

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
CAMPERDOWN INDUSTRIAL PROJECT
FOR DEVELOPMENT LOGISTICS INCORPORATED**

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INTRODUCTION

Umlando cc was contracted by Development Logistics Incorporated to undertake a heritage survey of Portion 42 of the farm Camperdown no 1330. Several artefacts were observed in the general study area.

The area is located ~1km south of Camperdown and is currently used for sugarcane farming. The land was converted to agricultural land in the late 1940s, however the buildings were only erected from the 1960s onwards.

I was accompanied to the site by Mr Gary Straus, who indicated the area of development. The development is for proposed light Industrial project and some housing for workers.

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps. The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the databases from both Umlando and the Natal Museum. These databases contain most of the known heritage sites in KwaZulu-Natal. This database does; however, tend to be restricted to archaeological and palaeontological sites. Consulting with the relevant authorities will also cover known battlefields and historical sites. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary. The initial archaeological survey (i.e. fieldwork) consists of a foot survey where the selected area was covered. The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan. The main problem with the survey was the poor archaeological visibility.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and

these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

1.1. Organic remains:

1.1.1. Faunal

1.1.2. Botanical

1.2. Rock art

1.3. Walling

1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit

1.5. Features:

1.5.1. Ash Features

1.5.2. Graves

1.5.3. Middens

1.5.4. Cattle byres

1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

2.1. Internal housing arrangements

2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns

2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

- 5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?
- 5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

- 6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

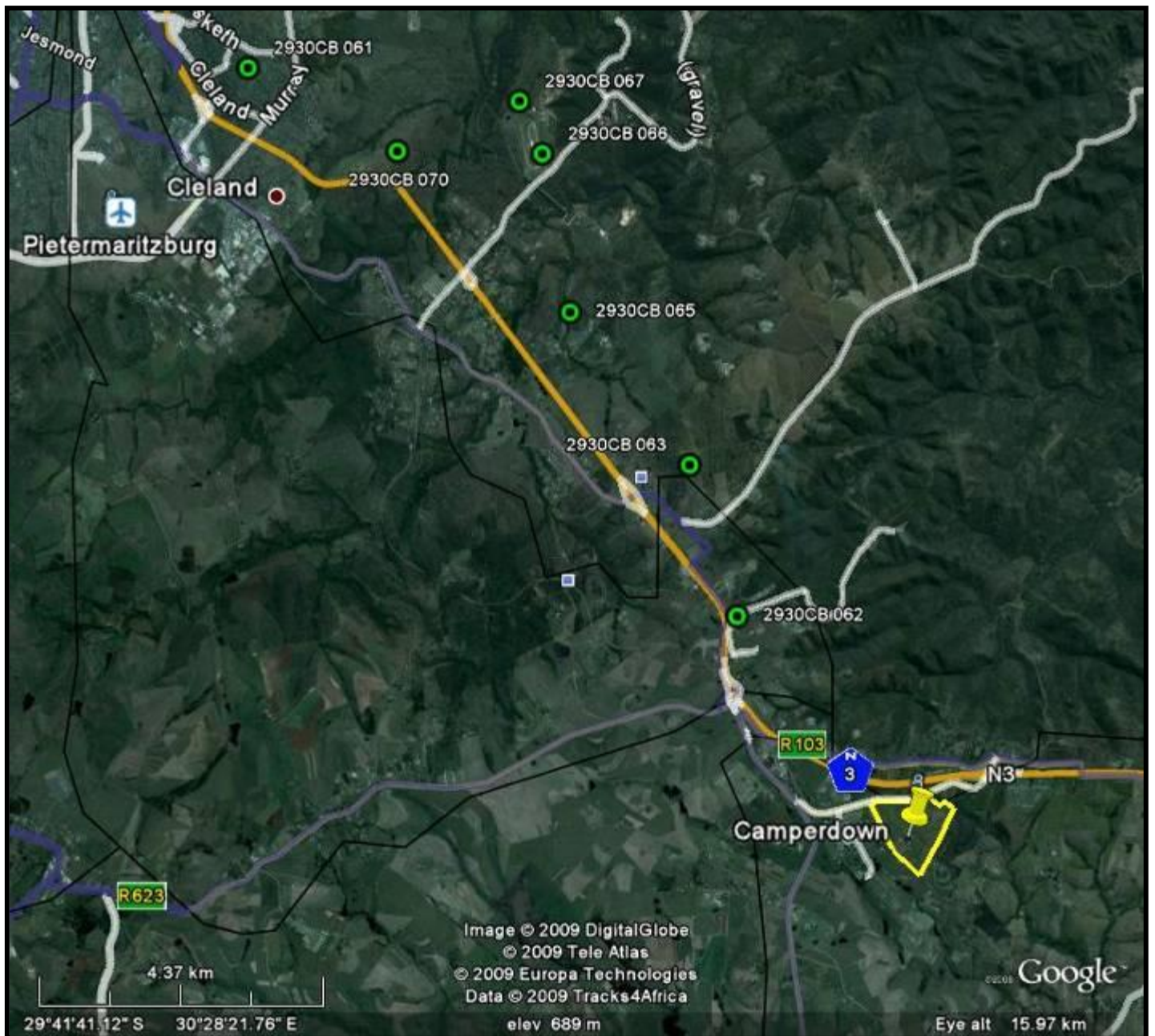
7. Educational:

- 7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?
- 7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?
- 7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

- 8.1. Palaeontological sites
- 8.2. Historical buildings
- 8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites
- 8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries
- 8.5. Living Heritage Sites
- 8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

FIG. 1: LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT¹



¹ Study area is outlined in yellow

FIG. 2: LOCATION OF ARTEFACTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA²



² Artefacts are red circles

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

RESULTS

The desktop survey showed that seven sites occur within a 10km radius of the proposed development. Four of these sites were Stone Age sites (Early, middle and Late), one was an Early Iron Age site, and two were Late Iron Age sites. Figure 1 indicates some of these sites to the north of the proposed development.

The sugar cane was very dense at the time of the survey. I thus surveyed along the various roads between the sugar cane.

CAMP01

CAMP01 is a general and ephemeral scatter of Middle Stone Age stone tools. I noticed isolated occurrences of these artefacts at various locations on the property. Since the sugar cane was dense, I assume that more stone tools would occur on the property. This would be similar to other Stone Age sites recorded in the area.

Significance: The artefacts are probably in a secondary context and thus have low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

CONCLUSION

A heritage survey of the proposed light industry development near Camperdown was undertaken. The desktop study indicated that several sites occur within 10km of proposed development, and thus the study area is sensitive.

A general Middle Stone Age site was recorded on the property. The site consists of several isolated stone tools. Given that there are MSA sites in the area, and that the sugarcane was very dense, I assume that more tools would occur on the property.

A general permit to destroy, or damage, the site will be required from Amafa KZN.

APPENDIX A

SITE RECORD FORMS

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age: MSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: CAMP01

Official Name: Portion 42 of the farm Camperdown no 1330

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

Map Reference: 29°44'9.88"S 30°31'28.76"E (alt = 770m) – this is approx. centre of site.

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION

From Pmb, drive along N3 and take Camperdown turnoff. Turn right and drive south over the freeway. Take left turn ~2,5km from freeway. Site is mainly on the hill to the right(southwest) of the dirt road.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Scatter
Merits conservation: No
Threats: no
What threats: Possible development

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant:

Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 05/05/2009
Owner: Agrivesco (Pty) Ltd
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

CAMP01 is a general and ephemeral scatter of Middle Stone Age stone tools. I noticed isolated occurrences of these artefacts at various locations on the property. Since the sugar cane was dense, I assume that more stone tools would occur on the property. Also found a 20c coin dating to the 1990s!