TCHROOTING Northern Province

PURIFICATION PIANT FOR THE PROPOSED TERTAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOTAL OF A VALER

Government Water Supply Scheme - Northern Province. Impact Assessment for the development of Purification Plant at the Nandoni dam site—Levhuvhu River Evaluation of the heritage component of the Environmental A Water

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INTRODUCTION	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
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Northern Province) Vaer Purification Part Nandon Gar

Evaluation of the Heritage Potential of the Project

Executive Summary

Site name and location: Water purification plant for the Nandoni dam - Mutoti - Northern Province

Magisterial district: Thohoyandou

Developer: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

Consultant: AINP, PO Box 7296, Thohoyandou, 0950, South Africa

Date development was mooted: July, 2001

Date of Report: 08 August 2001

Proposed date of commencement of development: Late 2001

Findings: Provided the recommendations concerning the relocation of the graves are followed the construction of the Purification Plant can continue form a Heritage Management Perspective.

Introduction:

purification plant at the Nandoni dam site, Northern Province. Levhuvhu River Government Water Supply Scheme (LRGWSS). Engineers to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the development of a proposed water Archaeo-Info Northern Province (AINP) was contracted by Mr. Chris Warner of GFJ Consulting This plant would form part of the

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 73 of 1989, the Minerals Act, 50 of 1991 and the Development Facilitation Act (DFA), 67 of 1995. The HIA is performed in accordance with section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 25 of 1999 and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

Location

plant near the village of Mutoti The study focused on the surveying of an area demarcated for the development of a water purification

The following table gives the GPS - coordinates for the site:

Weir		Coordinates
<u>G</u>		22° 58° 09.64" S
	noperospania del Trimpio	30° 35° 54.79" E
9	oravia militari	22° 58° 28,44" S
aga da	energenous (universal proposition)	30° 35′ 56.94″ E
9	SOCIETY CONTRACTOR CON	22° 58° 24.47" S
-	en de recuedo quadripa ce	30° 35' 54.11" E
G14		22° 58° 12.09" S
	(1)	30° 36' 02.76" E
The second control of		

Methodology

foot. This technique has proven to result in the maximum coverage of an area. The area was surveyed using standard archaeological surveying methods. The sites were surveyed on

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 *Magellan 2000 XL* GPS (*Cape* datum). Standard archaeological documentation formats were employed in the description of sites. Using

based on their importance. comparisons with published information as well as comparative collections. All sites or possible sites found were classified using a hierarchical system wherein sites are assessed using a scale of one to five determine sub-surface occurrence of archaeological material. The importance of sites was assessed by Indicators such as surface finds, plant growth anomalies, local information and topography were used in identifying sites of possible archaeological importance. Test probes were done at intervals to These categories are as follows: 5

Swartkrans, Mapungubwe in such an area. It should be noted that sites in this category are very rare - e.g.. cultural heritage that they can not be disturbed or altered at any cost. No development will be allowed Category 1. Sites in this category are of such great international and/or national importance in terms of Great Zimbabwe,

excavations have been undertaken - e.g. archaeological value that any decision concerning their destruction can only be Category Although these sites are not unique Thulamela. in terms of their culture they taken after full scale arc 9 such

of the site - e.g. - Masorini documented before they are destroyed. This documentation would entail the excavation of certain parts Category 3. These sites are of lesser importance than the first two categories, but should be THE STATE OF THE S

Sometimes dilapidated stone Category Sites 5 this walling can occur. category consist of scattered evidence Surface scatters of cultural material are of archaeological occupation evident. حر'

the site can be established limited number of test trenches should be excavated in order that the cultural affinity and importance of

work needs be done on such sites could for example be due to erosion. Apart from the surface collection of cultural material, no further structures are visible and little archaeological deposits are evident. The occurrence of cultural material Category 5. Areas that consist only of very loose scattering of cultural material on the surface. No

NB: It is important that any archaeological sites should be monitored during construction

Category 6: Graves

The only archaeological aspect that could still be encountered during construction is the exposure of unmarked graves. It should be noted that graves are subjects of great sensitivity and should be treated as such. Prompt and correct procedures will eliminate possible embarrassing situations for the

The Sites

numerical indicator. Any sites with historical, cultural or archaeological value will be listed code consisting of an abbreviation of the site name (Nandoni Purification Plant - NPP) and a All sites found in the study area will be described in this section. All sites will be attributed a reference

GPS: 22° 58' 15" S

30° 35' 54" E

overgrown with a Marula tree. According to This site consists of three graves (photo 1, 2 & 3) in close proximity of each other. One of the graves is The graves are all marked with loose irregular stone dressings.

middle 1960's. a local informant the graves are part of a settlement further to the west which was moved during the

Sun dan

PS: 22° 58' 12" S

30° 35' 54" E

This is another grave indicated by a round stone dressing with a prickly pear growing in the middle (photo 4). Although local informants were convinced that this was indeed a grave they were unsure about the next of kin of the deceased. This site also lies on the edge of the demarcated area, proposed for development of the purification plant, and could possibly be just outside of the area.

GPS: 22° 58' 17" S

30° 35' 59" E

identified. These sherds seemed to be of recent origin (possibly Venda). No other indications of a site was A small scattering of potsherds (photo 5) were located in a ploughed field (photo 6) in the study area.

(PP 004

GPS: 22° 58' 20" S

30° 35' 54" E

The grave is indicated by a few packed stones on the western side of an anthill. A single grave approximately 7m from the DWAF fence to the Nandoni construction site (photo 7).

Recommendations

classified according to the system put forward in the section on methodology. Recommendations will be given concerning the sites listed in the previous section. Sites will be

Category 6

These graves will be in the affected area and it is recommended that they be relocated as part of the ongoing Nandoni dam relocation program. Even if the graves were not to be disturbed, any fencing of the area would still inhibit free access to the area by the family.

Category 6

would be the best option for all parties concerned. Should this grave be found to be directly within the fenced area the same recommendation as outlined in NPP 001 should be followed. If, however, it is possible to leave the grave outside of the fence this

Category 5

other indications of a site was found and no further mitigation is necessary on this "site". The few scattered potsherds does not constitute a site of historical, archaeological or cultural value. No

Category 6

would still inhibit free access to the area by the family. This grave will be in the affected area and it is recommended that it be relocated as part of the ongoing Nandoni dam relocation program. Even if the grave were not to be disturbed, any fencing of the area

Conclusion

constitute any major obstacles in term of Heritage Management. Provided the recommendations outlined in this report is followed the development of this site does not

AINP can advise and assist the client with the relocation of the graves, should this prove necessary.

References

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