



Archaeynos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE UPGRADE OF
VARIOUS BUILDINGS AT VHEMBE FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
COLLEGE/ CAMPUSES, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

For:

***MSW
PO Box 2486
Rivonia
2128***

REPORT: AE01552V

By:

Prof. A.C. van Vollenhoven (L. Akad. S.A.)

Accredited member of ASAPA
Accredited member of SASCH

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Archaeynos
P.O. Box 55
GROENKLOOF
0027
Tel: **083 2916104**
Fax: 086 520 4173
E-mail: antonv@archaeynos.co.za

Member: AC van Vollenhoven BA, BA (Hons), DTO, NDM, MA (Archaeology) [UP], MA (Culture History) [US], DPhil (Archaeology) [UP], Man Dip [TUT], DPhil (History) [US]

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SUMMARY

Archaeon cc was appointed by MSW to conduct a heritage impact assessment for the upgrade of existing buildings at the Vhembe Further Education and Training College/ Campuses, also called the Tshisimane Project. This is close to Thohoyandou in the Limpopo Province.

The development entails minor changes to the existing buildings. Details thereof can be found in Appendix F. A number of 53 buildings were assessed with regards to its heritage significance. Of these 26 were on the northern campus and 27 on the southern campus.

It is concluded that the buildings investigated on the two campuses (North and South) can be divided into three categories, namely:

- Younger than 60 years
- Likely younger than 60 years
- Older than 60 years

These can be summarized as follows:

- Younger than 60 years

North Campus:

Toilet block (8)
Education Multipurpose Centre Library (9)
Staff room (10)
Class room 16-19 (13)
Store (22)
Hall (23)

South Campus:

Multipurpose Hall (30)
Classroom Block next to ablution on hill (32)
Hall (33)
Classroom Block (34)
Store (36)
Resource Centre (37)
Offices Block (38)
Store room (39)
Workshop and Classroom (41)
Classroom Block (42)
Lecture room/Hall (43)
Staff Residence (47)
Classrooms (48)
Staff residence (49)
Staff residence (54)
Staff Residence (55)

Stores/Workshop (56)
Classrooms (57)

- Buildings likely younger than 60 years

North Campus:

Main hall (3)
Lecture theatre (4)
Technology and Media in Education (5)
MDA Building (11)
Student Hostel Accommodation (14)
Student Hostel Accommodation (15)
Student Hostel Accommodation (16)
Hostel Block (17)
Student Laundry Area (18)
Classroom block (19)
Staff offices (20)
Gym and kitchen (21)
Toilet block (24)
Student Hostels (25)
Communal toilets (26)
Student Hostels (27)
Staff Housing (28)
Staff Housing (29)

South Campus:

Student toilets (31)
Student toilets (44)
Staff Residence (46)
Hall (52)

- Buildings older than 60 years

North Campus:

Classroom 1-8 and Offices (6)
Classroom (7)

South Campus:

Staff Residence (35)
GRC Office (45)
Storage (50)
Staff Residence (51)
Stores (53)

Most of the buildings are structurally in a good condition, but all of them are in urgent need of being upgraded. This includes both the exterior and interior.

No comments were received during the social consultation process.

The following is recommended:

- The buildings younger than 60 years:
 - These have no heritage significance. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report.
 - The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements.
- The buildings that are likely younger than 60 years:
 - These were likely built during the 1960's. Apart from the age thereof which would give it no heritage significance the buildings are in a bad state of decay (especially with regards to its interior) and has been changed many times since it has been built.
 - It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report. Even if some of these are older than 60 years, they have a very low heritage significance due to the mentioned changes.
 - The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements.
- The buildings older than 60 years/ likely older than 60 years:
 - These were likely built before the 1960's.
 - Although the age thereof gives it heritage significance, none of these buildings are in a good condition and it also has been changed many times since it has been built. The buildings also are not very unique and have no specific architectural features of note.
 - Therefore it receives a rating of low cultural significance. The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue, but a permit for this purpose should be obtained from the Provincial Heritage Authority of the Limpopo Province (LHRA).
- A comprehensive report on the conditions of buildings was done by MSW. This report is included as Appendix F. The heritage report should be read in conjunction with this Appendix which gives the details on the upgrading of the different buildings on site.
- The development may continue, but the necessary permits, as indicated above, should be obtained.

- Although highly unlikely it always is possible that archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts may be encountered on site. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that, if any artifacts are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.
- It is therefore recommended that the HIA be approved.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeos cc was appointed by MSW to conduct a heritage impact assessment for the upgrade of existing buildings at the Vhembe Further Education and Training College/ Campuses, also called the Tshisimane Project. This is at Tshakuma, close to Thohoyandou, in the Limpopo Province (Figure 1-3).

The development entails minor changes to the existing buildings. Details thereof can be found in Appendix F. A number of 53 buildings were assessed with regards to its heritage significance. Of these 26 were on the northern campus and 27 on the southern campus (Figure 4).



Figure 1: Location of Tshakuma and Thohoyandou in the Limpopo Province. North reference is to the top.

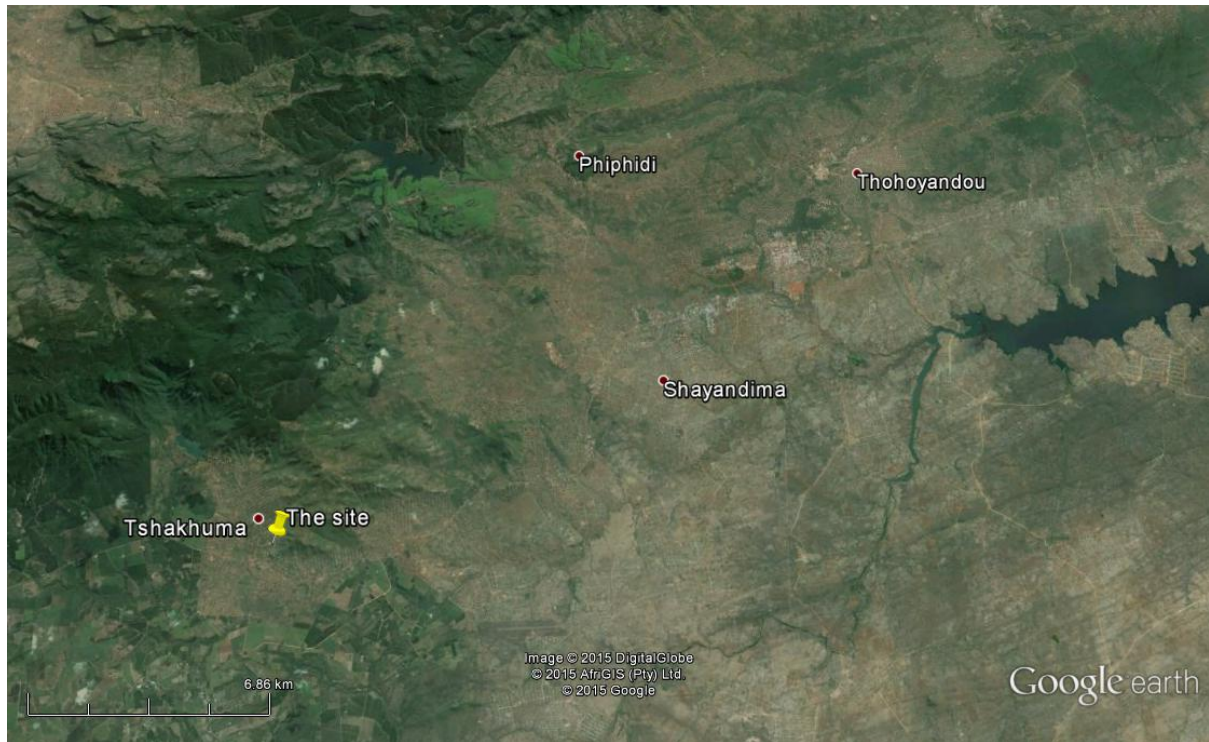


Figure 2: Location of the surveyed site at Tshakauma, close to Thohoyandou. North reference is to the top.

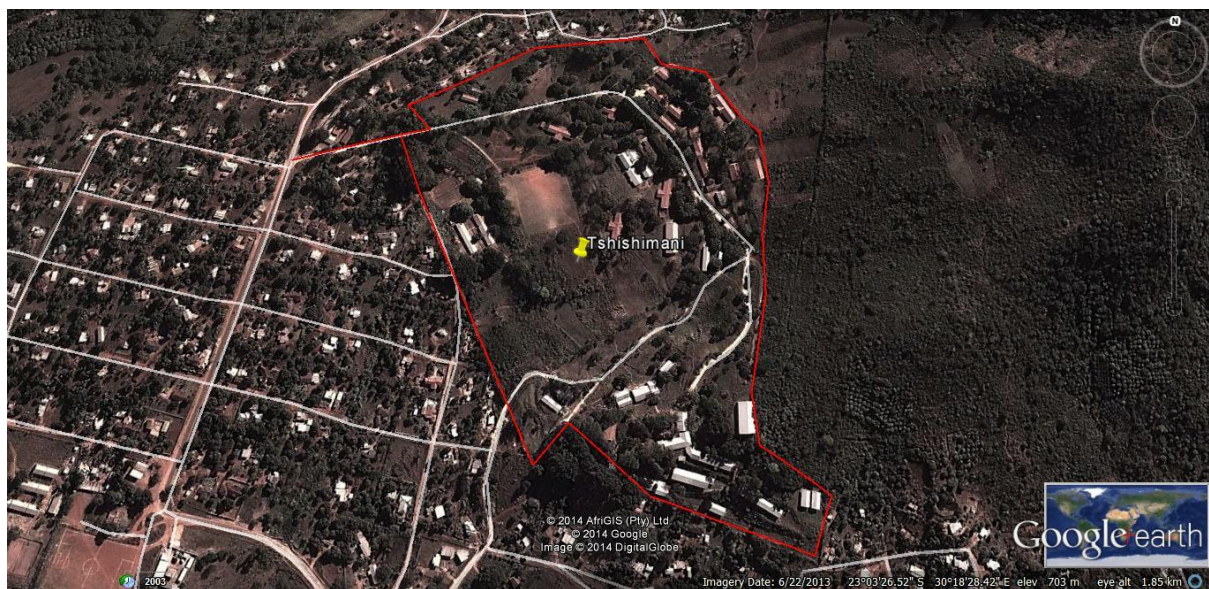


Figure 3: Closer view of the site.



Figure 4: Map indicating the northern (red) and southern (blue) sections of the campus.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 The Terms of Reference for the study were to:

1. Do a Heritage Assessment of buildings on the site;
2. Do the necessary social consultation;
3. Handle comments from Interested and Affected parties (I&AP's)

2.2 The Terms of Reference for the field survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
4. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. It should be noted that a comprehensive report on the conditions of buildings was done by MSW. This report is included as Appendix F. The heritage report should be read in conjunction with this Appendix which gives the details on the upgrading of the different buildings on site. The same numbering will be followed.
2. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
3. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are

not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.

4. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).
5. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
6. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
7. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate (see Appendix D) includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes

- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment only looks at archaeological resources. The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or 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
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police.

Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

5.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices (Figure 5). However, it focused on the buildings as these needed to be assessed in terms of their heritage value.

5.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

5.4 Documentation

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

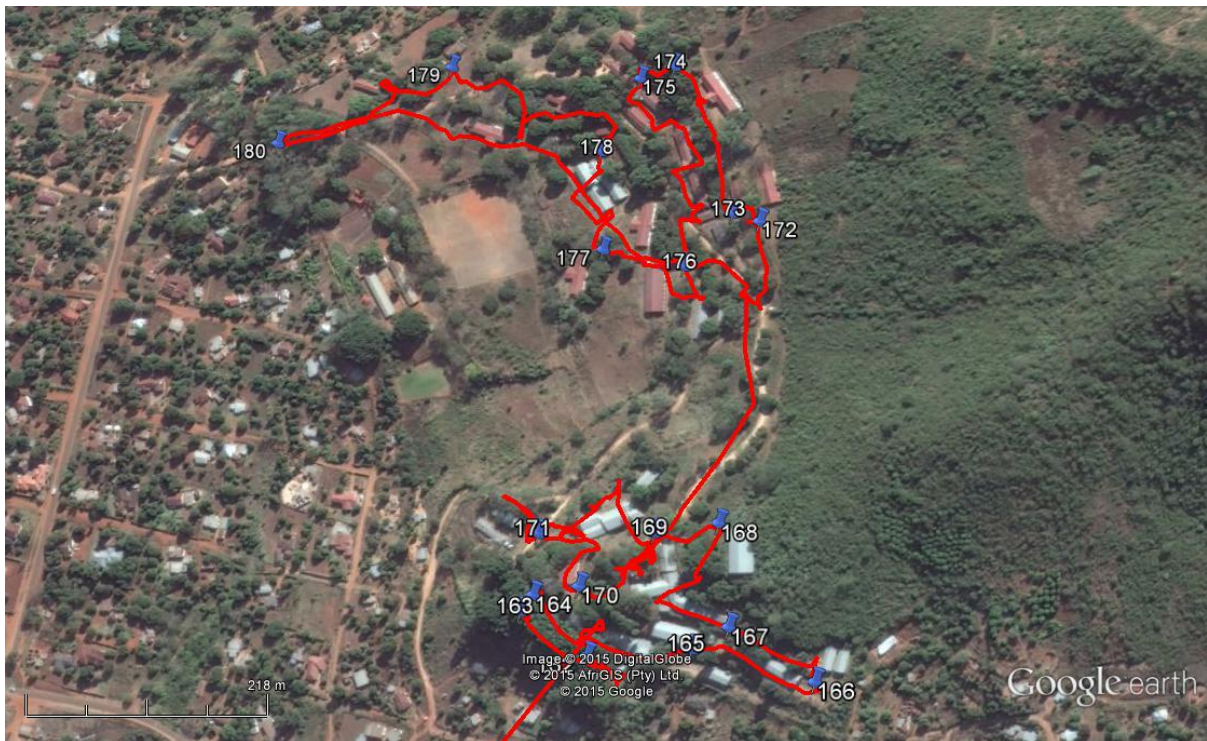


Figure 5: Track route of the survey. The Numbers represent GPS coordinates which were only used to assist in covering the entire area.

6. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Although a few heritage reports was done in the broader geographical environment of the study area, none of these are applicable and of assistance to this project. These reports were obtained from the SAHRA database as well as the database of Archaeos.

Many sites are known from the Limpopo Province and it would not make sense to list them all since it is not applicable. A few will however be mentioned in order to place the surveyed area within context.

6.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three

periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

Many Stone Age sites have been identified previously in the Limpopo Province. Sites dated to the Early Stone Age were identified at Blaauwbank close to Rooiberg, at the Cave of hearths and Schoonheid close to Mokopane, at Olieboompoort to the north of Thabazimbi and at Kalkbank to the south of Schoemansdal (Bergh 1999: 4).

Middle Stone Age sites are known at Tuinplaats to the east of Bela-Bela, at Olieboompoort to the north of Thabazimbi, at the Cave of Hearths and Rufus Cave close to Mokopane, at Grace Dieu and Mwulu Cave close to Polokwane, at Kalkbank to the south of Schoemansdal and at Noord-Brabant and Goergap to the east of Lephalale (Bergh 1999: 4).

Late Stone Age sites have been identified at Wellington Estates to the east of Settlers, at Modimolle, at Olieboompoort to the north of Thabazimbi, at the Cave of Hearths close to Mokopane, at Noord-Brabant close to Lephalale, at Kalkbank to the south of Schoemansdal and in the Greefswald area (Bergh 1999: 4).

Rock art are also associated with the Late Stone Age. Such sites were found in abundance in the Limpopo Province. Rock paintings are located along the Limpopo River, the Soutpansberg, Waterberg, Strydpoortberg and the areas in between these. Rock engravings were found along the Mogalakwena and Limpopo Rivers, and between the Olifants and Steelpoort Rivers (Bergh 1999: 4).

The surveyed area however is in an urban and therefore disturbed area. It is therefore not expected that any Stone Age sites be identified.

6.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996:346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are now widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Very few Early Iron Age sites have been identified. In Limpopo Province these include sites at Kommando Kop, Pont Drift, Mapungubwe and Schroda in the Limpopo Valley. Other sites are Happy Rest/ Matakoma close to Schoemansdal, Klein Afrika to the north of Louis Trichardt, the Eiland site along the upper Letaba River, Silver Leaves close to Tzaneen, at Harmonie to the south of Leydsdorp and at Diamant to the north of Thabazimbi (Bergh 1999: 6). Sites were also identified close to Burgersfort and Hoedspruit (Archaeos database). No Early Iron Age sites are indicated in a historical atlas (Bergh 1999) close to the surveyed area.

Middle Iron Age sites include the World Heritage site at Mapungubwe as well as K2, Kommandokop and Schroda in the Limpopo Valley (Bergh 1999: 7). This is reasonably close to the surveyed area.

Late Iron Age sites are found in abundance throughout the Limpopo Province. It includes sites along the Sand and Levuvhu Rivers, various sites in the Kruger National Park (including Thulamela, Makahane and others), at least 58 sites near the town of Phalaborwa, 200 sites along the Lephalala River, 35 sites to the south of Polokwane, 42 sites to the east of Mokopane, 13 smelting sites in the Strydpoort Mountains and 63 sites between Thabazimbi and Rooiberg (Bergh 1999: 7).

Specific sites relating to archaeo-metallurgy were also identified. Sites where copper smelting were identified include some to the west and south of Musina, to the north and west of Phalaborwa (including Lolwe), sites to the south of Leydsdorp, between Tzaneen and Polokwane, along the Hout River and close to Modimolle. Sites where iron were worked include those at Tshimbupfe to the east of Louis Trichardt, sites around Phalaborwa, sites between Polokwane and Tzaneen, to the north and east of Modimolle and to the east of Thabazimbi. Signs of gold working were only found at four sites namely Mapungubwe, Machemma, Makahane and Thulamela. Tin workings were identified at Blaauwbank and Rooiberg in the south-west of the province (Bergh 1999: 8). More sites known are sites on the farm Icon, Matoks, Manavela, Tavhatshena and the farm Stayt (Archaeos database).

Although many Iron Age sites are found in the vicinity of the surveyed area, it is not expected to find any such sites. This is due to it being in a totally disturbed and urban landscape.

6.3 Historical Age

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past. Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the area during the recent historical past. Therefore much more cultural heritage resources have been left on the landscape. It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance.

It is known that some of the early trade routes passed the surveyed area, to the east thereof (Bergh 1999: 9). The only early white traveler who visited this area was Coenraad de Buys in 1821 and 1825. In fact he settled here (Bergh 1999: 12-13). The Voortrekkers under leadership of Louis Tregard also moved through this area in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 14).

White farmers settled in the Soutpansberg area during the 1840's and established the town of Schoemansdal (Bergh 1999: 14). They never settled further to the east in the project area. The white farmers were followed by the Berlin Missionaries and later other missionaries (Nel et.al. 2013: 21; Bergh 1999: 57).

It therefore is clear that one would rather expect recent historical structures in the area than older or even prehistoric features. According to legislation everything older than 60 years can potentially be deemed as of heritage value, although one has to also consider other factors, such as uniqueness and state of the site. It would be impossible to list every heritage site older than 60 years. Sites, features and structures that are known from nearby the surveyed area are nevertheless listed below:

- Schoemansdal Voortrekker town and graveyard (Stoffberg 1988);
- ZAR fortifications at Blouberg;
- Mission stations, including Phatametsane, Khalatlolu, Bethesda, Malokong, Blaumberg, Medingen, Mp'hôme, Kranspoort, Georgenholtz, Ha Schewasse, Tshakoma and Valdezia;
- Battlefields from the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) including Fort Edward close to Louis Trichardt, Fort Klipdam and Pietersburg to the north of Polokwane and Houtboschberg to the east of Polokwane;
- The place where Louis Tregardt met Portuguese Askari's and site of the State Artillery in Louis Trichardt (Oberholster 1972; Bergh 1999).

Declared national heritage sites include the following:

- Fort Hendrina in Louis Trichardt;
- The first ore stamper for gold on the farm Eersteling close to Polokwane;
- The Louis Tregardt monument north of Polokwane;
- Schoemansdal, mentioned earlier;
- Stonehenge, a residential farm house on the farm Bergvliet close to the Soutpansberg;
- The trek route of Louis Tregardt (Oberholster 1972; Bergh 1999);
- Fort Klipdam north of Polokwane, mentioned above (Oberholster 1972; SAHRA database; Bergh 1999).

The Tshisimane Campus was founded in 1946. This implicates that some of the building there may be older than 60 years.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The area that was surveyed is situated in Tshakuma, close to Thohoyandou. It is part of the former homeland of Venda and characteristic of a semi-urban area.

The entire area has been changed by recent human activities. The particular site shows signs of having been completely disturbed in the past and therefore it would not host Stone or Iron Age sites. Only buildings are found and these were assessed.

Only some buildings may have heritage value. Most of the buildings were erected fairly recent, and are therefore younger than 60 years, meaning that it have no heritage value.

8. DISCUSSION OF THE BUILDINGS

8.1 North campus

Buildings younger than 60 years:

Some of the buildings are younger than 60 years of age and therefore has no heritage significance. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report.

Therefore no discussion is needed and the proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements (Building numbers in brackets).

Toilet block (8) – Figure 6

Education Multipurpose Centre Library (9) – Figure 7

Staff room (10) – Figure 8

Class room 16-19 (13) is a prefabricated building and therefore also without heritage significance – Figure 9

Store (22) – Figure 10

Hall (23) – Figure 11



Figure 6: Toilet block.



Figure 7: Education Multipurpose Centre Library.



Figure 8: Staff room.



Figure 9: Classroom 16-19.



Figure 10: Store.



Figure 11: Hall.

Buildings likely younger than 60 years:

It is not always possible to determine the exact age of buildings. The ones in this category was likely built during the 1960's and are therefore presumed to be younger than 60 years of age. Apart from the age thereof which would give it no heritage significance the buildings are in a bad state of decay (especially with regards to its interior) and has been changed many times since it has been built. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report.

Even if some of these are older than 60 years, they have a very low heritage significance due to the mentioned changes. Therefore no discussion is needed and the proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements (Building numbers in brackets).

- Main hall (3) – Figure 12-13
- Lecture theatre (4) – Figure 14
- Technology and Media in Education (5) – Figure 15
- MDA Building (11) – Figure 16
- Student Hostel Accommodation (14) – Figure 17
- Student Hostel Accommodation (15) – Figure 18
- Student Hostel Accommodation (16) – Figure 19
- Hostel Block (17) – Figure 20
- Student Laundry Area (18) – Figure 21
- Classroom block (19) – Figure 22
- Staff offices (20) – Figure 23
- Gym and kitchen (21) – Figure 24-25
- Toilet block (24) – Figure 26
- Student Hostels (25) – Figure 27

Communal toilets (26) – Figure 28
Student Hostels (27) – Figure 29
Staff Housing (28) – Figure 30-31
Staff Housing (29) – Figure 32



Figure 12: The Main Hall.



Figure 13: Front façade of the Main Hall.



Figure 14: Lecture Theatre.



Figure 15: Technology and Media in Education.



Figure 16: MDA Building.



Figure 17: Student Hostels Accommodation.



Figure 18: Students Hostels Accommodation (prefabricated building).



Figure 19: Students Hostels Accommodation.



Figure 20: Hostel Block.



Figure 21: Student Laundry Area.



Figure 22: Classroom Block.



Figure 23: Staff Offices.



Figure 24: Gym and Kitchen.



Figure 25: Other façade of Gym and Kitchen.



Figure 26: Toilet Block.



Figure 27: Student Hostels.



Figure 28: Communal toilets.



Figure 29: Student Hostels.



Figure 30: Staff housing.



Figure 31: Garage at staff housing.



Figure 32: Staff housing.

Buildings likely older than 60 years:

As indicated it is not always possible to determine the exact age of buildings. The ones in this category was likely built just before the 1960's, and are therefore presumed to be older than 60 years of age. Although the age thereof gives it heritage significance, none of these buildings are in a good condition and it also has been changed many times since it has been built. The buildings also are not very unique and have no specific architectural features of note.

Therefore it receives a rating of low cultural significance. The proposed upgrade of these buildings (see Appendix F) may continue, but a permit for this purpose should be obtained from the Provincial Heritage Authority of the Limpopo Province (LIHRA).

Only two buildings are included in this category. These are the following (Building numbers in brackets):

Classroom 1-8 and Offices (6) – Figure 33-34

Classroom (7) - Figure 35-37



Figure 33: Classroom 1-8 and Offices.



Figure 34: Entrance to Classroom 1-8 and Offices.



Figure 35: Classroom.



Figure 36: Another view of the Classroom.



Figure 37: Front façade of the Classroom.

8.2 South campus

Buildings younger than 60 years:

Some of the buildings are younger than 60 years of age and therefore has no heritage significance. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report.

Therefore no discussion is needed and the proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements (Building numbers in brackets).

Multipurpose Hall (30) – Figure 38

Classroom Block next to ablution on hill (32) – Figure 39

Hall (33) – Figure 40

Classroom Block (34) – Figure 41

Store (36) – Figure 42

Resource Centre (37) – Figure 43

Offices Block (38) – Figure 44

Store room (39) – Figure 45

Workshop and Classroom (41) – Figure 46

Classroom Block (42) – Figure 47

Lecture room/Hall (43) – Figure 48

Staff Residence (47) – Figure 49

Classrooms (48) – Figure 50

Staff residence (49) – Figure 51

Staff residence (54) – Figure 52

Staff Residence (55) – Figure 53

Stores/Workshop (56) – Figure 54

Classrooms (57), another prefabricated building – Figure 55



Figure 38: Multipurpose hall.



Figure 39: Classroom Block next to ablution on hill.



Figure 40: Hall.



Figure 41: Classroom Block.



Figure 42: Store.



Figure 43: Resource Centre.



Figure 44: Offices Block.



Figure 45: Store room.



Figure 46: Workshop and Classroom.



Figure 47: Classroom Block.

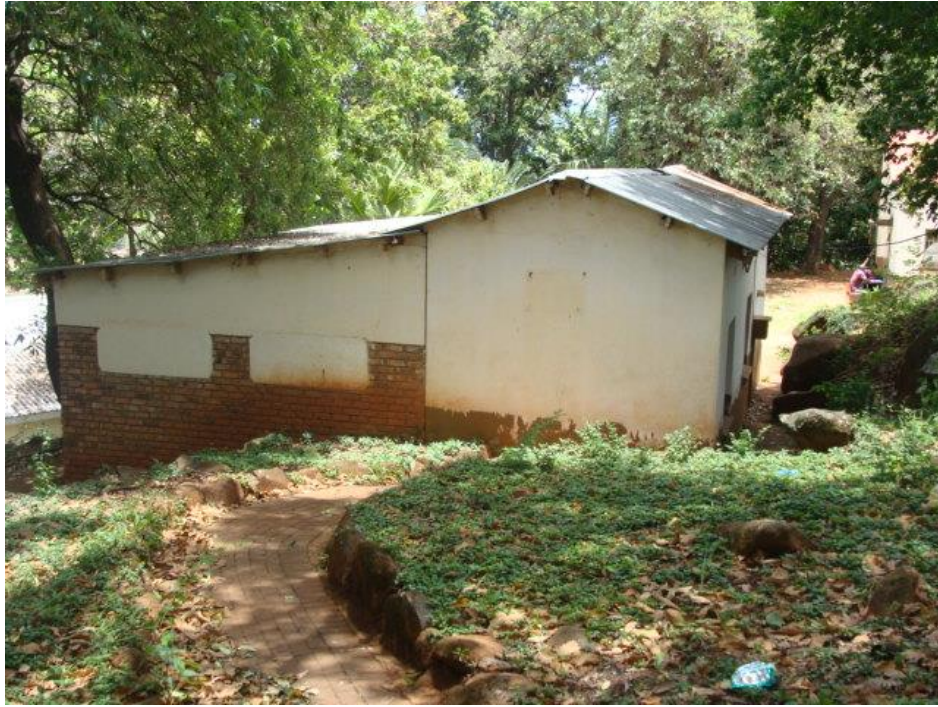


Figure 48: Staff Residence.



Figure 49: Lecture Room/Hall.



Figure 50: Classrooms.



Figure 51: Staff Residence.



Figure 52: Staff residence.



Figure 53: Staff Residence.



Figure 54: Stores/ Workshop.



Figure 55: Prefabricated classrooms.

Buildings likely younger than 60 years:

It is not always possible to determine the exact age of buildings. The ones in this category was likely built during the 1960's and are therefore presumed to be younger than 60 years of age. Apart from the age thereof which would give it no heritage significance the buildings are in a bad state of decay (especially with regards to its interior) and has been changed many times since it has been built. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report. Even if some of these are older than 60 years, they have a very low heritage significance due to the mentioned changes.

Therefore no discussion is needed and the proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements (Building numbers in brackets).

Student toilets (31) – Figure 56-57

Student toilets (44) – Figure 58-59

Staff Residence (46) – Figure 60

Hall (52) – Figure 61



Figure 56: Student toilets.



Figure 57: Inside view of student toilets.



Figure 58: Another set of Student toilets.



Figure 59: Inside of the above mentioned Student toilets.



Figure 60: Old Offices.



Figure 61: Hall.

Buildings likely older than 60 years:

As indicated it is not always possible to determine the exact age of buildings. The ones in this category was likely built just before the 1960's, and are therefore presumed to be older than 60 years of age. Although the age thereof gives it heritage significance, none of these buildings are in a good condition and it also has been changed many times since it has been built. The buildings also are not very unique and have no specific architectural features of note.

Therefore it receives a rating of low cultural significance. The proposed upgrade of these buildings (see Appendix F) may continue, but a permit for this purpose should be obtained from the Provincial Heritage Authority of the Limpopo Province (LIHRA).

Five buildings are included in this category. These are the following (Building numbers in brackets):

Staff Residence (35) – Figure 62

GRC Office (45) - Figure 63-65

Storage (50) – Figure 66

Staff Residence (51) – The house it typical of the Late Edwardian architecture, dating to roundabout the 1920's-1930's. It is very common and in a bad state and therefore has a low cultural significance – Figure 67-68

Stores (53) – Figure 69



Figure 62: Staff Residence.



Figure 63: GRC Office.



Figure 64: Front façade of the GRC Office.



Figure 65: Inside view of the GRC Office.



Figure 66: Storage.



Figure 67: Staff Residence. Late Edwardian characteristics.



Figure 68: Rondavel adjacent to the above building.



Figure 69: Stores.

9. SOCIAL CONSULTATION

Two site notices were placed on site (Figure 70). This was done on 4 November 2015 and stayed on site until 4 December 2015. It invites Interested and Affected parties to contact the heritage specialist should they have any enquiries/ comments.

An advertisement was also placed in the Limpopo Mirror on 23 October 2015 (Figure 71). Again it invites Interested and Affected parties to contact the heritage specialist should they have any enquiries. The social consultation ended on 4 December 2015.

None were received.

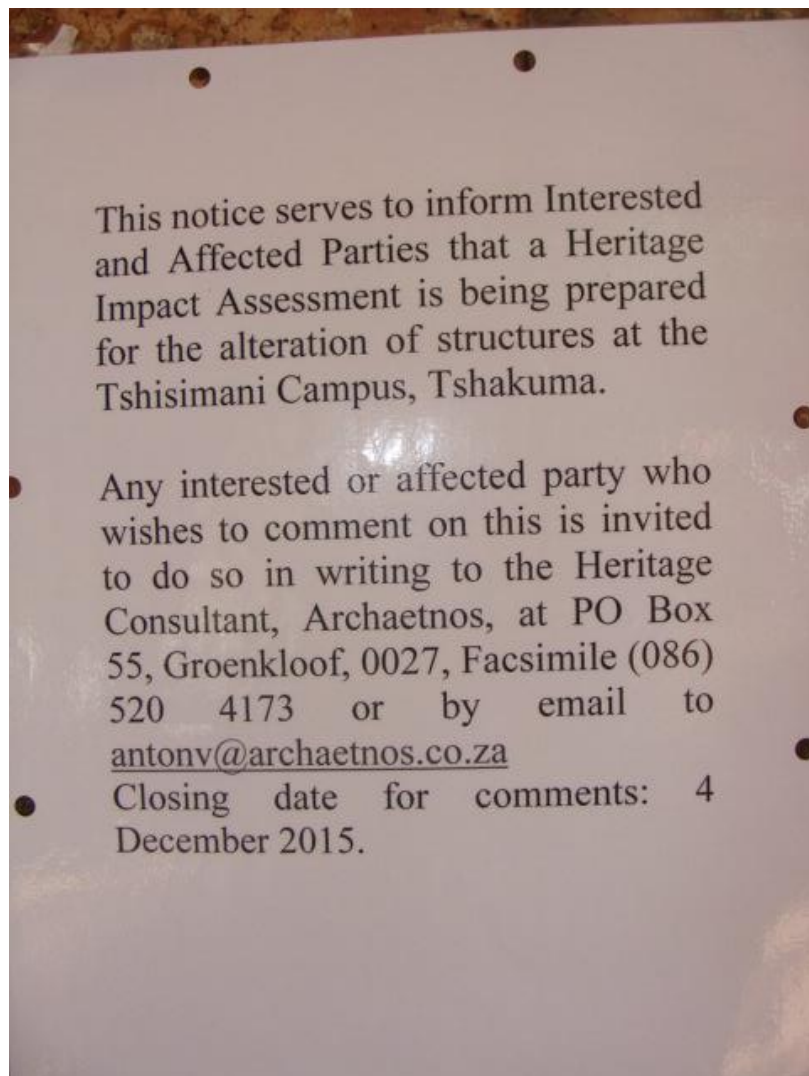





Figure 70: The site notice.



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LEGALS

**NOTICE
Heritage Impact
Assessment**

This notice serves to inform Interested and Affected Parties that a Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared for the alteration of structures at the Tshisimani Campus (Tshakuma). Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Heritage Consultant, Archaelos, at PO Box 55, Groenkloof, 0027, Facsimile (086) 520 4173 or by email to antony@archaelos.co.za

Closing date for comments: 23 November 2015.

FOR SALE

T.T NGOBENI ATTORNEYS

Notice in Terms of Section 35(Master's Reference: 001607/2015)

Kindly be informed that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution account in respect of the late Nephaw Ndivhudzany Freddy (Id no: 6205155497083), who died on the 14th day of June 2015 shall lie in inspection at the Master of the Limpopo High Court, Thohoyandou for a period of Twenty One (21) days calculated from the date of the publication of this Notice. Masters reference number: 001607/2015. Signed at Thohoyandou on the 19th day of October 2015.

Ngobeni T.T. Attorney at Law.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATE

Estate late MALULEKE RISMAN BIN, ID No: 6008086017081 of ERF no: 214 A, WATERVAL LOCATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE who died on the 19/08/2015 and who was married in community of property to MALULEKE TSAMANE JOYCE of ID no: 6502150753084 Estate No: 2063/2015.

Master's Office: THOHYANDOU. Persons having claims against this estate are called to lodge their claims within 30 days from date of publication. Signed at Thohoyandou on this the 20th day of October 2015.

PNB MAMULA ATTORNEYS, PO Box 917, THOHYANDOU, 0950, REF: REDRESS/PBN/EST.12/2015

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATE

Estate Late BALOVI JONAS, ID No: 3107265128082 of 409 A, WATERVAL LOCATION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE, who died on the 16/09/1995 and who was married in community of property to BALOVI SHAVUKAT SARINA of ID no: 3312270197086. Estate number: 2090/2015.

Master's office: THOHYANDOU. Persons having claims against this estate are called to lodge their claims within 30 days from date of publication. Signed at Thohoyandou on this the 20th day of October 2015.

WISANI BALOVI INC. PO Box 3305

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 (5) OF ACT 66 OF 1965

The First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate of the late MASHABA SOLANI ELISA, of ID No: 6009030739085 of erf no: 65, Malamulele-Section c, Limpopo Province, who died on the 04/04/2015, Ref No: 900/2015.

Master's office: THOHYANDOU will be open for inspection for a period of 21 days from date of publication at the Master's Offices. Should no objection be lodged with the master's office during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the said account. Signed at Thohoyandou on this the 20th day of October 2015.

WISANI BALOVI INC. Box 3305 LOUIS TRICHARDT, 0920 REF: REDRESS / EST22/2015

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 (5) OF ACT 66 OF 1965

The First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate of the late SITHALA MBANGISE PHINEAS, of ID No: 5501215353089 of stand no: 25, Tshakuma Mutsindoni village, Limpopo Province, who died on the 21/07/2015, Ref No: 1753/2015.

Master's office: THOHYANDOU will be open for inspection for a period of 21 days from date of publication at the Master's Offices. Should no objection be lodged with the master's office during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the said account. Signed at Thohoyandou on this the 20th day of

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 (5) OF ACT 66 OF 1965

The First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate of the late MAMELA DZHEGIDA EZEKIEL EDMUND, of ID No: 3609095096082 of 165, Sibasa-A, Limpopo Province, who died on the 08/04/2015, Ref No: 1433/2015.

Master's office: THOHYANDOU will be open for inspection for a period of 21 days from date of publication at the Master's Offices. Should no objection be lodged with the master's office during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the said account. Signed at Thohoyandou on this the 20th day of October 2015.

WISANI BALOVI INC. Box 3305 LOUIS TRICHARDT, 0920 REF: REDRESS / EST36/2015

JOBS

Did you know that every week we upload our vacancies and classifieds to our website? Have a look on www.limpopomirror.co.za

Figure 71: Advertisement in the Limpopo Mirror, Star, Friday 23 October 2015.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the buildings investigated on the two campuses (North and South) can be divided into three categories, namely:

- Younger than 60 years
- Likely younger than 60 years
- Older than 60 years

These can be summarized as follows:

- Younger than 60 years

North Campus:

Toilet block (8)

Education Multipurpose Centre Library (9)

Staff room (10)

Class room 16-19 (13)
Store (22)
Hall (23)

South Campus:

Multipurpose Hall (30)
Classroom Block next to ablution on hill (32)
Hall (33)
Classroom Block (34)
Store (36)
Resource Centre (37)
Offices Block (38)
Store room (39)
Workshop and Classroom (41)
Classroom Block (42)
Lecture room/Hall (43)
Staff Residence (47)
Classrooms (48)
Staff residence (49)
Staff residence (54)
Staff Residence (55)
Stores/Workshop (56)
Classrooms (57)

- Buildings likely younger than 60 years

North Campus:

Main hall (3)
Lecture theatre (4)
Technology and Media in Education (5)
MDA Building (11)
Student Hostel Accommodation (14)
Student Hostel Accommodation (15)
Student Hostel Accommodation (16)
Hostel Block (17)
Student Laundry Area (18)
Classroom block (19)
Staff offices (20)
Gym and kitchen (21)
Toilet block (24)
Student Hostels (25)
Communal toilets (26)
Student Hostels (27)
Staff Housing (28)
Staff Housing (29)

South Campus:

Student toilets (31)
Student toilets (44)
Staff Residence (46)
Hall (52)

- Buildings older than 60 years

North Campus:

Classroom 1-8 and Offices (6)
Classroom (7)

South Campus:

Staff Residence (35)
GRC Office (45)
Storage (50)
Staff Residence (51)
Stores (53)

Most of the buildings are structurally in a good condition, but all of them are in urgent need of being upgraded. This includes both the exterior and interior.

No comments were received during the social consultation process.

The following is recommended:

- The buildings younger than 60 years:
 - These have no heritage significance. It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report.
 - The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements.
- The buildings that are likely younger than 60 years:
 - These were likely built during the 1960's. Apart from the age thereof which would give it no heritage significance the buildings are in a bad state of decay (especially with regards to its interior) and has been changed many times since it has been built.
 - It however are included in order to give a more comprehensive report. Even if some of these are older than 60 years, they have a very low heritage significance due to the mentioned changes.

- The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue without any additional requirements.
- The buildings older than 60 years/ likely older than 60 years:
- These were likely built before the 1960's.
- Although the age thereof gives it heritage significance, none of these buildings are in a good condition and it also has been changed many times since it has been built. The buildings also are not very unique and have no specific architectural features of note.
- Therefore it receives a rating of low cultural significance. The proposed upgrade of these buildings may continue, but a permit for this purpose should be obtained from the Provincial Heritage Authority of the Limpopo Province (LIHRA).
- A comprehensive report on the conditions of buildings was done by MSW. This report is included as Appendix F. The heritage report should be read in conjunction with this Appendix which gives the details on the upgrading of the different buildings on site.
- The development may continue, but the necessary permits, as indicated above, should be obtained.
- Although highly unlikely it always is possible that archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts may be encountered on site. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that, if any artifacts are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.
- It is therefore recommended that the HIA be approved.

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APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B

DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value:	Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
Aesthetic value:	Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Scientific value:	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
Social value:	Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Rarity:	Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
Representivity:	Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C

SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - National Grade I significance | should be managed as part of the national estate |
| - Provincial Grade II significance | should be managed as part of the provincial estate |
| - Local Grade IIIA | should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance) |
| - Local Grade IIIB | should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance) |
| - General protection A (IV A) | site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance) |
| - General protection B (IV B) | site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance) |
| - General protection C (IV C) | phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance) |

APPENDIX D

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or scoping phase – establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline assessment – establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I impact assessment – identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – if there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II mitigation or rescue – planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III management plan – for rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.

APPENDIX F

MSW REPORT ON CONDITION SURVEY AND RECOMMENDATIONS – TSHISIMANI CAMPUS