

PHASE 1 HERITAGE RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PLOT 74 LYDENBURG, MPUMALANGA

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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 area, plot 74, Lydenburg, Mpumalanga (Refer to map, South Africa 1:50 000 2530 AB). 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 the **entire** 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 such as Early Iron Age and Stone Age are usually subterranean and only observable when disturbed and where surface visibility is good. Grass cover was dense and visibility thus limited. It is thus possible, but doubtful, that sites without raised features such as stone walls may 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 located on Plot 74/33 adjacent to Berg Street, Lydenburg. The area had previously been used as agricultural fields and vegetation was very dense at the time of survey. Building rubble also covered a small area around GPS point $S25^{\circ} 07' 04.3'' E30^{\circ} 27' 26.3''$.

4. RESULTS OF THE SCOPING SURVEY

4.1 HISTORICAL PERIOD

No historical remains of significance were noted on the site.

4.2 GRAVES

No formal graves were noted, however the possibility of subterranean graves occurring on the Iron Age Site is very high and percentage wise it could be up to a 70% chance.

4.3 IRON AGE REMAINS

The proposed development occurs on an Iron Age site, as remnants of stone walling were found. The walling appears to have been ploughed over, yet site 2 and 3 may contain possible unmarked graves. The integrity of the site has been destroyed and none of the features exceeds 2 meters in length.

Site 1: $S25^{\circ} 07' 08.3'' E30^{\circ} 27' 27.2''$ Remnant foundations of stonewalling.

Site 2: $S25^{\circ} 07' 08.0'' E30^{\circ} 27' 23.9''$ Stonewalling.

Site 3: $S25^{\circ} 07' 12.0'' E30^{\circ} 27' 24.6''$ Stonewalling / possible grave but in the context of the setting, probably a remnant of a stone wall.

The archaeological background of the Lydenburg area is discussed below. During the Late Iron Age this area was dominated by the Bakoni who constructed stone walled settlements, called Badfontein-type settlements. It is our conclusion that the above archaeological remains are minor remnants of a single larger Badfontein complex that had been destroyed by farming activities. Examples of such large settlements are to be found in the immediate vicinity of this demarcated terrain (see figures 6-9).

4.4 STONE AGE REMAINS

No Stone Age material was noted on the terrain.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Lydenburg Region has a rich archaeological tradition; starting from the Stone Age period, right up to the Historical period. The Lydenburg area is especially well known for the renowned "Lydenburg heads" or terracotta masks that date to the Early Iron Age. The find sites of the *Doornkop* and *Klingbiel* facies of the Happy Rest Sub-branch of the Kalundu Branch are also in the immediate area. In addition, Lydenburg boast with large concentrations of the Badfontein type stonewalled settlements that are associated with the arrival of the BaKoni on the eastern escarpment.

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:	Moloko Branch –	<i>Marateng facies</i>	AD 1650 to 1840
Kalunda Tradition:	Happy Rest sub-branch –	<i>Doornkop facies</i> <i>Klingbiel facies</i>	AD 750 to 1000 AD 1000 to 1200

Apart from the Badfontein stonewalled remains mentioned under point 4.3 above, none of the above-mentioned archaeological facies were noted on the terrain.

6. DISCUSSION

Numerous stonewalled Badfontein settlement remains occur in the immediate vicinity of the proposed terrain. The nearest is just across the Doringbergspruit towards the R36 to the west of the proposed terrain (see figure 6) and others are to the south-west and south-east (see figures 7-9)). The archaeological remains on Plot 74 is considered to be of low significance due to the fact that it is severely disturbed and that no other cultural deposit could be located. The stonewalling is badly deteriorated and cannot be used to answer research questions. Mitigation for monitoring must be implemented during development because subterranean graves or significant cultural remains may be exposed during earthworks.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

In view of the above disturbed remains of a Badfontein-type stonewalled settlement, it is recommended that monitoring take place during the development phase to ensure that any other archaeological material that comes to light is dealt with appropriately.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Fig 1. General view of the site.



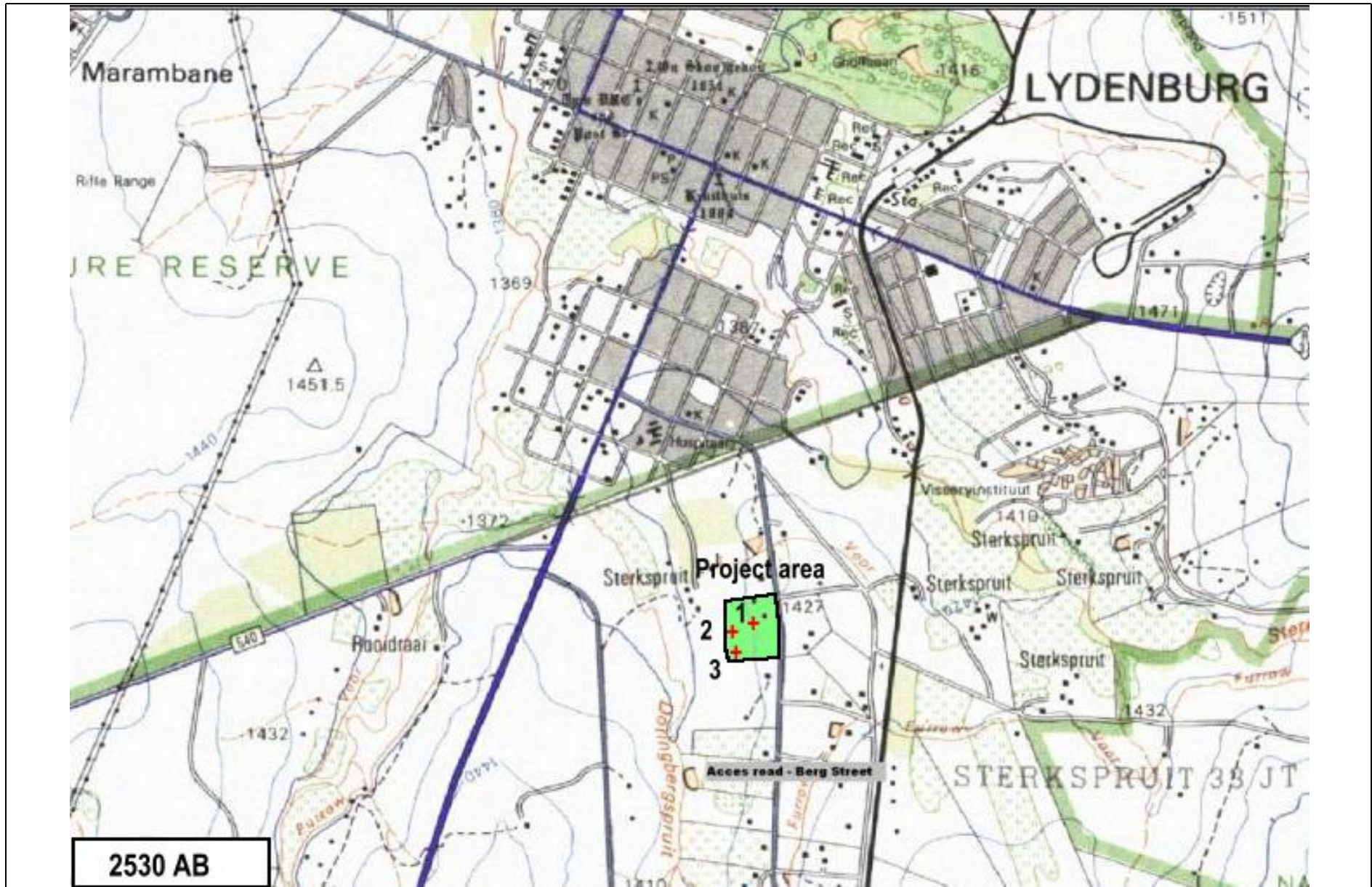
Fig 2. View of building rubble.



Fig 3. View of site 2, note stone.



Fig 4. Site 3.



2530 AB

Fig 5. Locality Map



Fig 6. Showing Sites 1 – 3 as well as X marking other stone walled foundation remains nearby as visible on Google.

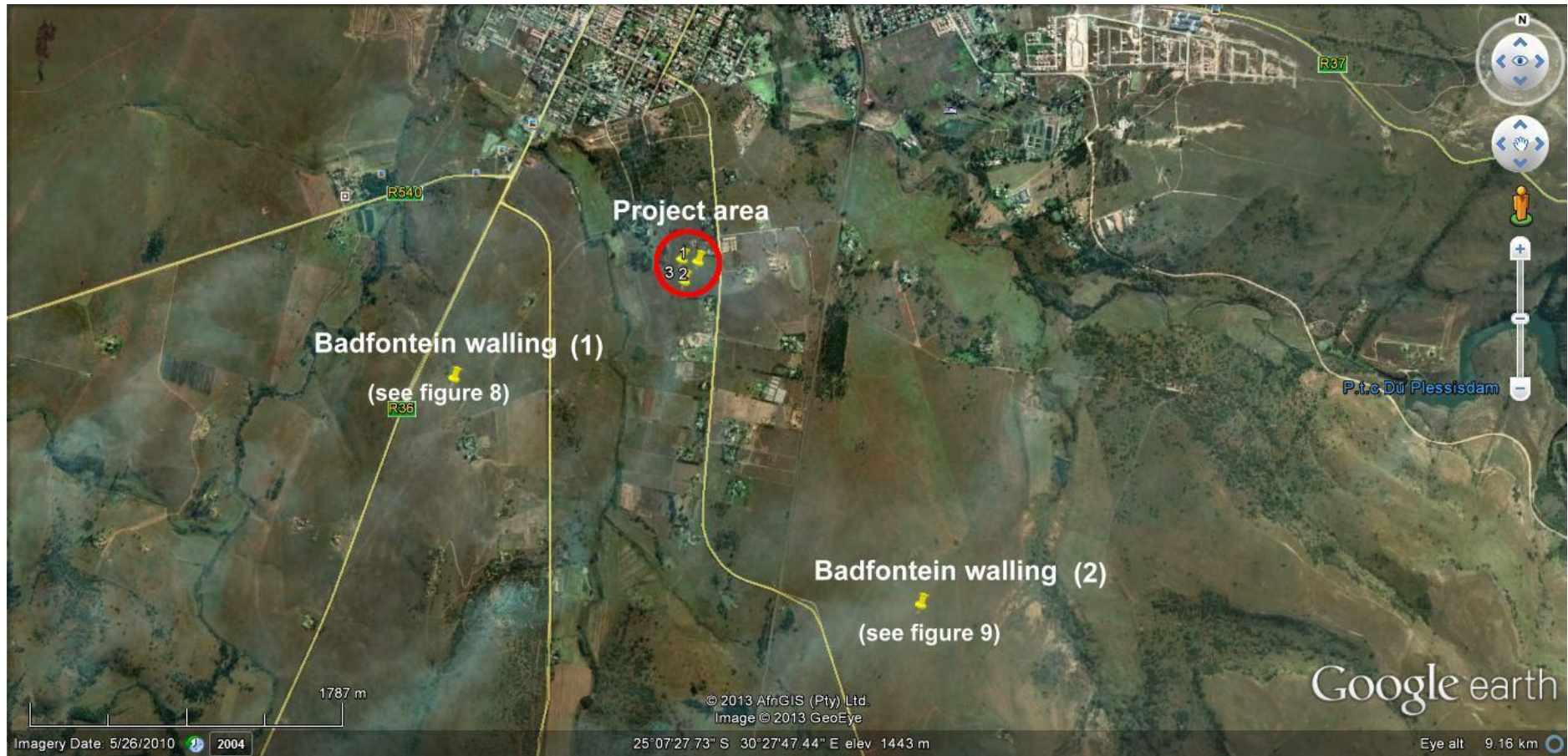


Fig 7. Google image showing the localities of well-defined Badfontein stonewalled settlements in the area.

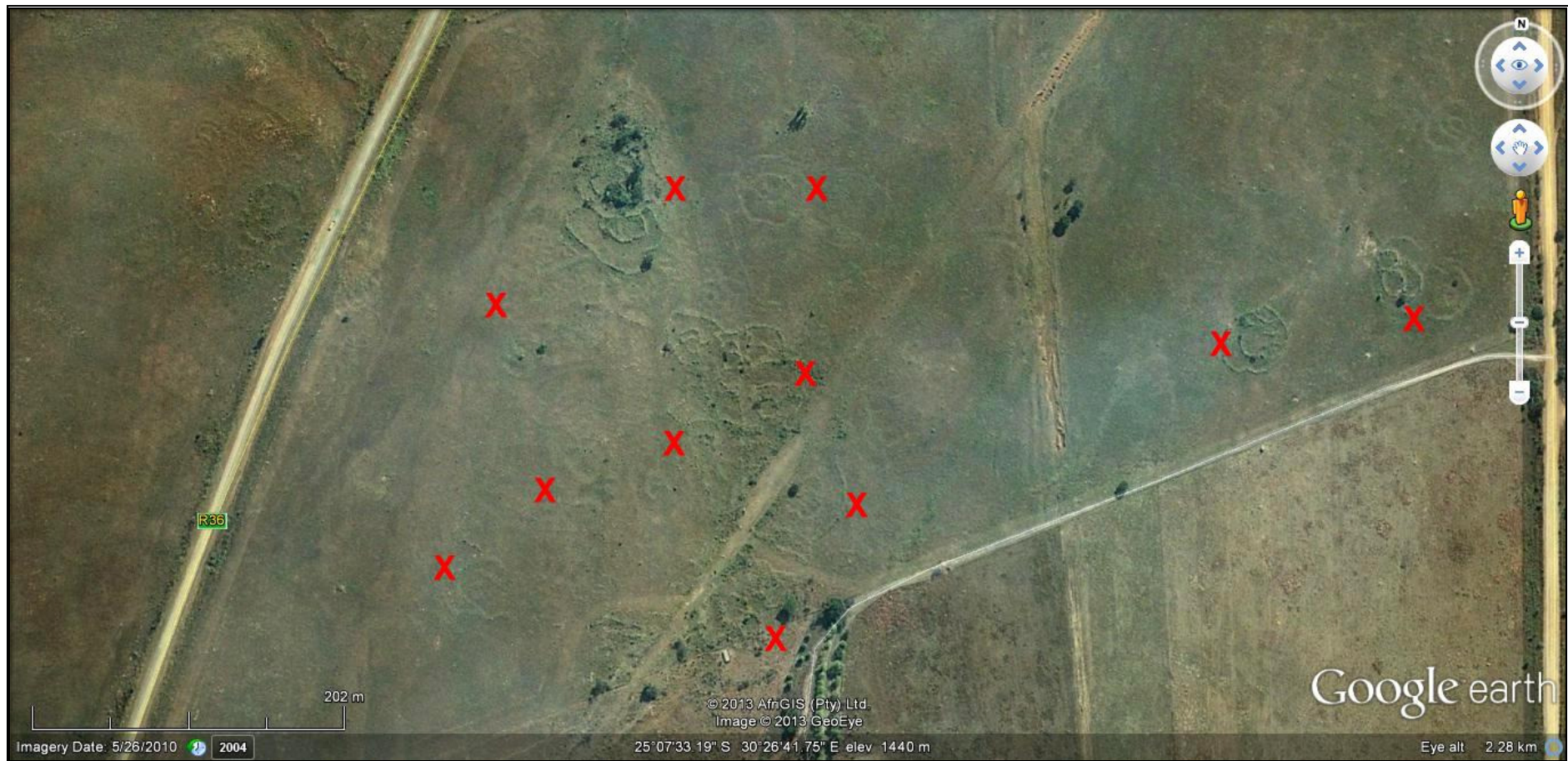


Fig 8. Badfontein walling (1) as on figure 7.

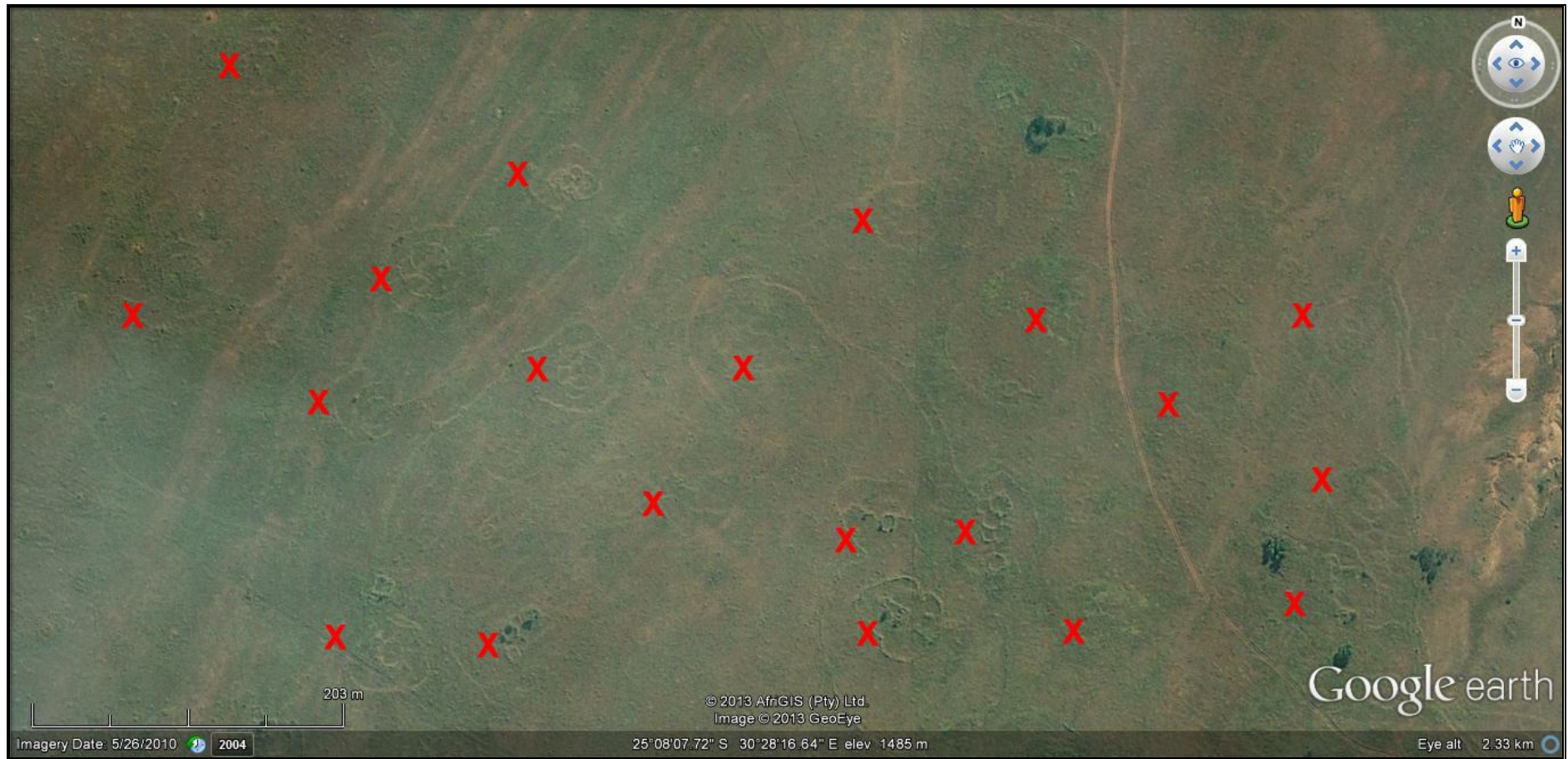


Fig 9. Badfontein walling (2) as on figure 7.