Archive

Scientific, popular and heritage publications

Several publications on heritage related work in this area could be sourced. These include, but are not limited to;

- Haverman, G.C. 2013. Nomination for the declaration of the Pietersburg Dutch Reformed Church Building, Erf 5699, Polokwane, Limpopo Province as a National Heritage Resource.
- Evers, T. M. 1982. Two Later Iron Age sites on Mabete, Hans Merensky Nature Reserve, Letaba District, north-eastern Transvaal. South African Archaeological Bulletin 37:63-67
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- Topographic sheet, Cadastral Survey (1968)
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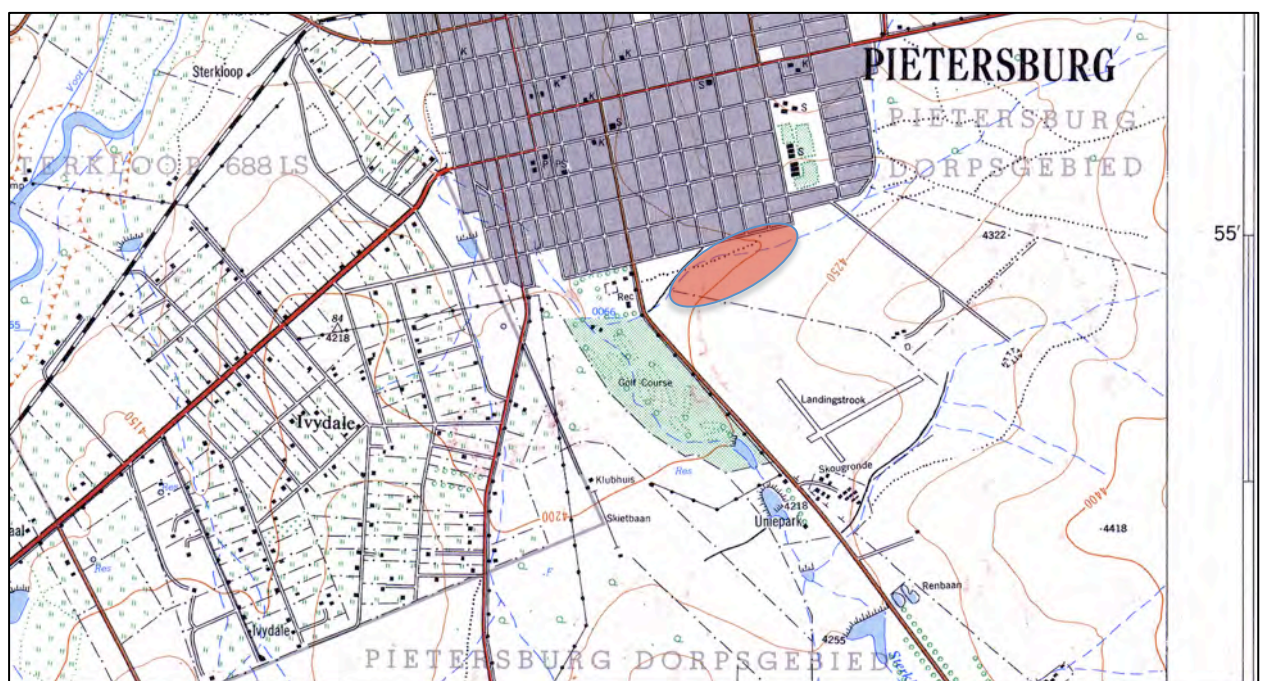


Figure 4. Historic Map of the Study Area (2329 CD 1968)

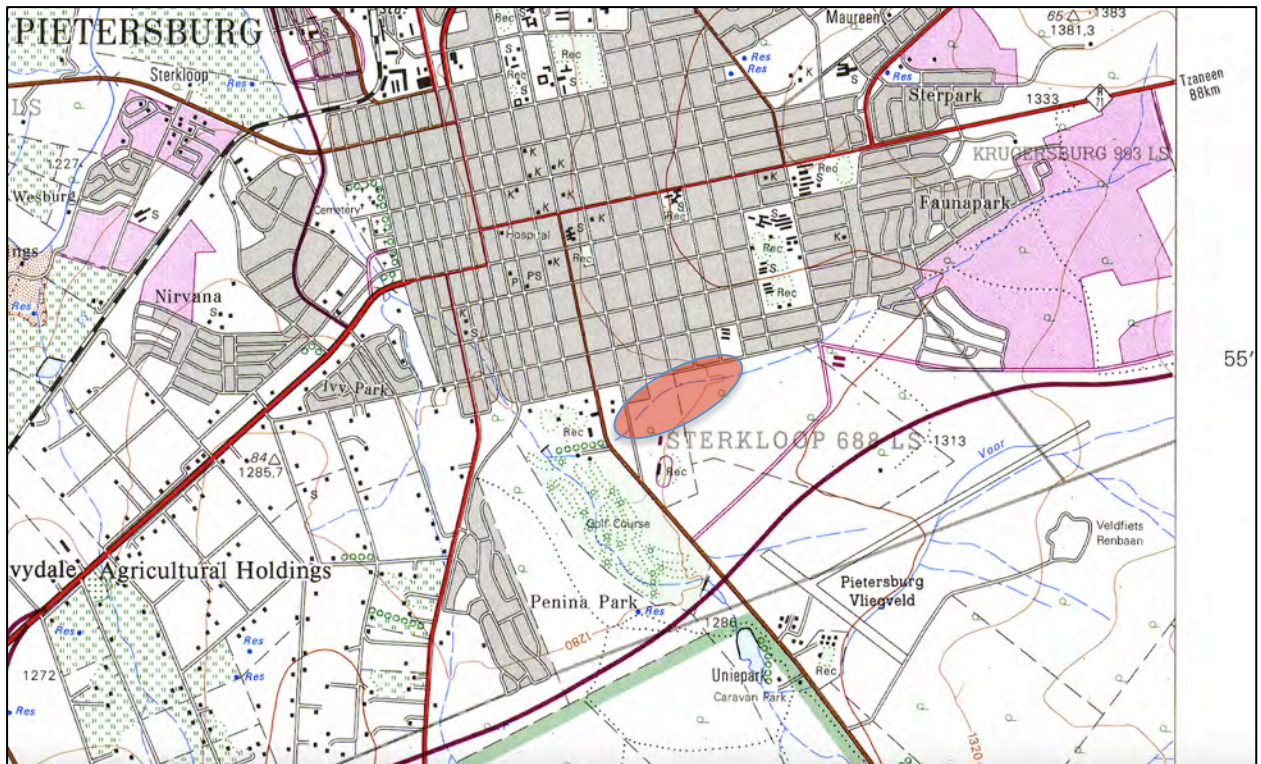


Figure 5: Historic Map of the Study Area (2329 CD 1997)

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The study area was investigated during 27 July 2015. The area is mainly vacant and access was easy.

GPS track paths followed the park outline exactly and it would be superfluous to reproduce these here. The track path information is available on request from G&A Heritage in GPX format.

HERITAGE INDICATORS WITHIN THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

PALEONTOLOGY

The paleontology of areas close to Polokwane has been extensively researched. The discovery of the Makapansgat Cave Deposits put this area on the forefront of paleontology worldwide. The rule of “absence of evidence is not evidence of absence” should be applied to this area. Since the proposed development will not be bedrock intrusive, a dedicated paleontological study was not commissioned.

STONE AGE

No substantial number of Stone Age sites from any period of the Stone Age is known to exist in this specific area – primarily as a result of a lack of research and general ignorance amongst the layman in recognizing stone tools that often may occur on the surface of the earth. However, it is possible that the first humans in the Polokwane area may have been preceded by *Homo erectus*, who roamed large parts of the world during the Acheulian period of the Early Stone Age, 500 000 years ago. The forbear of *H. erectus*, *Australopithecus*, considered to be the earliest ancestor of humans, lived in the Blaauwbank Valley around Krugersdorp (today part of the Cradle of Humankind – a World Heritage Site) several million years ago (Robinson & Mason, 1962).

During the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, modern man or *Homo sapiens* emerged, manufacturing a wider range of tools, with technologies more advanced than those from earlier periods. This enabled skilled hunter-gatherer bands to adapt to different environments. From this time onwards, rock shelters and caves were used for occupation and reoccupation over very long periods of time. (Freaan, 1961).

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. San hunter-gatherer bands with their small (microlithic) stone tools may have lived in the Polokwane area.

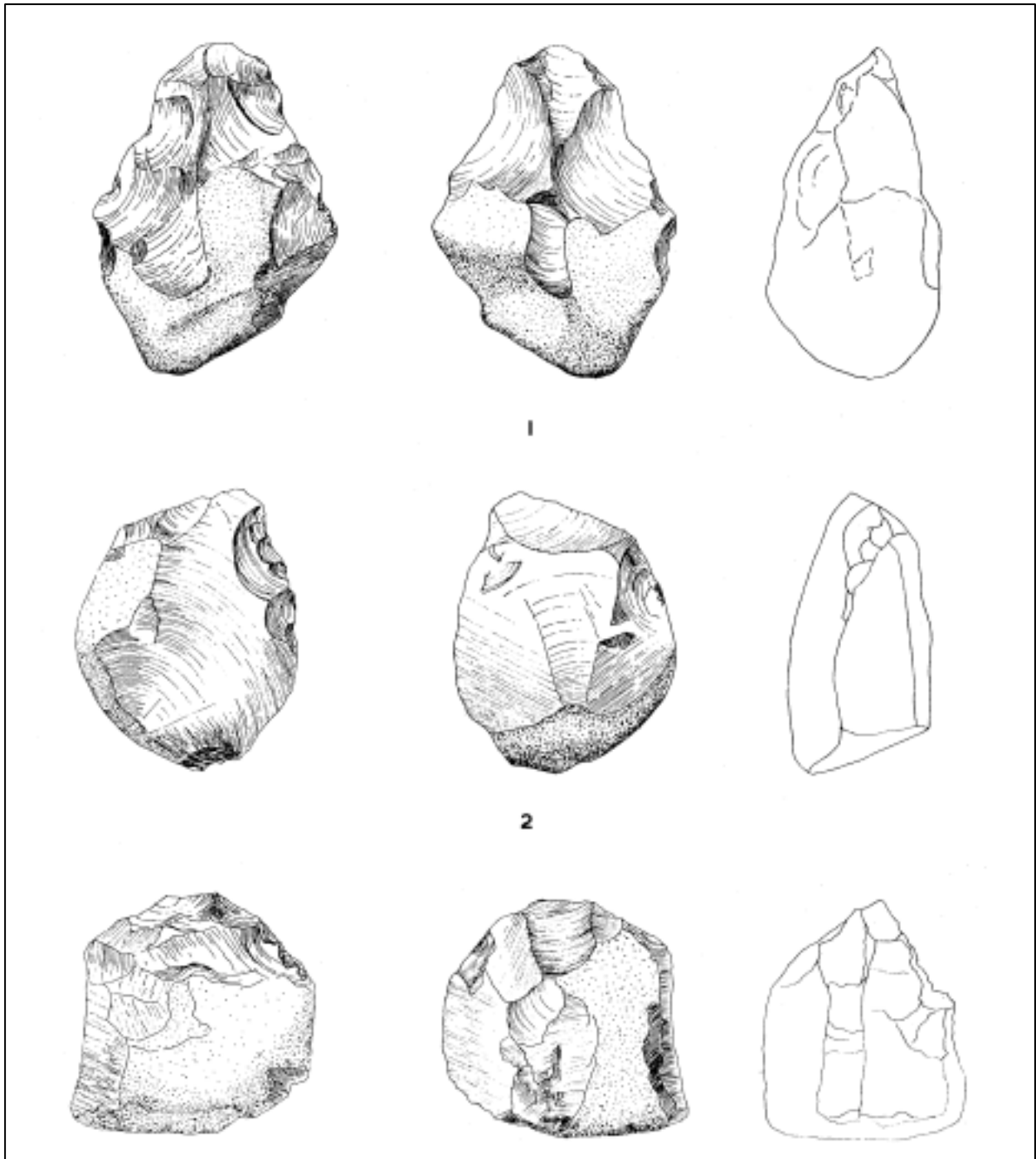


Figure 6. Stone Tools from Sterkfontein (Mason, 1961)

Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA, but may not have been present in the Polokwane area when the first European colonists crossed the Vaal River during the early part of the 19th century. Stone Age sites may occur all over the area where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanization, industrialization, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades (Mason, 1961).

IRON AGE

The Iron Age sequence is divided into the Early Iron Age (200 – 1400 BP) and the Late Iron Age (1400 – 1900 BP). Prominent Early Iron Age sites of the Lydenburg era has been identified close to Burgersfort (Matlakala AIA, AINP 2003).

The main Iron Age sequence is however associated with the Bapedi group in this area. Much of the historic structures found in the area can also be attributed to this cultural group. The death of the great Bapedi chief Thulare¹ temporarily halted the growth of Bapedi power and influence which had been steadily increasing in the north-eastern Transvaal, and the appearance on the scene of the dreaded Matabele shortly after his death marked the beginning of a long struggle by the Bapedi to maintain their identity and independence, a struggle which ended with their defeat at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expeditionary force in November 1879.

The Matabele overwhelmed the Bapedi, and all Thulare's sons, with the exception of Sekwati, were killed. Sekwati fled with the remnants of the tribe across the Olifants River, while the Matabele remained in the country for a year, denuding it of cattle and grain.

For four years Sekwati and his followers wandered around the Zoutpansberg and Blaauwberg, raiding small kraals, capturing women and cattle. They then returned across the Olifants River and re-established their ascendancy in that part of the country, although not without meeting resistance. The tribal stronghold was established at Phiring, which later became Magalies location. Here the Bapedi were attacked by both Zulu and Swazi impis, but they resisted successfully with their traditional method of fighting, by withdrawing to their mountain fastness, waging a defensive war and refusing to meet the enemy in a pitched battle in the open. Although he had repulsed the Zulus, Sekwati realized that they were the biggest threat to Bapedi security, and every year thereafter he sent them presents in order to placate them and remain on friendly terms. For this reason Cetshwayo regarded the Bapedi as his subjects, his 'dogs'. The Swazis too, despite their unsuccessful attack on the Bapedi, regarded them as their subjects, although the Bapedi themselves did not recognize this overlordship.

When Andries Hendrik Potgieter and his Boer adherents moved to the Eastern Transvaal in 1845 and founded Ohrigstad, they wanted a legal title to the ground they occupied. Potgieter arranged a meeting with Sekwati, and on 5 July 1845 a vredenstractaat was signed. This treaty later disappeared, but in all probability Sekwati granted the land. A rival group of Boers would not recognize this grant, since it placed Potgieter in too strong a position. They approached Sekwati, who told them that he could not sell the land to the east of the Steelpoort because he had already given it away. This group then decided to purchase from the Swazis the land, including that to the west of the Steelpoort, on which the Bapedi lived, as they were under the impression that the Swazis had conquered the Bapedi, and that Sekwati had acknowledged himself a Swazi subject. The Swazis had no scruples in 'selling' the land to the Boers, even offering to drive the Bapedi away first so that they could hand over an empty land. In the eyes of the Boers this purchase made Sekwati their subject.

The Bapedi alarmed their Boer neighbours, who decided that the tribe must be defeated and disarmed before it became too late. In September 1852 a twenty-four-day siege was laid to Phiring, after an initial charge had failed to dislodge the Bapedi. Although the defenders were reduced to sucking the liquid from the stomachs of cattle that had died, the Boers retired without having captured the stronghold. An uneasy peace followed this attack, and cattle raids on Boer farms continued, while Sekwati moved the tribal fastness from Phiring to Mosega, a site beneath the eastern slope of the Lulu Mountains. In November 1857 an agreement was signed between Sekwati and the Boers.

Sekwati died on 20 September 1861. It was expected by the tribe that Mampuru would succeed him, but Sekhukhune with some of his followers seized the stat, killing Mampuru's supporters. Mampuru himself escaped and found refuge with the Swazis.

At first there was little indication that the new chief would depart from the peaceful policy his father had inaugurated in 1857. He recognized the Steelpoort as the boundary, and asked the Boers to protect him from any Zulu or Swazi attacks; he was well-disposed towards the Rev. A. Merensky, who had established a mission station, Kahalatlolu, only a few months before Sekwati's death.

During this period the number of people under Sekhukhune's rule increased rapidly. An estimate of 1879 established their total at 75,000, of whom 15,000 were capable of bearing arms. This included many neighbouring tribes who had been persuaded to declare themselves loyal to Sekhukhune.

As the Bapedi population grew, it became increasingly difficult to maintain so many people on the land between the Steelpoort and Olifants Rivers. Sekhukhune determined to expand eastwards; this was made possible by the old policy of cattle raids and infiltration into Boer farms across the Steelpoort. As the Boers abandoned their farms in consequence of the fever and Bapedi cattle rustlers, Africans

occupied this land. As more tribes gave him their allegiance, Sekhukhune began thinking of a domain stretching from the Zoutpansberg in the north to the Vaal River in the south (<http://www.sahistory.org.za>).

THE HISTORIC ERA

Date	Description
1830's - 1840's	In 1835 a large group of Pioneers, the Voortrekkers, started the "Groot Trek". More than 10 000 Boers, with their families, started the mass exodus north and northeast. The trek was organized in resistance to the politics of the Cape Colony Government.
1830's - 1840's	The Boers established the Orange Free State and Transvaal (which would later become the South African Republic), independent states.
1830's - 1840's	Two groups of Voortrekkers, under the leaders, Hans van Rensburg and Louis Tregardt, were the first to leave the Colony into rugged, uncharted terrain. A stressed relationship between the two groups resulted in a split after a disagreement at Strydpoort near the Olifants River.
1830's - 1840's	The group under Louis Tregardt set up camp near the Zoutpansberg salt pans (approximately 100km north of present day Polokwane). They stayed at this settlement for a year where unhealthy conditions took its toll on the Voortrekkers and their cattle. Tregardt moved his camp east to the present day Schoemansdal. Voortrekker leader, Andries Potgieter and his party were meant to join Louis Tregardt's group, but were held up by skirmishes and therefore Tregardt's group decided to continue their trek to Delagoa Bay (present day Maputo) on their own.
1830's - 1840's	Hans van Rensburg's group continued on towards Delagoa Bay from Strydpoort, but when it was realized the trek could not be achieved with ox-wagons, their route was altered. They now aimed for Inhambane instead. The group was attacked and all but two children were killed by a native Soshangane troop at a ford in the Limpopo River. The children were taken by a warrior but later died of malaria.
1830's - 1860's	The Voortrekkers, under the command of Andries Hendrik Potgieter, establishes the first Afrikaner settlement at Ohrigstad and owing to a malaria outbreak, the town had to be abandoned. The group moved on and settled on the site where Louis Tregardt's group had camped. Zoutpansbergdorp was established, later renamed Schoemansdal. Andries Potgieter passed away here in 1852. The Venda leader, Magato drove them out of Schoemansdal in 1867.
1850's	After Potgieter's death, his son, also named Piet Potgieter, succeeded him. In a violent clash with Chief Makapaan, Piet's brother, Hermanus, was killed. Potgieter mobilised a command and besieged a cave where Makapaan was hiding. Both Makapaan and Potgieter were killed in the battle. The settlement, Vredenburg was renamed Pietpotgietersrus in honour of the leader. The name was later changed to Potgietersrus (renamed to Mokopane in 2003) and is the neighbouring town to Pietersburg.
1870's	Gold is discovered on the farm Eersteling, just south of present day Polokwane and prospectors came to the area to take advantage of the opportunities in gold mining. The Transvaal Goldfields were discovered as a result of the prospectors branching out their explorations.
1880's	The "Schoemansdallers" settle at Marabastad and suggests that a formal settlement be established. However Petrus (Piet) Jacobus Joubert decides to settle at the farm Sterkloop and a town is founded and named Pietersburg.
1900's	By 1904 Pietersburg had a population of 3276 persons. The growth was due to, of course, the gold industry. During the Second Boer war, the British occupied Pretoria and Pietersburg was the capital of the Transvaal for a few weeks. In this time bank notes were printed there. The town residents built churches and the railway from Pretoria is opened.
1900's	The British occupy Pietersburg in 1901. A concentration camp is erected to incarcerate the Afrikaans women and children, as well as many of the black people who were employed by the Afrikaners.
1900's	The Polokwane cricket club is founded in 1902 and is one of the oldest in the country.

1900's	Pietersburg has an active Jewish community and the Pietersburg-Zoutpansberg Zionist Society builds a communal hall in 1921 and a synagogue in 1953.
1940's	The National Party (NP) came to power in South Africa and D.F. Malan was elected Prime Minister. Tom Naude, Pietersburg's Member of Parliament, was elected to Malan's cabinet. His brother, Dap Naude, served as Pietersburg's mayor in 1947 - 1949 and again in 1951.
1950's - 1960's	Prior to the 1950's, Indian and coloured people were not restricted to live in town, but thereafter the process of unscrambling the races began. Locations were set-aside for the black people (Mankweng, Moletsi, Nanedi, Sebyang / Solomondale and new Pietersburg - just 6 km outside the city centre), the coloured people were moved to Westernburg and the Indians to Nirvana.
1950's	A college for the black community was established on the farm Turfloop. The University of the North opened its doors on 1 August 1959 with Prof. E.F. Potgieter was the first rector.
1950's	Pietersburg saw its first female mayor in 1959, M.E. (Lien) Grimm.
1960's	The Rapportryers of Pietersburg made history when at a function, they had a black speaker from the University of the North, Sociologist, D.E. Mabudafhasi delivers a lecture on the cultural differences between blacks and whites.
1960's	Tom Naude was made acting State President when T.R. Donges passed away in 1967, serving until J.J. Fouche was elected in 1968. Tom Naude was awarded a doctorate from the University of Pretoria. When Naude passed away on Republic Day in 1969, he was given a state funeral, the largest funeral ever in town. SA Air Forces planes flew in formation and military bands marched in street processions.
1960's	Ian Smith declared independence in 1967 and many people from Rhodesia made their way to South Africa and in particular, Pietersburg.
1970's	Radical student activities started when the Black Consciousness Movement was born in a hostel at the University of the North.
1970 - 1980's	The unrest in Soweto had its effects on Pietersburg. Many parents sent their children from Soweto to schools in the area because in the aftermath of the crises, schooling had more or less ceased.
Early 2000's	Pietersburg is renamed Polokwane, meaning "Place of Safety". It is the capital of the Limpopo Province.
2007 - 2009	At the 52nd National Conference of the ANC (which was held in Polokwane from 16 - 20 December 2007), the party elected Jacob Zuma to its top leadership and National Executive Committee after a rivalry between him and Pres. Thabo Mbeki. It was the first leadership contest between two candidates at national level since the 38th National Conference in 1949. Pres. Thabo Mbeki resigned of the presidency on 20 September 2008 and was replaced by Zuma's deputy, Kgalema Motlanthe. Jacob Zuma was elected President of the country in the general election in 2009.
2010	Polokwane is a host city of the FIFA World Cup.

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POSITIONING CIVIL SOCIETY POST-POLOKWANE: COMING TO TERMS WITH ANC

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP CHANGES.

Maxine Reitzes, Centre for Policy Studies Research Associate

Fiona White, Centre for Policy Studies Senior Researcher

MEASURING AND EVALUATING THE CULTURAL SENSITIVITY OF THE STUDY AREA

In 2003 the SAHRA compiled the following guidelines to evaluate the cultural significance of individual heritage resources:

TYPE OF RESOURCE

- Place
- Archaeological Site
- Structure
- Grave
- Paleontological Feature
- Geological Feature

TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. HISTORIC VALUE

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- o Important in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- o Important in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or locality.
- o Important for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or community.
- o Important as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- o Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- o Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. AESTHETIC VALUE

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

- o Important to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- o Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- o Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- o In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage.

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

- It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 2006 SAHRA prescribed classification standards for determining the heritage significance of sites within the SADC region. These recommendations were subsequently approved by ASAPA and are reproduced here to indicate the measuring standards for heritage sensitivity used in this report;

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Mitigation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Heritage Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Heritage Sites nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High	Mitigation with part of site retained in original
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/Medium	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low	Destruction

Table 3. SAHRA Assigned Heritage Site Significance Grading

Assessment of Heritage Potential

Assessment Matrix

Determining Heritage Sensitivity

In addition to guidelines provided by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), a set of criteria based on Deacon (J) and Whitelaw (1997) for assessing archaeological significance has been developed for Northern Cape settings (Morris 2007a). These criteria include estimation of landform potential (in terms of its capacity to contain archaeological traces) and assessing the value to any archaeological traces (in terms of their attributes or their capacity to be construed as evidence, given that evidence is not given but constructed by the investigator).

Estimating site potential

Table 4 (below) is a classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces used for estimating the potential of archaeological sites (after J. Deacon and, National Monuments Council). Type 3 sites tend to be those with higher archaeological potential, but there are notable exceptions to this rule, for example the renowned rock engravings site Driekopseiland near Kimberley which is on landform L1 Type 1 – normally a setting of lowest expected potential. It should also be noted that, generally, the older a site the poorer the preservation, so that sometimes any trace, even of only Type 1 quality, could be of exceptional significance. In light of this, estimation of potential will always be a matter for archaeological observation

and interpretation.

Table 4. Classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces for estimating the potential for archaeological sites (after J. Deacon, NMC as used in Morris)

Class	Landform	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
L1	Rocky Surface	Bedrock exposed	Some soil patches	Sandy/grassy patches
L2	Ploughed land	Far from water	In floodplain	On old river terrace
L3	Sandy ground, inland	Far from water	In floodplain or near features such as hill/dune	On old river terrace
L4	Sandy ground, coastal	>1 km from sea	Inland of dune cordon	Near rocky shore
L5	Water-logged deposit	Heavily vegetated	Running water	Sedimentary basin
L6	Developed urban	Heavily built-up with no known record of early settlement	Known early settlement, but buildings have basements	Buildings without extensive basements over known historical sites
L7	Lime/dolomite	>5 myrs	<5000 yrs	Between 5000 yrs and 5 myrs
L8	Rock shelter	Rocky floor	Loping floor or small area	Flat floor, high ceiling
Class	Archaeological traces	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
A1	Area previously excavated	Little deposit remaining	More than half deposit remaining	High profile site
A2	Shell of bones visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5 m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick; shell and bone dense
A3	Stone artefacts or stone walling or other feature visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick

Table 5. Site attributes and value assessment (adapted from Whitelaw 1997 as used in Morris)

Class	Landforms	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1	Length of sequence /context	No sequence Poor context Dispersed distribution	Limited sequence	Long sequence Favourable context High density of arte / ecofacts
2	Presence of exceptional items (incl. regional rarity)	Absent	Present	Major element
3	Organic preservation	Absent	Present	Major element
4	Potential for future archaeological investigation	Low	Medium	High
5	Potential for public display	Low	Medium	High
6	Aesthetic appeal	Low	Medium	High
7	Potential for implementation of a long-term management plan	Low	Medium	High

Assessing site value by attribute

Table 5 is adapted from Whitelaw (1997), who developed an approach for selecting sites meriting heritage recognition status in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a means of judging a site's archaeological value by ranking the relative strengths of a range of attributes (given in the second column of the table). While aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest significance.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY AREA

In addition to the above parameters for measuring the heritage significance of an area, object or structure, this study will be guided by the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999 (NHRA).

IMPACT STATEMENT

PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES

Should bedrock be affected a specialized paleontological study will be required.

Mitigation

Paleontological Impact Assessment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No archaeological sites were identified during the study. It is important to note that the area has been subject to severe alteration in the past therefore the occurrence of pre-contact sites that have been obscured by more modern activities should not be dismissed. It is important in this regard that any excavations be monitored since important Iron Age sites have been identified at sites close by such as Edupark.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

A combination of criteria selected from the Burra Charter (Burra Charter, 1991) and the NHRA will be used to evaluate the heritage significance of structures within the study area.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

As the criteria set out in the National Heritage Resources Act tend to approach heritage from the level of 'national' significance and few heritage sites and features fall within this category, a second set of criteria are used to determine the regional and local significance of heritage sites. Three sub-categories are used to determine this significance:

- (a) Historical significance – this category determines the social context in which a heritage site and resource need to be assessed. These criteria focus on the history of the 'place' in terms of its significance in time and the role they played in a particular community (human context).
- (b) Architectural significance – The objective of this set of criteria is to assess the artefactual significance of the heritage resource, its physical condition and meaning as an 'object'.
- (c) Spatial significance – focuses on the physical context in which the object and place exists and how it contributed to the landscape, the region, the precinct and neighbourhood.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Significance Rating
1	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a historical person or group? N/A	-
2	Are any of the buildings or identified sites associated with a historical event? N/A	-
3	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a religious, economic social or political or educational activity? N/A	-
4	Are any of the identified sites or buildings of archaeological significance? N/A	-
5	Are any of the identified buildings or structures older than 60 years? N/A	-

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Rating
1	Are any of the buildings or structures an important example of a building type? N/A	-
2	Are any of the buildings outstanding examples of a particular style or period? N/A	-
3	Do any of the buildings contain fine architectural details and reflect exceptional craftsmanship? N/A	-
4	Are any of the buildings an example of an industrial, engineering or technological development? N/A	-
5	What is the state of the architectural and structural integrity of the building? N/A	-
6	Is the building's current and future use in sympathy with its original use (for which the building was designed)? N/A	-
7	Were the alterations done in sympathy with the original design? N/A	-
8	Were the additions and extensions done in sympathy with the original design? N/A	-
9	Are any of the buildings or structures the work of a major architect, engineer or builder? N/A	-

SPATIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Even though each building needs to be evaluated as single artefact the site still needs to be evaluated in terms of its significance in its geographic area, city, town, village, neighbourhood or precinct. This set of criteria determines the spatial significance.

No	Criteria	Rating
1	Can any of the identified buildings or structures be considered a landmark in the town or city? N/A	-
2	Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the neighborhood? N/A	-
3	Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the square or streetscape? N/A	-
4	Do any of the buildings form part of an important group of buildings? N/A	-

IMPACT EVALUATION

This HIA Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the heritage environment. The determination of the effect of a heritage impact on a heritage parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the heritage practitioner through the process of the heritage impact assessment. The impact evaluation of predicted impacts was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of the impacts.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics, which include context, and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas Intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

IMPACT RATING SYSTEM

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of effects on the heritage environment whether such effects are positive (beneficial) or negative (detrimental). Each issue / impact is also assessed according to the project stages:

- Planning
- Construction
- Operation
- Decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact will be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance has also been included.

RATING SYSTEM USED TO CLASSIFY IMPACTS

The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

NATURE		
Include a brief description of the impact of the heritage parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the heritage aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).

2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact on a heritage parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which heritage resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource.	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the heritage parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity		
1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		

This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect, which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
SIGNIFICANCE		
Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. This describes the significance of the impact on the heritage parameter. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula:		
(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.		
The summation of the different criteria will produce a non weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.		
Points	Impact Significance Rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.

51 to 73	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT		
Heritage component	<i>Possible unidentified sub-surface sites and unmarked graves</i>	
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Construction of Polokwane NMT Recreational Park</i>	
<i>Extent</i>	<i>Local</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Partly reversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>No loss of resources</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Negligible cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>Low</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>8 points. The impact will have a low negative effect rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	2	2
Probability	1	1
Reversibility	2	2
Irreplaceable loss	1	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	1	1
Intensity/magnitude	1	1
Significance rating	8 (low negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>Construction should be monitored for any sub-surface sites during any excavations. This should be done by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner.</i>	

CONCLUSION

This study investigated the heritage significance of areas around the proposed Polokwane NMT Recreational Park.

It is conceivable that some sites of heritage significance could still be encountered during the development phase. Such sites would offer no surface indication of their presence due to the high state of alterations in all the areas. The following indicators of unmarked sub-surface sites could be encountered;

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate)
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human
- Ceramic fragments such as pottery shards either historic or pre-contact

- Stone concentrations of any formal nature

Although no sites of heritage significance were identified within the proposed study area, the following recommendations are given should any sub-surface remains of heritage sites be identified as indicated above;

- All operators of excavation equipment should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence of sub-surface heritage features and the following procedures should they be encountered.
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50m radius of the site should cease).
- The heritage practitioner should be informed as soon as possible.
- In the event of obvious human remains the SAPS should be notified.
- Mitigative measures (such as refilling etc.) should not be attempted.
- The area in a 50m radius of the find should be cordoned off with hazard tape.
- Public access should be limited.
- The area should be placed under guard.
- No media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyse the finds.

Provided the above recommendations are followed there is no reason, from a heritage view, why the development cannot proceed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the local occurrence of important Iron Age site (such as those identified at the Edupark site), it is recommended that a suitably qualified heritage practitioner monitor all groundwork excavations. Should bedrock be intruded into by the excavations it is recommended that a specialist paleontological study be performed.

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Figure 7: Southern Boundary of the Study Area



Figure 8: Illegal Dumping on the Study Area



Figure 9: Northern Boundary of the Study Area



Figure 10: Magazyn Street



Figure 11: Western side of the Study Area



Figure 12: Western Boundary of the Study Area