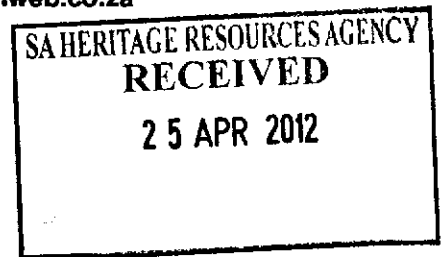


South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O. Box 4637
CAPE TOWN
8000



Attention: Ms. Mary Leslie

Our ref.: TE1A233

Date: 20 April 2012

Madam

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

PROPOSED TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT (TO BE KNOWN AS NORTHAM EXT. 17) ON PORTION 30 OF THE FARM DE PUT 412 KQ

1. As an Interested and Affected Party, notice is hereby given, that Mr. A.I. Odendaal is applying for Environmental Authorisation (EIA process) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) from the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) for the following activity:

Project Name: Northam Extension 17

Project Description: The proposed establishment of a residential township consisting of the following erven:

Land use	Number of erven
Residential 1	574
Residential 3	5
Business 3	1
Industrial 2	1
Public Open Space	4
Total	585

The size of the property measures approximately 35ha in extent. Associated engineering infrastructure viz. water, sewerage, access roads, etc will also be installed.

Project Location: The site is located on Portion 30 of the farm De Put 412 KQ. The site is located to the south of Northam approximately 220m east of the R510 (road between Northam and Rustenburg), in the Thabazimbi Local Municipality area.

2. The project has been registered with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) under reference number 12/1/9/2-W06.
3. Please find attached a copy of the Heritage Impact Assessment Report with regards to the proposed project.

4. It is respectfully requested that should you have any comments on the Report, it must be forwarded to the undersigned as well as the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) no later than 40 days from the date of this letter.

<p>Tekplan Environmental P.O. Box 55714 POLOKWANE 0700</p> <p>Tel: 015 291 4177 Fax: 086 218 3267 E-mail: tecoplan@mweb.co.za</p>	<p>Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism Directorate: Environmental Impact Management Private Bag X9484 (Cnr. Suid and Dorp Street) POLOKWANE 0700</p> <p>Attention: Mr. O. Selamolela</p> <p>Tel: 015 290 7164 Fax: 015 295 5015 E-mail: selamolelao@ledet.gov.za</p>
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5. Enquiries can be directed to the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully



Danie Combrink

Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed De Put
Residential Township Development south of Northam,
Limpopo Province.

Compiled for:

Tekplan Environmental

Survey conducted & Report compiled by:

Marko Hutten

May 2010

Hutten Heritage Consultants
P.O. Box 4209
Louis Trichardt
0920
Tel: +27 76 038 4185
E-mail: marko.hutten@lantic.net

Acknowledgements:

CLIENT: Tekplan Environmental

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. T. Kotze / Mr. A. von Well
Kholiso House c/o Marshall & Landdros Maré
Polokwane
0700
(015) 291 4176
tecoplan@mweb.co.za

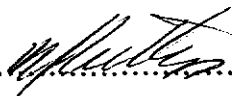
CONSULTANT: Hutten Heritage Consultants

CONTACT PERSON: Marko Hutten (BA Hons. Archaeology, UP)
Member of the Association of Southern African
Professional Archaeologists (#057)

REPORT AUTHOR: Marko Hutten

FIELD WORKER: Thomas Mulaudzi

SIGNED OFF BY: MARKO HUTTEN

..........

Executive Summary

Site name and location: Proposed development of the De Put Residential Township south of Northam in the Limpopo Province.

Local Authority: Waterberg District Municipality.

Developer: Mr. A. I. Odendaal.

Date of field work: 13 April 2010.

Date of report: May 2010.

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

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

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ADDENDUM A Photographs

Photo 1: Scrap material sorting station.

Photo 2: Dumped materials.

Photo 3: Previous agricultural fields.

Photo 4: Pioneer plants.

ADDENDUM B Location Maps

1. Introduction

Hutten Heritage Consultants was contracted by TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of the De Put Residential Township south of Northam, in the Limpopo Province.

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

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

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

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

2. Legislative Requirements

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

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

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

Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

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

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

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

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

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

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

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and

Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

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

Section 39(3)

Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31

3. Proposed Project

Mr. A.I. Odendaal has proposed the development of the De Put Residential Township approximately 1km south of Northam in the Limpopo Province. This development will include the layout of several residential erven, public open spaces and roads. Associated engineering infrastructure such as water, sewerage and electricity will also be installed. The size of the development area for the De Put Residential Township is approximately 35ha. The purpose of the study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of the residential town from a heritage point of view.

After researching the National Archive records as well as the SAHRA records it was determined that no other previous archaeological or historical studies have been performed in the demarcated study area.

The project was tabled during April 2010 and the developer intends to commence as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

4. Project Area Description

The proposed development of the De Put Residential Township will be situated on Portion 30 of the Farm De Put 412 KQ in the Limpopo Province. Portion 30 of the Farm De Put 412 KQ is situated approximately 1km south of Northam and on the eastern side of the R510 tar road between Northam and Rustenburg. The proposed property was approximately 35ha in size and most of the property was disturbed. The western section of the property was being used as a sorting station for various scrap materials before it was transported to the various recycling plants (photo 1). The middle section was used as a dumping site for various materials such as top soil, rock and building rubble (photo 2). The eastern section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities (photo 3) and pioneer plants such as several *Acacia* and *Dichrostachys* species (sickle bush and sweet thorn) dominate the landscape (photo 4). Most of the property was relatively flat and consisted of red sandy soils

The proposed development will be situated on the Northam 2427 CD 1:50 000 topographical map (See Appendix B: Location Maps).

5. Archaeological History of the Area

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data and cartographic

information can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

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

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided into the Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of Southern Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from ± 2.5 million years to $\pm 250\,000$ years ago. This period is associated with Australopithecines and other early *Homo* species. (e.g. Oldowan and Acheullian stone tool industries).

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from $\pm 250\,000$ yrs – 25 000 yrs before present. This period is first associated with archaic *Homo sapiens* and later *Homo sapiens sapiens*. (e.g. Howiesons Poort stone tool industry)

Late Stone Age: The period from $\pm 25\,000$ -yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with *Homo sapiens sapiens*. (e.g. Smithfield, Wilton, Robberg stone tool industries)

Iron Age

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic Periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD. (e.g. Happy Rest, Silver Leaves)

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD. (e.g. K2, Mapungubwe, Thavhatsena)

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period. (e.g. Icon, Letaba, Mutamba)

Historic Period

The Historic Period intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

17th Century to present AD (1600 – 2000)

6. Methodology

Physical Survey

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

The physical survey was conducted on foot over the entire area proposed for development. Priority was placed on the undisturbed areas. A systematic inspection of the area on foot along linear transects resulted in the maximum coverage of the proposed area. The survey was conducted on April 13, 2010 and was performed by M. Hutten and field worker T. Mulaudzi.

No sampling was done as no sites or finds of heritage significance were found.

Interviews

Several people were interviewed or questioned during the survey and they indicated that they were not aware of any sites of heritage value or significance (such as graves) in the proposed area.

Restrictions

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

Documentation

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

7. Assessment Criteria

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

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

Site Significance

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

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
National	Grade 1	-	Conservation;

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

Impact Rating

VERY HIGH

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

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

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

HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and /or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting

an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

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

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

MODERATE

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

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

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

LOW

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

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

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

NO SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Certainty

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

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

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

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

Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 – 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 – 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Mitigation

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

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

8. Assessment of Sites and Finds

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

De Put Residential Township

GPS 24,97899° S
27,28330° E

The proposed development of the De Put Residential Township will be situated on Portion 30 of the Farm De Put 412 KQ and is situated approximately 1km south of Northam and on the eastern side of the R510 tar road between Northam and Rustenburg. The proposed property was approximately 35ha in size and most of the property was disturbed.

Field Rating:	None
Heritage Significance:	None
Impact:	None
Certainty:	None
Duration:	None
Mitigation:	A – No further action necessary

8. Recommendations

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

De Put Residential Township

- The proposed area to be developed was mostly disturbed. The western section of the property was being used as a sorting station for various scrap materials before it was transported to the various recycling plants. The middle section was used as a dumping site for various materials such as top soil, rock and building rubble. The eastern section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities and pioneer plants such as several *Acacia* and *Dichrostachys* species (sickle bush and sweet thorn) dominate the landscape.
- No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no heritage resource sites or finds of any value or significance were identified in the indicated study area.
- The proposed development of the De Put Residential Township in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

9. References

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APPENDIX A

Photographs

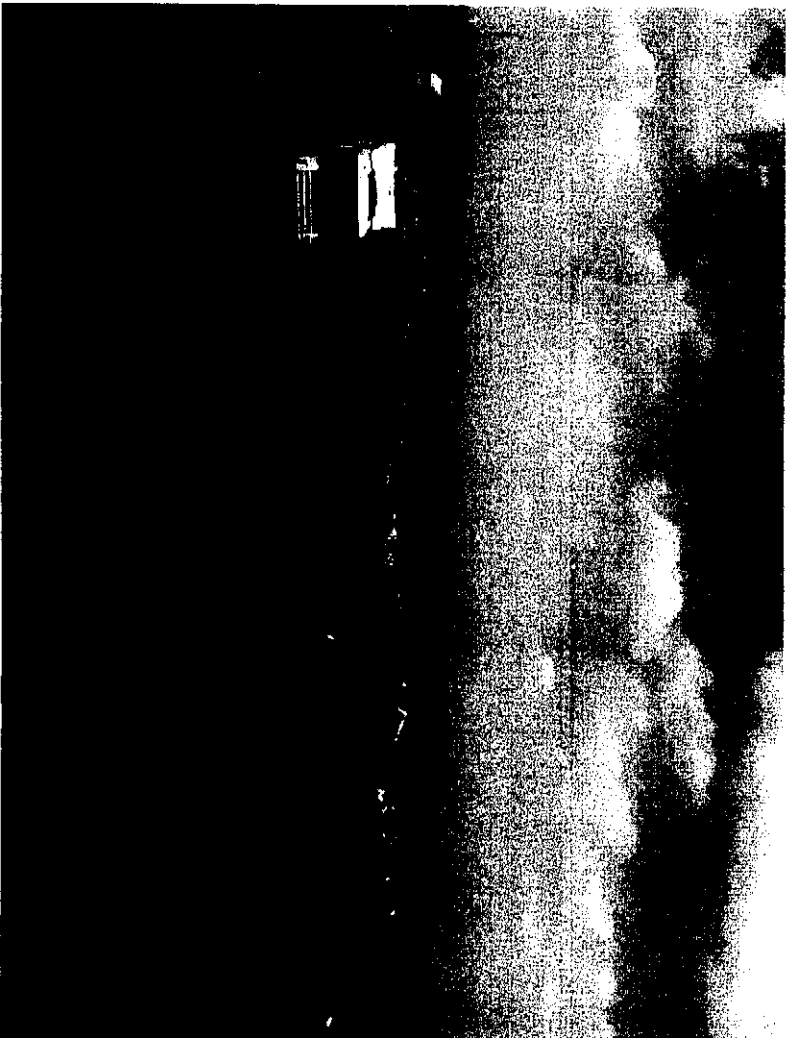


Photo 1: Scrap material sorting station.

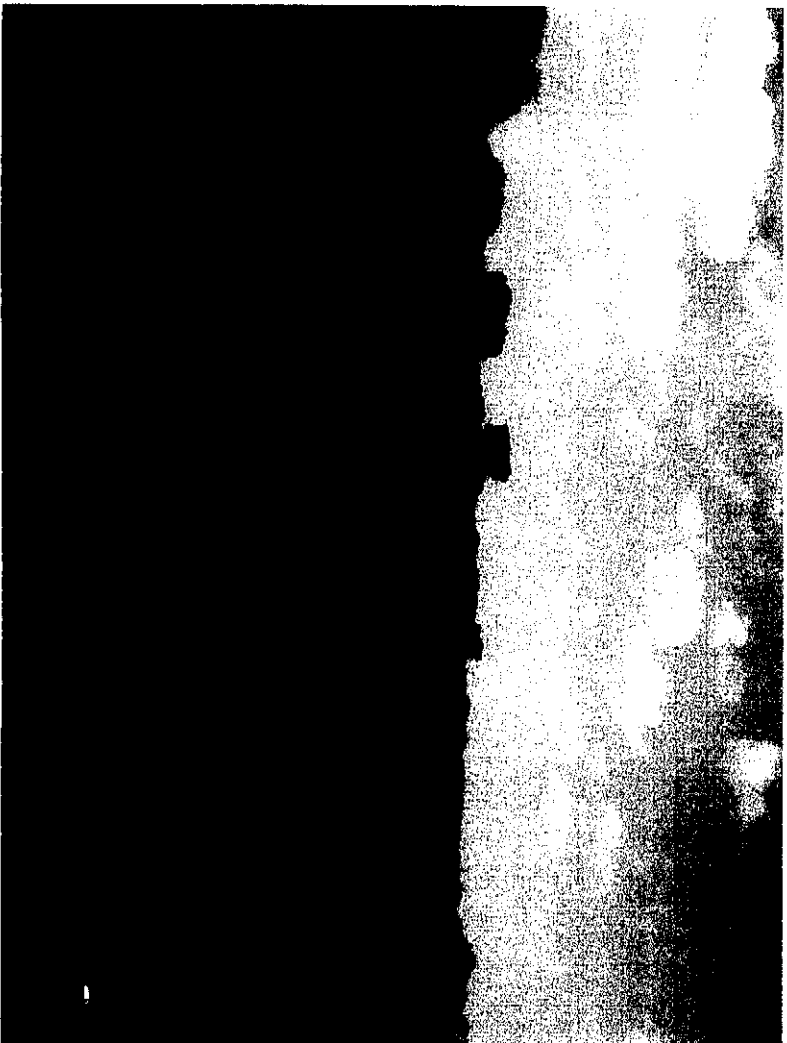


Photo 2: Dumped materials.

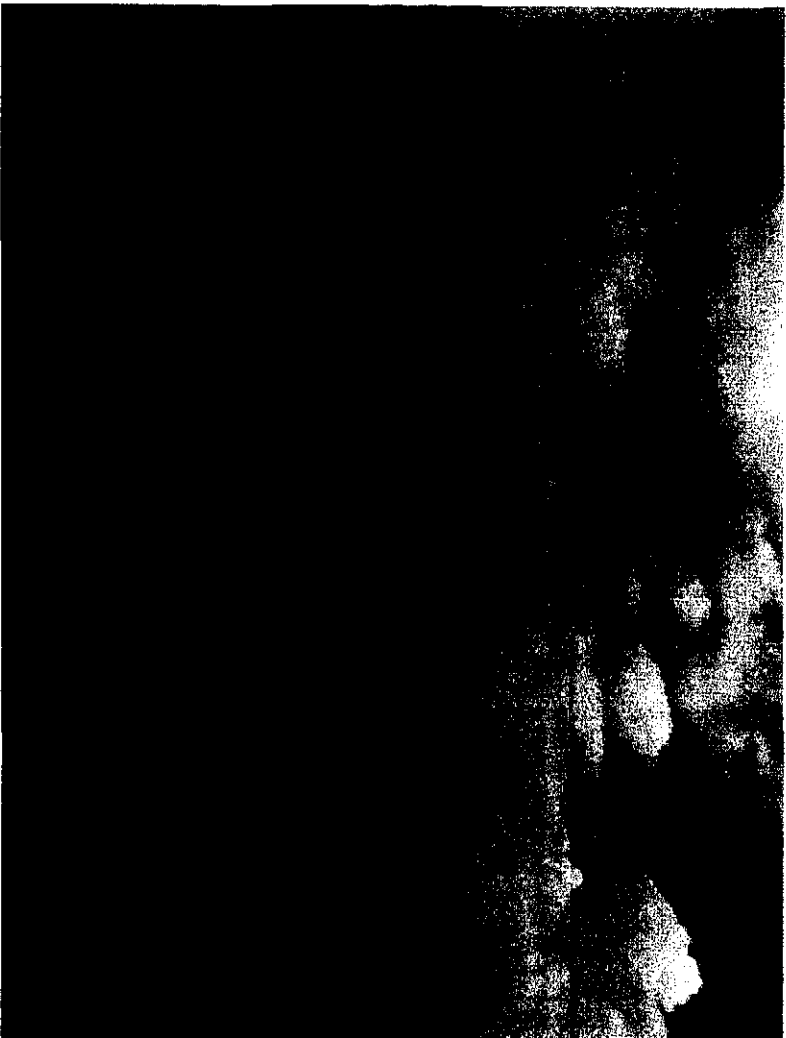


Photo 3: Previous agricultural fields.

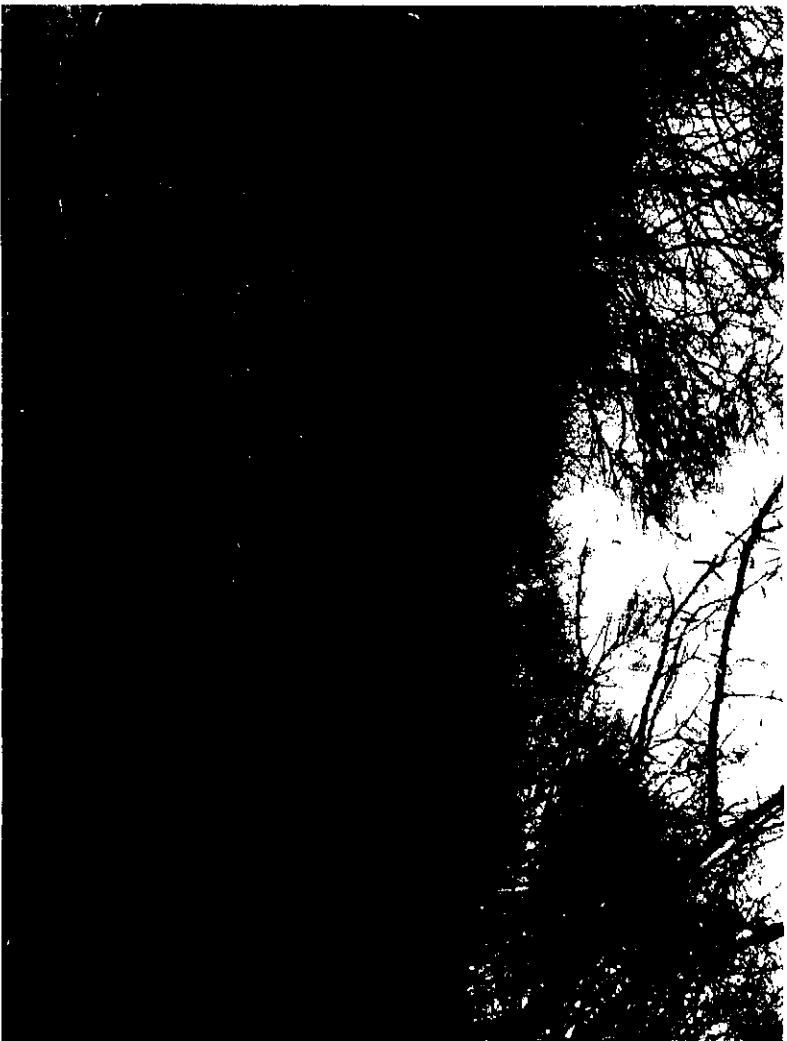
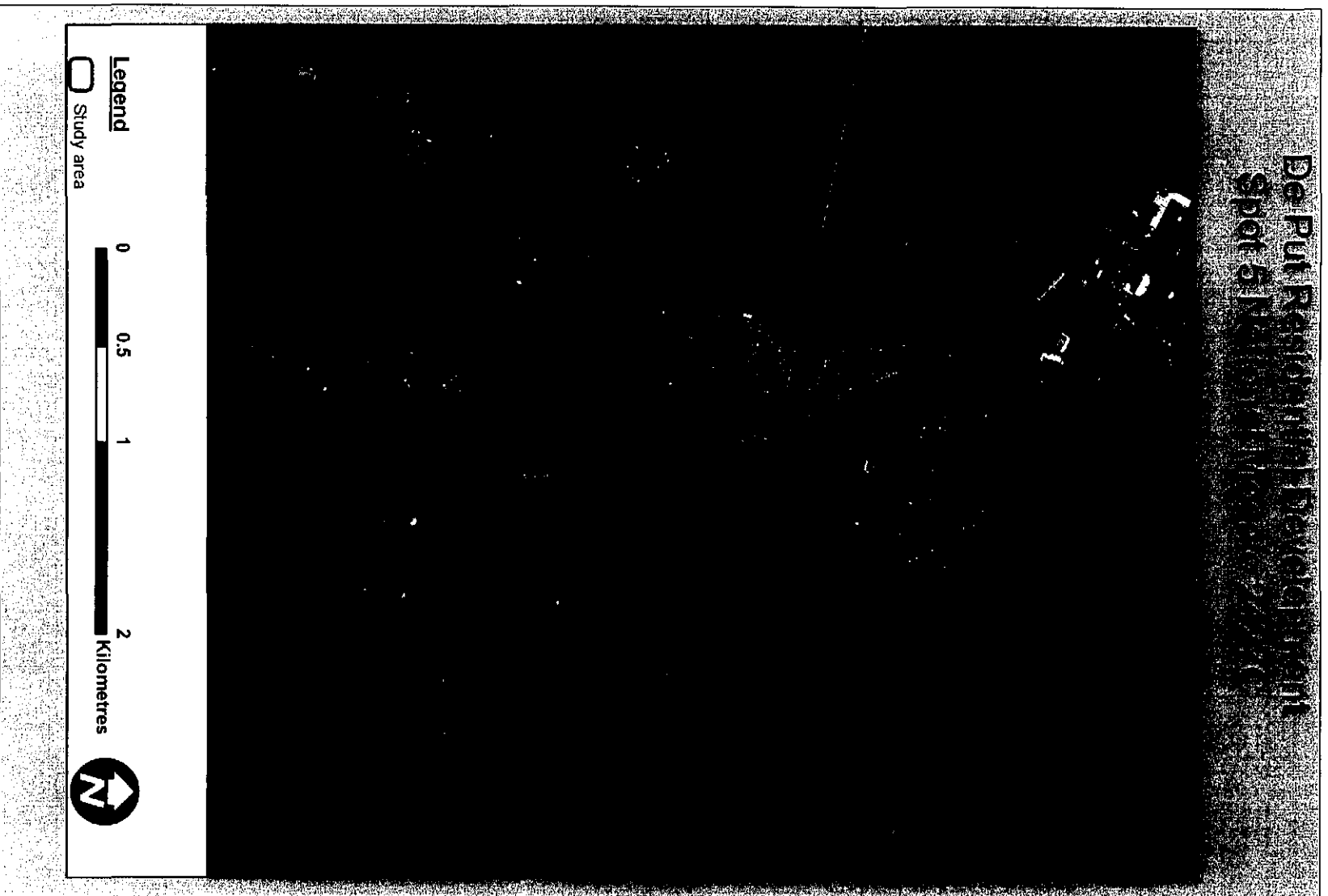
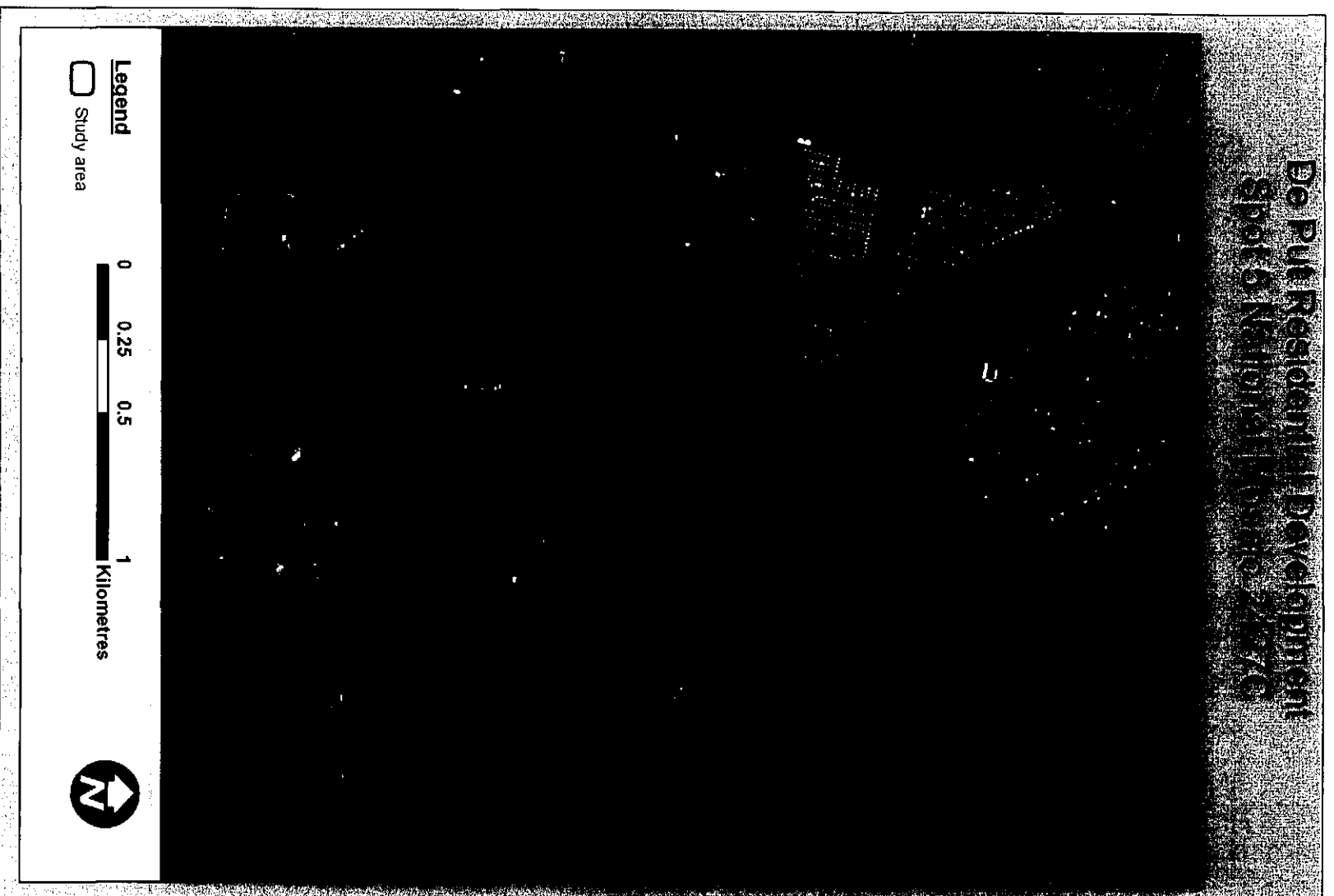


Photo 4: Pioneer plants.

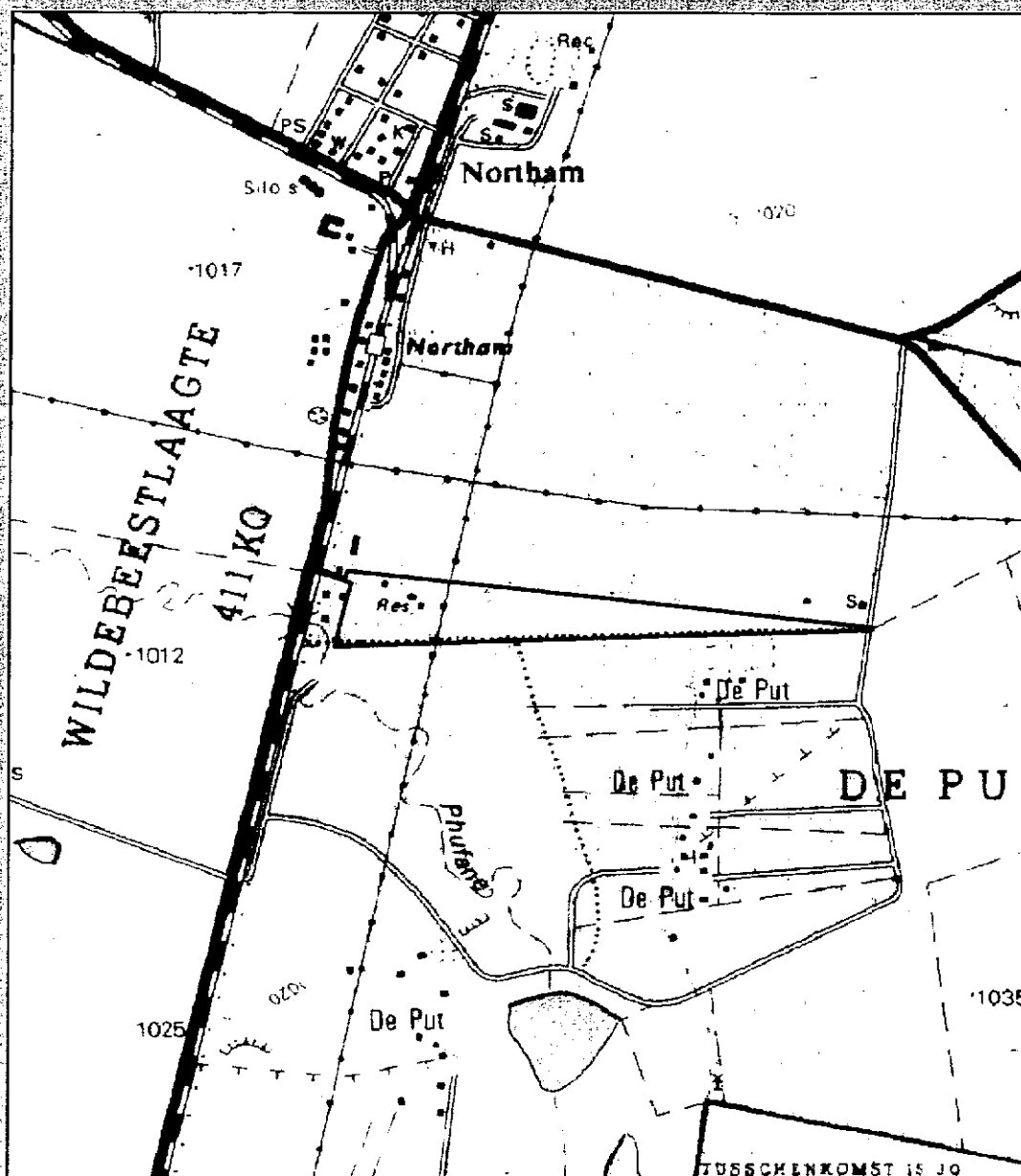
APPENDIX B

Location Maps






De Put Residential Development 1:50 000 series Northam 2427CD



Legend

 Study area

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres



Marko Hutten

July 2009

Objective	To provide professional and efficient heritage management and conservation guidance to government as well as the private sector in accordance with national legislation as well as international standards.
Education	<p>1993 – 1997 University of Pretoria (UP)</p> <p>B.A., Archaeology and Anthropology B.A. Hons. Archaeology</p>
Experience	<p><u>1995 – 1997</u> University of Pretoria</p> <p>Technical Assistant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Exhumation and preparation for several archaeological graves- Field assistant – Thula Mela Grave Project- Field assistant – Various Anglo-Boer War Grave Projects- Field assistant – Kemp's Cave Project- Field assistant – Willow Glen Rescue Excavation- Field assistant – Lizamore Grave Repatriation Project▪ Preparation of bodies/remains for forensic analysis▪ Assistance with courses on Human Osteology, Facial Reconstruction and Grave Exhumation <p><u>1998 – 2008</u> Archaeo-Info Northern Province, (AINP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Performed 300+ Archaeological Impact Assessments (1st phase). <p>Clients include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Vodacom- Telkom- Eskom- Roads Agency of Limpopo (RAL)- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF)- South African National Parks (SANParks)- Impala Platinum- Various Environmental Impact Assessment Companies such as: Naledzi Environmental Consultants; Tekplan Environmental; Lokisa Environmental Consulting <p>▪ Grave Relocation Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nandoni Dam Grave Relocation Project 2000/01 (AINP)- Tavistock Colliery Grave Relocation Project 2002 (PGS)- Marula Platinum Grave Rescue Project 2003 (AINP)- Silverlakes Grave Relocation Project 2005 (AINP)- Bela-Bela Grave Relocation Project 2008 (PGS)- Potgieters Rus Platinum Mine Grave Relocation Project 2008 (PGS)- MacWest Colliery Grave Relocation Project 2007 (PGS)- Shakadza Road Upgrade Grave Rescue Project 2007 (AINP)

- Mapungubwe Grave Repatriation Project 2007 (UP)

▪ **Second Phase Investigations/Excavations:**

- Shipopi excavations 2001 (AINP)
- Mapungubwe Rehabilitation Project 2003 (UP)
- Schroda Rehabilitation Project 2006 (UP)
- K2 Rehabilitation Project 2006 (UP)
- Mapungubwe Rehabilitation Project 2006 (UP)
- Shakadza Rescue and Rehabilitation Project 2007 (AINP)

2008 - Hutten Heritage Consultants

▪ **Archaeological Impact Assessments (1st phase):**

- Premier Mine Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Gope Transmission Line Survey 2008 (Botswana– Archaeology Africa)
- Argent Siding Heritage Survey 2008 (Archaeology Africa)
- Morgenzon Pipe Line Heritage Survey 2008 (Archaeology Africa)
- Klipfontein Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Spitzkop Mine Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Elandsfontein Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Makobe Township Heritage Survey 2008
- Tswinga Township Heritage Survey 2008
- Mankweng Borrow Pits Heritage Survey 2008
- Knapdaar Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Hotazel Heritage Survey 2008 (PGS)
- Lisbon Township Heritage Survey 2009
- Koert Louw Heritage Survey 2009 (PGS)
- Knapdaar Heritage Survey 2009 (PGS)
- De Wittekrans Heritage Survey 2009 (PGS)
- Ga-Kgapane Township Heritage Survey 2009
- Guernsey Eco-estate Heritage Survey 2009
- De Deur Heritage Survey 2009 (PGS)
- Bultfontein Heritage Survey (PGS)

▪ **Grave Relocation Projects:**

- Gautrain Grave Relocation Project 2008 (PGS)
- Zondagsvlei Grave Relocation Project 2008 (PGS)
- Garsfontein Road Grave Relocation Project 2008 (PGS)
- Smokey Hills Grave Relocation Project 2009 (PGS)
- Zwavelpoort Grave Relocation Project 2009 (PGS)
- Motaganeng Grave Relocation Project 2009 (PGS)
- Klein Kopje Mine Grave Relocation Project 2009 (PGS)
- Lefapa Grave Relocation Project 2009 (PGS)

▪ **Second Phase Investigations/Excavations:**

- Onverwacht Archaeological Project 2008 (Archaeology Africa)

Membership

Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA)

References

- Mr. H.S. Steyn, Professional Grave Solutions (PGS), Pretoria
- Mr. E.O.M. Hanisch, Department of Archaeology, University of Venda
- Prof. M. Steyn, Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria
- Mr. W.C. Nienaber, Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria
- Mr. P.D. Birkholtz, Archaeology Africa, Pretoria