

REPORT RECEIPT FORM

REPORT TYPE (please tick)

File Number:

AIA Phase 1 ; Phase 2 ;

Permit Number:

Other (please specify)

REPORT SENT BY (please tick)

SAHRA Prov. Office ; PHRA ;Developer/Consultant

Other (please specify)

Province: LP

AUTHOR(s):

Huffman, T.N.

TITLE:

Archaeological Survey of the Doondran Dam,
Patsiexsvus Pipeline.

CRM Group

EIA CONSULTANTS:

DATE: (month & year):

Aug '97

ACTION		DATE	INITIAL
DATE RECEIVED		26/11/08	DK
ACKNOWLEDGED			
RECORDED	Report Database (ARCHRegGIS)	18/06/09	DK
	3GenDevCorres list		
	2MiningCorresp list		
	Arch.RegisterSiteDatabase (Phase 1 reports)		
	Permit List (1a PERLIST)		
	Permit Database (all Permit Reports)		
ASSESSED	Archaeological Impact Assessment		
ARC sent to: (please tick)	Developer Consultant PHRA Author SAHRA Prov.		
REPORT COPIES FILED	Original: Archaeology Unit Filing Cabinet		
	Copy 1: Registry Head Office (file only <i>front page</i> of large docs, indicating where original is kept)		
	Copy 2: SAHRA Prov. Office (unless from prov.) file only <i>front page</i> of large docs, indicating where original is kept		
	Copy 3: PHRA Office (unless from PHRA) file only font page of large docs, indicating where original is kept		
	Please File this Sheet in Cabinet Folder		

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SECOND
DOORNDRAAI DAM, POTGIETERSRUS PIPELINE**

A Phase-1 Report Prepared for Cave Klapwijk and Associates

Professor T N Huffman

**Archaeological Resources Management
Archaeology Department
University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg**

August 1997

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SECOND DOORNDRAAI DAM,
POTGIETERSRUS PIPELINE

SYNOPSIS

Twelve sites were located. Two graveyards should be protected during the construction of the line, and two Late Iron Age village sites should be test excavated.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

METHOD

RESULTS

RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SECOND DOORNDRAAI DAM, POTGIETERSRUS PIPELINE

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry intends to build a second pipeline from the Doorndraai Dam to Potgietersrus. This second pipeline will follow the original route. Cave Klapwijk and Associates (CKA), the consultants responsible for environmental issues, commissioned Archaeological Resources Management (ARM) to conduct an archaeological survey of the pipeline corridor.

METHOD

Two ARM staff examined the proposed route on July 30th and 31st, 1997. They covered undisturbed areas on foot and drove along the portions in ploughed lands and other disturbed areas. In compliance with the National Monuments Act (Act No. 28 1969 as amended), they searched for

archaeological and historical sites 50 years or older and they looked for graves. Sites were first located with a GPS instrument and then recorded on a series of 1:5000 maps supplied by CKA and the 1:50 000 maps 2428BD Haakdoring and 2429AA Potgietersrus.

RESULTS

The team recorded 12 sites along the route.

Site 1. (24.15.50S 28.48.39E)

A European grave yard with about 3 graves with headstones lay in a ploughed field on Doorndraai 282-KR subsection 9. The graves were about 70m south of the road, and should be outside of the impact zone.

Site 2. (24.15.45S 28.48.47.5E)

Middle Stone Age (ca 200 000 to 35 000 years ago) artefacts lay scattered on the last terrace above a tributary of the Sterk River on Doorndraai 282-KR subsection 19. Exposures in an old road and barrow pit show that some tools were embedded in laterite. Many of the artefacts were made out of a pinkish rhyolite and included cores and flakes.

Site 3. (24.15.35S 28.49.19E)

A few Late Iron Age Moloko pot sherds lay scattered on red soil in a large flat area on Doorndraai subsection 19. The pot sherds probably date to around AD 1500-1600. No other signs of a village were obvious.

Site 4. (24.15.22S 28.50.13E)

A Moloko village was found on the edge of a large barrow pit about 200m west of a main gate and electrical installation on subsection 19. At least 5 burnt daga structures lay in a rough circle to the west of the pit in a large flat area of red soil. One structure stood about 6m south of the proposed centre line. In addition to the Moloko village, Middle Stone Age material was exposed in a gravel lens on the edge of the borrow pit.

Site 5. (24.15.22S 28.50.33.5E)

Another Moloko village but without visible daga structures was located east of the gate on subsection 19. Pottery, upper grind stones and Middle Stone Age artefacts were mixed together on red soil.

Site 6. (24.16.15S 28.54.12E)

A few sherds of Moloko pottery lay on the edge of a ploughed field on Geluk 285-KR.

Site 7. (24.16.20S 28.55.30E)

Some Moloko pottery and Middle Stone Age artefacts lay in a cultivated area of red soil in a high saddle on Bavianskloof 290-KR. No other evidence of a village was obvious.

A single lower grindstone lay near the edge of the cultivated area, close to P1 32, above the kloof on Baviaanskloof 290-KR. The grindstone was used for maize and therefore dates after AD 1750.

Site 8. (24.16.15S 28.55.56E)

A Moloko-period midden lay exposed in the road at the mouth of the kloof at BH 06 about 200m up the road from P1 38 on the farm Moorddrift 289-KR. Near the midden were bits of burnt daga and one patch of burnt floor (A sample of this floor was taken). Middle Stone Age tools were also present.

Site 10. (24.15.53S 28.57.41E)

More burnt daga and pot sherds lay in the road on Moorddrift 289-KR near a small reservoir and junction with a telephone line.

Site 11. (24.15.48S 28.58.13E)

The remains of a farm labourer's household stood next to the road, east of the present housing area, at BH1, about 100m down the road from P140 on Moorddrift 289-KR. In addition to rectangular foundations and a kraal, the site includes an African graveyard. This graveyard was about 8m north of the road, and contained at least 4 stone cairns, each about 1m wide by 2 to 3m long.

Site 12. (24.15.47S 28.58.34E)

Middle Stone Age artefacts and a little Moloko pottery were scattered on the first terrace above the Nyl River on Moorddrift 289-KR. The stone artefacts were eroding out of a lens of river gravels.

The pipeline route crossed the river and then proceeded along the edge of a cultivated area of Rooiport 46-KS until it entered Municipal land, ending at two existing reservoirs. The Municipal land was highly disturbed and no old sites were obvious. Some modern excavations for lime were noted near the summit of the reservoir hill, but the pipeline route crossed archaeologically barren terrain.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Middle Stone Age sites and scatters of Moloko pot sherds are of little scientific value, and no mitigation is required.

The two Moloko villages with daga structures, Sites 4 and 9, are more important. In terms of research priorities, the Moloko occupation of this area needs to be established, and so the midden at Site 9 should be test excavated. Site 4, however, is the best preserved example, and it is in a different type of terrain. Since one structure will probably be destroyed, it should also be excavated before construction begins.

Finally, the two graveyards should be protected during the construction period. Neither is in the direct path of the proposed route, and so simple fencing should suffice.