

HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

BOSMAN CROCODILE CAPTIVE BREEDING OPERATION. MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY IN THE VHEMBE DISTRICT OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

For: Jacana Environmentals cc
PO Box 31675, Superbia
Polokwane, 0759

Statement prepared by Frans Roodt
May 2016

Tel: (015) 2257075
Cell: 083 770 2131
E-Mail: fransroodt2454@gmail.com



PostNet Suite 139
P/Bag X9700
POLOKWANE
0700

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Frans Roodt representing R&R Cultural Resource Consultants, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist archaeologist and heritage practitioner and declare that I have no business, financial, personal or other interest in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of this proposed project for which the client was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner, other than fair remuneration for the work performed.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Roodt', is positioned above a horizontal line.

FRANS ROODT (*BA Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad Dip. in Museology; UP*)
Principal Investigator (ASAPA member 120)

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Figure 3 shows the various options for the proposed crocodile breeding operation. The author was requested to survey areas 1 and 4. Area 4 is the preferred location. Areas 2 and 3 are located within ploughed fields. The demarcated infrastructure area and sheds already contains built structures and the proposed development will have no additional negative impact in that area.

See Annexure A for relevant legislation.

2. LOCATION AND TERRAIN DESCRIPTION (Figure 3 and 4)

The proposed crocodile breeding operation is located on the farm Bosjesveld 669 MS. The 1:50000 map reference is 2229 DC. The preferred Area 4 is located at coordinates S22°49'25.5" E29°37'01.0" and alternative Area 1 at coordinates S22°49'22.0" E29°36'48.5"

The proposed crocodile breeding operation falls within the Makhado Local Municipality in the Vhembe District of Limpopo Province. It is located approximately 10km north of Waterpoort and less than 1km from the Sand River. The area is disturbed by intensive farming with little natural vegetation remaining.

3. METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian field reconnaissance of the proposed breeding areas was undertaken on both demarcated areas 1 and 4, and the SAHRIS database was consulted. Case studies include the nearby Chapudi Coal Project and the Mopane Coal Project, but none of these case studies would have an influence on this project. Google earth and the 1:50000 map 2229 DC was studied to identify possible indicators of archaeological and heritage sites.

4. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY (See Annexure B for a summary of terminology)

4.1 Stone Age remains

No Stone Age material was noted. In addition, the terrain is not suitable for Rock Art as there are no large loose-standing boulders or rock overhangs which could facilitate rock art.

4.2 Iron Age

No Iron Age sites or material were noted.

It must be noted that the Machemma stonewalled archaeological site, dating from the early 15th century to the 17th century, is located approximately 8km to the north of the proposed development. The Tshivhula dynasty claim Machemma as an early headquarters (Huffman 2011).

The proposed development will have no additional impact on the Machemma ruins.

4.3 Intangible Heritage

No signs of ritual use or the presence of graves were noted on the project area.

4.4 The built environment

The preferred area 4 contains the remains of two demolished silage silos (for stock fodder). The silos were built with modern concrete blocks and are not older than 60 years. They exhibit no significant culture historical features in either style or construction.

No threat exists to the built environment.

4.5 Palaeontology

The Palaeo-sensitivity map indicates that the terrain falls within a blue zone. No palaeontological studies are required. Excavations for the project will not penetrate bedrock.

5. CONCLUSION

The proposed crocodile captive breeding operation will have no negative impact on archaeological or any other heritage resources. This document serves as a statement to that effect. From a cultural heritage perspective we have no objection with regard to the proposed project.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

In view of the above it is recommended that the proposed project can continue. Mitigation measures will only be required should any chance discoveries be made during the construction phase. In such an event the heritage authority must be informed immediately.

7. REFERENCE

Huffman, TN. 2011. The historical archaeology of Mapungubwe: the Birwa, Venda and Machete. School of Geography, Archaeology & Environmental Studies. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.



Figure 1. View of one of the demolished silage silos – preferred area 4.



Figure 2. View of alternative area 1.

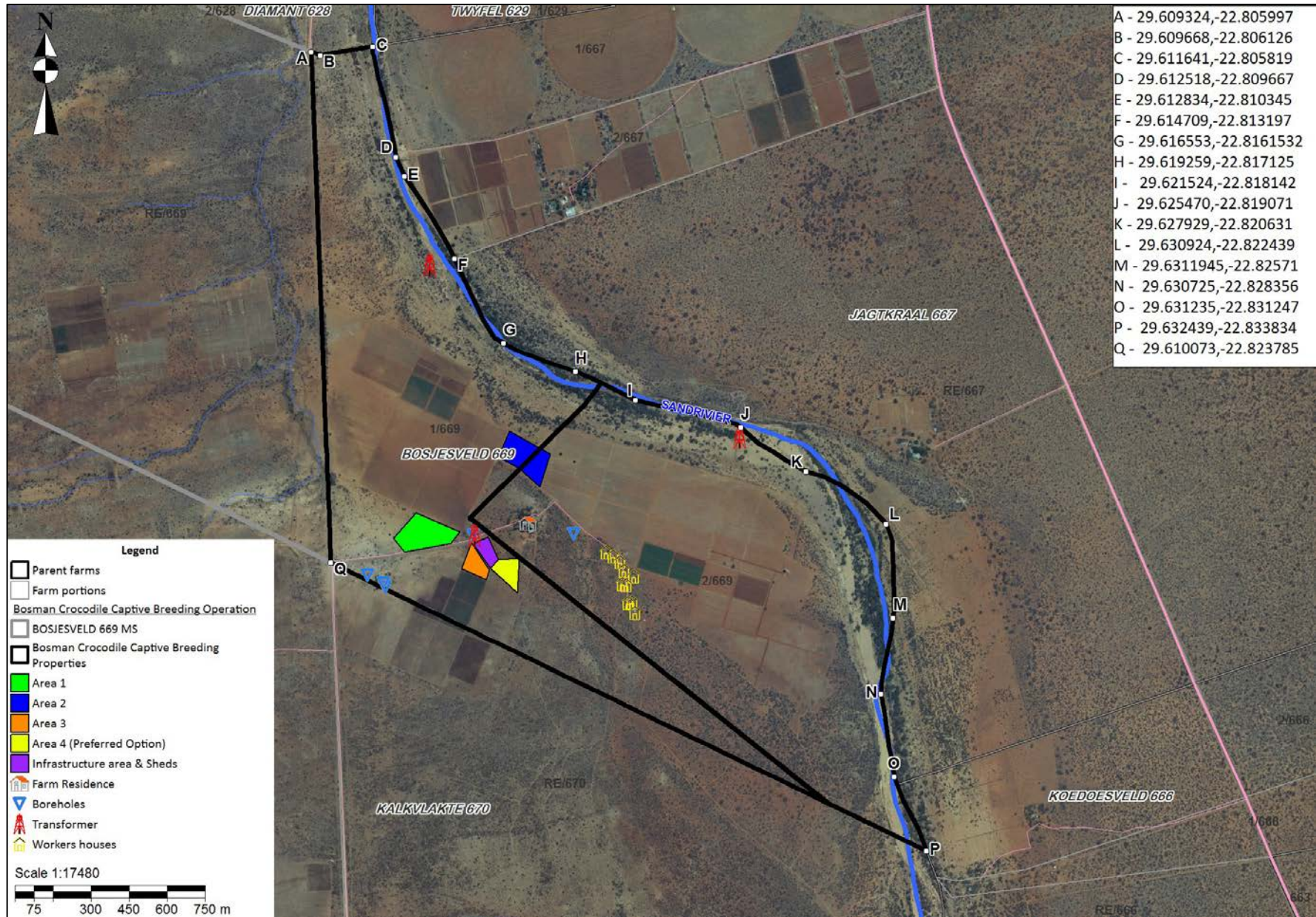


Figure 3. Google earth image indicating the various options during the planning phase of the project.

ANNEXURE A: RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Two sets of legislation are relevant for the protection of heritage resources and graves.

The National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) (NHRA)

This Act established the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and makes provision for the establishment of Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRA). The Act makes provision for the undertaking of heritage resources impact assessments for various categories of development as determined by Section 38. It also provides for the grading of heritage resources (Section 7) and the implementation of a three-tier level of responsibilities and functions for heritage resources to be undertaken by the State, Provincial authorities and Local authorities, depending on the grade of the Heritage resources (Section 8).

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

Historical remains

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority or to the nearest local authority or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

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

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist with the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Subsection 35(5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedures in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may-

- (a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
- (b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
- (c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and
- (d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.

Subsection 35(6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated; serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

Burial grounds and graves

Subsection 36(3)

- (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-
- (c) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (d) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Subsection 36(6) Subject to the provision of any law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the content of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangement as it deems fit.

Culture Resource Management

Subsection 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

***‘development’** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including-

- (a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (b) carry out any works on or over or under a place*;
- (e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

*****place** means a site, area or region, a building or other structure* ...”

*****structure** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground ...”

The Human Tissues Act (65 of 1983)

This Act protects graves younger than 60 years. These fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Departments. Approval for the exhumation and re-burial must be obtained from the relevant Provincial MEC as well as the relevant Local Authorities.

ANNEXURE B: TERMINOLOGY

Early Stone Age:	The Oldowan “chopper” tools dating to between 1.7 and 2 million in southern Africa and the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to \pm 1.4 Myr – 250 000 yrs. before present.
Middle Stone Age:	Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs. - 22 000 yrs. before present.
Late Stone Age:	The period from \pm 22 000 yrs. to the contact period with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.
Early Iron Age:	Most of the first millennium AD.
Middle Iron Age:	10 th to 13 th centuries AD.
Late Iron Age:	14 th century to colonial period. <i>The entire Iron Age represents the spread of Bantu speaking peoples.</i>
Historical:	Mainly cultural remains of western influence and settlement from AD 1652 onwards – mostly structures older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA.
Phase 1 assessment:	Scoping surveys to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area.
Phase 2 assessment:	In depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling.
Sensitive:	Often refers to graves and burial sites although not necessarily a heritage place, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. <i>Sensitive</i> may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.