

PHASE 1 HERITAGE RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT

RESIDENTIAL DEMARCATION TUBATSE A EXTENSION 7 BURGERSFORT, LIMPOPO

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1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The application constitutes an activity, which may potentially be harmful to heritage resources that may occur in the demarcated area. The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA - Act No. 25 of 1999) protects all structures and features older than 60 years (section 34), archaeological sites and material (section 35) and graves and burial sites (section 36). In order to comply with the legislation, the Applicant requires information on the heritage resources, and their significance that may occur in the demarcated area. This will enable the Applicant to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects that the development could have on such heritage resources.

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(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

Burial grounds and graves

Section 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

(b) 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.

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-

- (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 author was contracted to undertake a heritage scoping survey of the proposed residential demarcation on the farm Praktiseer 275 KT Portion 7, Burgersfort, Limpopo (Refer to map, South Africa 1:50 000 2430 CB). The aim 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 affected sites / features.

The report thus provides an overview of the heritage resources that may occur in the demarcated area where development is intended. The significance of the heritage resources was assessed in terms of criteria defined in the methodology section. The impact of the proposed development on these resources is indicated and the report recommends mitigation measures that should be implemented to minimize the adverse impact of the proposed development on these heritage resources.

2. METHOD

2.1 Sources of information

The source of information was primarily the field reconnaissance and referenced literary sources.

A pedestrian survey of selected areas and a drive through by vehicle of the demarcated area was undertaken, during which standard methods of observation were applied. As most archaeological material occur in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention was given to disturbances, both man-made such as roads and clearings, as well as those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion. Locations of heritage remains were recorded by means of a GPS (Garmin 60). Heritage material and the general conditions on the terrain were photographed with a Panasonic Lumix Digital camera.

2.2 Limitations

The scoping survey was thorough, but limitations were experienced due to the fact that archaeological sites are subterranean and only visible when disturbed. It is thus possible that sites have been missed.

2.3 Categories of significance

The significance of archaeological sites is ranked into the following categories.

• No significance: sites that do not require mitigation.
• Low significance: sites, which <i>may</i> require mitigation.
• Medium significance: sites, which require mitigation.
• High significance: sites, which must not be disturbed at all.

The significance of an archaeological site is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

A crucial aspect in determining the significance and protection status of a heritage resource is often whether or not the sustainable social and economic benefits of a proposed development outweigh the conservation issues at stake. Many aspects must be taken into consideration when determining significance, such as rarity, national significance, scientific importance, cultural and religious significance, and not least, community preferences. When, for whatever reason the protection of a heritage site is not deemed necessary or practical, its research potential must be assessed and mitigated in order to gain data / information which would otherwise be lost. Such sites must be adequately recorded and sampled before being destroyed. These are generally sites graded as of low or medium significance.

2.4 Terminology

Early Stone Age:	Predominantly the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs. before present.
Middle Stone Age:	Various lithic industries in SA dating from ± 250 000 yr. - 30 000 yrs. before present.
Late Stone Age:	The period from ± 30 000-yr. to 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 AD1652 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 assessments:	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 is required.
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.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND TERRAIN

The proposed development is situated adjacent the existing village of Praktiseer, the area is currently used for grazing purposes and the existing sewage dams are also located on this area. There is a large drainage line running through the area and the vegetation degraded, but endemic to the Sekhukhune area.

4. RESULTS OF THE SCOPING SURVEY

4.1 HISTORICAL PERIOD

Two rectangular stone foundations were noted in this area at the following co-ordinates:

S24° 35' 08.1" E30° 20' 08.9" & S24° 35' 18.8" E30° 20' 15.6"

No other cultural remains or deposits exist here.

Significance: Low

4.2 GRAVES

No formal graves were noted.

4.3 IRON AGE REMAINS

No formal Iron Age Sites were noted yet the possibility for the presence of obscured Iron Age cultural material is high because the Burgersfort area is particularly rich in archaeological deposits.

During a previous survey in the study area (Roodt 2006), a large stone walled archaeological site was noted nearby to the southwest of this proposed development area at Co-ordinates: *S24° 35' 52.5" E30° 19' 47.1"*. This site forms part of the Marateng cultural facies and was occupied by early Pedi people.

It is not threatened by the current proposed development.

4.4 STONE AGE REMAINS

No Stone Age material of significance was noted on the terrain.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Burgersfort Area has a rich archaeological tradition; starting from the Stone Age period, right up to the Historical period. The following, Iron Age material may occur in the region:

According to the most recent archaeological cultural distribution sequences by Huffman (2007), this area falls within the distribution area of various cultural groupings originating out of both the Urewe Tradition (eastern stream of migration) and the Kalundu Tradition (western stream of migration). The facies that may be present are:

Urewe Tradition:	Kwale Branch - Moloko Branch –	<i>Mzonjani facies</i> <i>Icon facies</i> <i>Marateng facies</i>	AD 450 to 750. AD 1300 – 1500. AD 1650 to 1840.
Kalunda Tradition:	Happy Rest sub-branch –	<i>Doornkop facies</i> <i>Klingbiel facies</i> <i>Letaba facies</i>	AD 750 to 1000. AD 1000 to 1200. AD 1600 – 1840.

None of the above-mentioned archaeological facies or other heritage remains of importance were noted on the terrain.

6. DISCUSSION

The recent stone foundations noted on the proposed area have no significance.

The Iron Age site is not located in the proposed development area and therefore no mitigation measures are required.

7. MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

No management or mitigation measures are required. This letter serves to confirm that *no significant heritage resources* such as archaeological or historical material or places of social or religious significance were found on the site of the proposed development. *From a heritage resources management point of view, we have no objection with regard to the development.*

Obscured heritage remains might be exposed during the development. *Therefore, the discovery of previously undetected subterranean heritage remains on the terrain must be reported to the Limpopo Heritage Authority or the archaeologist, and may require further mitigation measures.*

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Huffman, T.N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age. The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.* University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Roodt, F. 2006. Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Praktiseer Residential Demarcation, Burgersfort, Mpumalanga. For Envirodel, 26 Wilgers Street, Polokwane



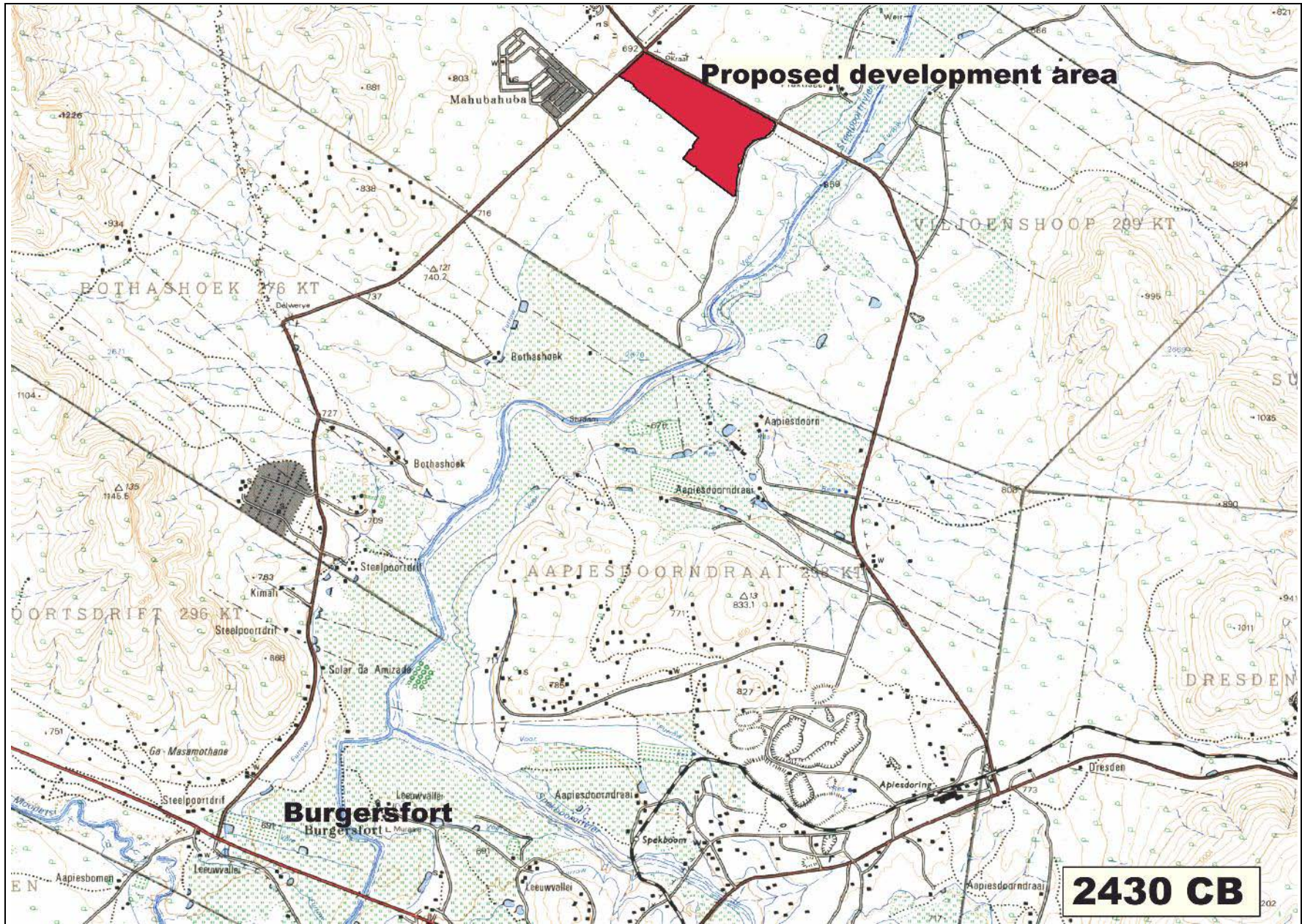
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Fig 1. General view of the area



Fig 2. View of one of the recent historical stone foundations



Locality Map (1:50 000 2430 CB)