# IVYPARK EXTENTION

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**CLIENT**

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# IVYPARK EXTENTION
# PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Date of survey: 7 February 1998

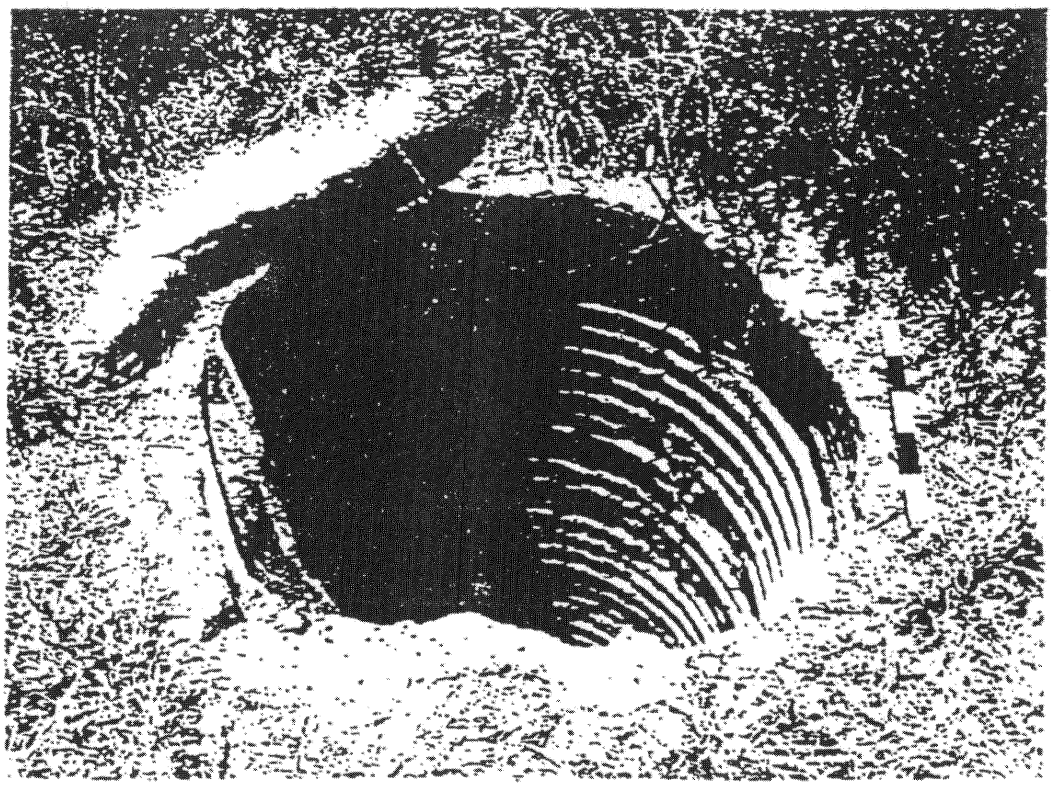
Method: Reconnaissance by foot.

Finds:

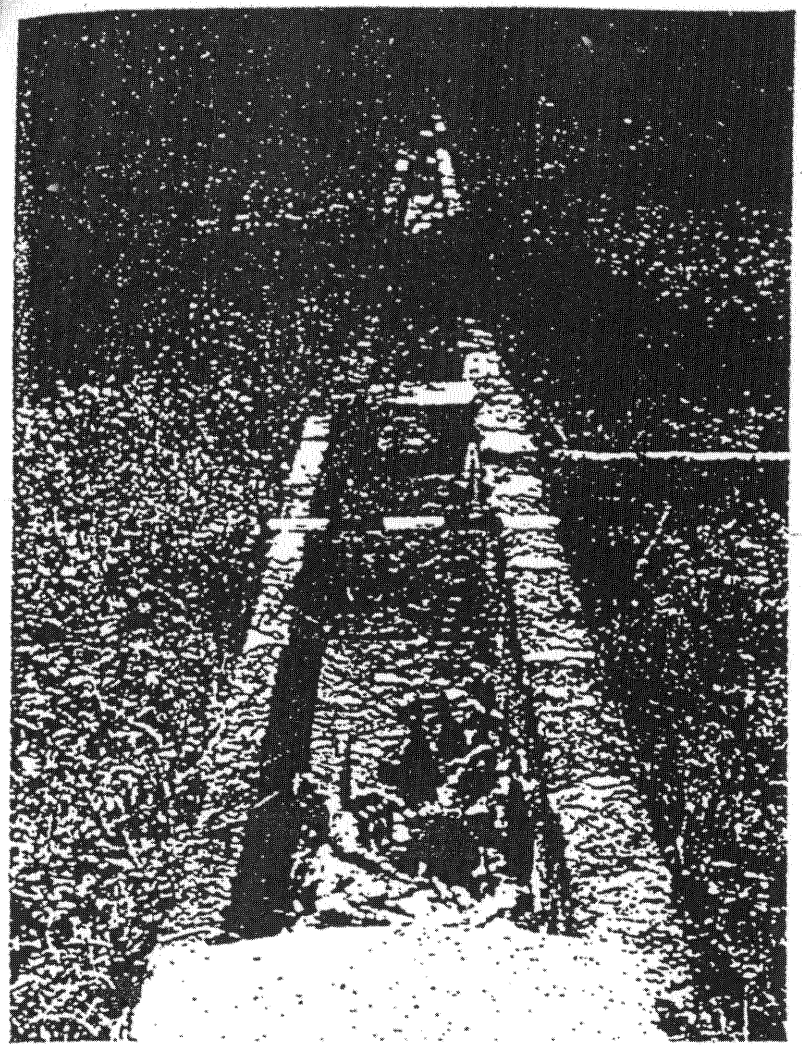
* **Stone Age**
  Only a few course stone flakes which could be of a Middle Stone Age origin were observed in the demarcated area. No worked stone tools were found. These finds are not significant and demand no further action.

* **Iron Age**
  *Iron Age remains were located in the area.*

* **Historical Sites**
  At least five (5) demolished historical homesteads and an intensive irrigation unit, using a well that still exists today, was found in the area. The water table in the well is approximately 6 metre deep. Coordinates of the well: S23° 55' 25.6" E29° 26' 37.6".



*The well. (Scale: 50cm)*



*Section of the irrigation canal (Scale: 50cm)*
Note the construction with breeze blocks

Discussion

The scale of the demolishment of the historical buildings is such that little or no significant cultural resource management (CRM) procedures can be applied successfully to the structures. Middens and rubbish pits linked to the old homesteads may yield important culture historical information and should be examined by a professional archaeologist when earthworks for the new development is undertaken.

The real significant feature in the area is the well. In terms of the National Monuments Act (28/1969), the well is classified as a historical site. This implies that a permit must be obtained from the National Monuments Council (NMC) to destroy it. We will support the application for demolishment as it will unfortunately not be feasible to preserve the well under the circumstances. The same applies for the irrigation canals that exist on site. The developer can make a contribution to CRM by assisting the Pietersburg Museum in documenting these features. This would probably be a condition under which the permit for demolishment will be issued by the NMC.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

That an archaeologist be called in to inspect and evaluate the significance of historical deposits unearthed during the initial phases of earthworks for the development, and advise the developer accordingly.

That the developer assist the Pietersburg Museum in respect of technical and labour requirements, to fully document the well and irrigation canals.

## ABSTRACT

A phase 2 engineering geological investigation was conducted on a portion of the farm Sterkloop 688LS, named Ivy Park Extension 5, Pietersburg, Northern Province, with the aim to assess aspects such as geology, relief and subsoil conditions which may influence the planned urban development in the area. The site is underlain by grey to white biotite gneiss and migmatite of the Hout River Gneiss. The mechanical properties of the soil layers were determined by means of laboratory tests performed on eight disturbed samples taken during the profiling. Ten DCP tests were carried out to determine the in situ bearing capacities of the soils. The obtained site information is evaluated with regard to the development of single-storey masonry structures by the application of standard evaluation techniques. Development zonation for township development according to the NHBRC and SAIEG were done, indicating the geotechnical uniform conditions within zones across the site. Excavatibility will be restricted in some areas due to the well known irregular weathering processes of granite, and shallow rock and corestones can be expected.