

**MATUMBA'S AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS**

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**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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- Heritage & Environmental Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management
- Community-Base Conservation
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- Environmental Management Plans
- Open Archaeological sites for public
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- GIS and mapping

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**Phase 1**

Heritage Impact Assessment for the construction of 18 meter access causeway / culvert across at Poiring village in the Tubatse area, Mafikeng, north of Sekhukhune District, Limpopo province.

PREPARED BY:

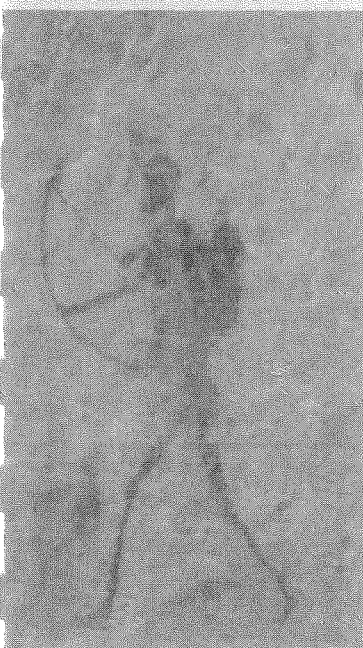
**Matumba African Heritage Consultants**



PREPARED FOR:

**Mavu Environmental Consultants**

**JUNE 2009**



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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

**Site name and location:** heritage impact assessment (HIA) conducted for the construction of 18 meter access causeway / culvert pipes at Phiring Village in the Tubatse Local Municipality of Sekhukhune District, Limpopo province.

**Magisterial District:** Sekhukhune District Municipality

**Developer:** Road Agency Limpopo

**Consultant:** MAHC, Private Bag X 172, Bendor Park, POLOKWANE CITY, 0713, South Africa

**Date of Report:** 30 June 2009

**Findings:** No heritage sites of value or significance was discovered. The proposed construction of 18 meter access causeway / culvert pipes at Phiring Village in the Tubatse Local Municipality of Sekhukhune District, Limpopo provincedistrict of Limpopo Province can continue from a heritage point of view only if mitigation measures are taken into consideration.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>CHA</b>	Cultural Heritage Assessment
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>HIA</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>MAHC</b>	Matumba African Heritage Consultants
<b>SAHRA</b>	South African Heritage Resources Agency
<b>RAL</b>	Limpopo Road Agency

## 1. Introduction

The following brief report serves as a description of findings during phase one of heritage impact assessment (HIA) conducted for the construction of 18 meter access causeway / culvert pipes at Phiring Village in the Tubatse Local Municipality of Sekhukhune District, Limpopo province. Matumba African Heritage Consultants (MAHC) was contracted by Mavu Environmental Consultant to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed site. This Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study was conducted June 2009. The focus of the study was on potential impacts on archaeological, cultural, and historical heritage resources associated with the proposed construction of access causeway / culverts pipes.

## 2. Legal requirements

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the following Acts:

- Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 73 of 1989
- Minerals & Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002
- Development Facilitation Act (DFA), 67 of 1995
- Cultural Institutions Act (1998), Human Tissue Act ( 65 of 1983)
- Physical Planning Act (125 of 1991)
- Commonwealth War Graves Act (8 of 1991)
- National Archives of South Africa Act ( 43 of 1996)

The HIA is performed in accordance with Act number 25 of 1999 and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

### **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(4)** No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite

### **Burial grounds and graves**

**Section 36 (3)** No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:

- (i) 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
- (ii) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

## **Culture resource management**

Section **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:

- (i) Construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (ii) Any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (iii) 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.

### 3. Proposed Project

Road Agency Limpopo (RAL) proposed to construction of 18-meter access causeway / culvert pipes at Phiring Village in the Tubatse Local Municipality of Sekhukhune District, Limpopo province.

### 4. Project Area

The site is located at Phiring Village in the Tubatse Local Municipality under the Sekhukhune District. The point of construction is located on the Phiring River where most of the community, cross to and from work and school. The area lies 35km Northeast of Burgersfort Town.

#### Coordinates:

<b>South</b>	24° 31' 15.68"
<b>East</b>	30° 41' 46.60"



## **5. Aim of study**

The aim of this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Study was to determine the presence or not of heritage resources such as archaeological and historical sites and features, graves and places of religious and cultural significance, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the cultural resources management measures that may be required at the affected site.

## **6. Project Developers and Consultants**

Developers are encouraged to consider archaeological values in their project planning and design from the outset. This will minimize scheduling and budget difficulties at later stages. As Consultants in the archaeological assessment process, we are responsible for:


- 6.1. Determining the presence of archaeological sites that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development, and evaluate their significance.
- 6.2. Identification of potential adverse impacts to archaeological sites protected under the National Heritage Resources Act No: 25 of 1999.
- 6.3. Assessing of the heritage significance of identified archaeological sites to assist in the development of appropriate mitigation strategies.
- 6.4. Make recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of protected or otherwise significant archaeological sites.
- 6.5. Reporting the results of these studies to the Heritage Authorities.

## 7. Methodology

The field study involved the survey and inspection of the proposed site. The survey was conducted by walking in transects within the proposed defined area as well as covering its surrounding. The study area was surveyed using standard archaeological surveying methods. The area was surveyed using directional parameters supplied by the GPS and surveyed by foot. This technique has proven to result in the maximum coverage of an area. The survey also sampled areas, which are disturbed for possible archaeological materials that might have been trapped *in situ*.

Standard archaeological documentation formats were employed in the description of sites. Using standard site documentation forms as comparable medium, it enabled the surveyors to evaluate the relative importance of sites found. Furthermore GPS (Global Positioning System) readings of all finds and sites were taken. This information was then plotted using a GPS- Garmin *Nuvi* (7.0).

Indicators such as surface finds, plant growth anomalies, local information and topography were used in identifying sites of possible archaeological importance.

Location and Description	Cultural Heritage Site Type Found	Cultural Heritage Significance	Recommendations
<p>The area earmarked for a proposed project</p> <p>GPS Coordinates:  S24° 31' 15.68"  E30° 41' 46.60"</p>	<p>No Cultural Heritage sites were identified in the affected area</p>  <p>Photo 1 : The proposed site.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Place site under heritage monitoring program covering the period of use.</p>

**Table 1. Cultural Heritage Site Type Found**

## **8. Resource Evaluation**

### **8.1. Impact Identification and Assessment of significance**

#### **8.1.1. Assessing the impacts**

A heritage resource impact may be broadly defined as the net change between the integrity of a heritage site with and without the proposed development. This change may be either beneficial or adverse.

More commonly, the effects of a project on heritage sites are of an adverse nature. Adverse impacts occur under conditions that include:

- (a) destruction or alteration of all or part of a heritage site;
- (b) isolation of a site from its natural setting; and
- (c) introduction of physical, chemical or visual elements that are out-of-character with the heritage resource and its setting.

The assessment should include careful consideration of the following level-of-effect indicators:

- magnitude
- severity
- duration
- range
- frequency
- diversity
- cumulative effect
- rate of change

The level-of-effect assessment was conducted and reported in a quantitative and objective fashion. The methodological approach, particularly the system of ranking level-of-effect indicators, was documented and recommendations was made with respect to managing uncertainties in the assessment.

<b>Impact Effect</b>	<b>Score</b>
Magnitude	0-4
Severity	0-4
Duration	0-4
Range	0-4
Frequency	0-4
Diversity	0-4
Cumulative effect	0-4
Rate of change	0-4
<b>Total score:</b>	

**Table 2. Impact severity table**

## 9. Discussions and Results

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, etc.) during the development. The sites were plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) and a digital camera was used to take photographs. The sites were concurrently surveyed on foot and by vehicle.

No heritage resources or remains of any heritage resources were identified within the indicated study area.

The level-of-effect assessment was conducted and reported in a quantitative and objective fashion. The methodological approach, particularly the system of ranking level-of-effect indicators were documented and recommendations are made with respect to managing uncertainties in the assessment.

The results on effect of the impact were tabulated as follows:

<b>Impact Effect</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Severity</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Range</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Diversity</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative effect</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rate of change</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total score:</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.**

## 10. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.1. The proposed development of a borrow pits will be situated at the same location where survey has been carried out.
- 10.2. 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.
- 10.3. The proposed development at the indicated location can continue from a heritage point of view.
- 10.4. Although all possible care has been 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. MAHC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.





## 11. References Cited

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