



KING SABATA DALINYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAGUBU & MADONISI ACCESS ROADS, QUNU AREA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Prepared for: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality

Document version 2.0 Final

Compiled by N. Kruger

January 2014



Proudly Supporting
TOUCHING AFRICA

Prepared by



ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) OF SURFACE AREAS DEMARCATED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAGUBU & MADONISI ACCESS ROADS, QUNU AREA, KING SABATA DALINYEBO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

January 2014

Document Version 2 (Final)

Conducted on behalf of:

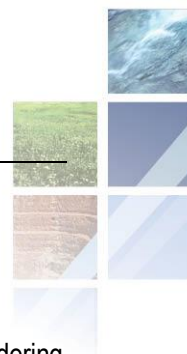
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality
AGES Gauteng

Compiled by:

Nelius Kruger (BA, BA Hons. Archaeology Pret.)

*GAUTENG PROVINCE: The Village Office Park (Block E), 309 Glenwood Road, Pretoria 0081, Postnet no 74,
Private Bag X07, Arcadia, 0007 Tel: +27-12 751 2160 Fax: +27 (0) 86 607 2406 www.ages-group.com*

*Offices: Eastern Cape Gauteng Limpopo Province Namibia North-West Province Western Cape Zimbabwe
AGES Board of Directors: SJ Pretorius JA Myburgh JJP Vivier JH Botha H Pretorius THG Ngoepe SM Haasbroek R Crosby
JC Vivier FN de Jager CJH Smit AS Potgieter AGES Gauteng Directors: JJP Vivier JC Vivier E van Zyl M Grobler*



Although Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd exercises due care and diligence in rendering services and preparing documents, Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd accepts no liability, and the client, by receiving this document, indemnifies Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd and its directors, managers, agents and employees against all actions, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, costs, damages and expenses arising from or in connection with services rendered, directly or indirectly by Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd and by the use of the information contained in this document.

This document contains confidential and proprietary information equally shared between Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd. and the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, and is protected by copyright in favour of these companies and may not be reproduced, or used without the written consent of these companies, which has been obtained beforehand. This document is prepared exclusively for the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality and is subject to all confidentiality, copyright and trade secrets, rules, intellectual property law and practices of South Africa.

Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd promotes the conservation of sensitive archaeological and heritage resources and therefore uncompromisingly adheres to relevant Heritage Legislation (National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999, Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 as amended, Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance no. 7 of 1925, Excavations Ordinance no. 12 of 1980). In order to ensure best practices and ethics in the examination, conservation and mitigation of archaeological and heritage resources, Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd follows the Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment as set out by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the CRM section of the Association for South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

DECLARATION

I, Nelius Le Roux Kruger, declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist;
- I am conducting any work and activity relating to the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the client;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have the required expertise in conducting the specialist report and I will comply with legislation, including the relevant Heritage Legislation (National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999, Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 as amended, Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance no. 7 of 1925, Excavations Ordinance no. 12 of 1980), the Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment (SAHRA and the CRM section of ASAPA), regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I have not, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this declaration are true and correct.



SIGNATURE OF SPECIALIST

Company: Africa Geo-Environmental Services Gauteng (Pty) Ltd.

Date: 14 January 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the results of an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) study of surface portions demarcated for the construction of the Magubu-N1 and Madonisi Access Roads, subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the OR Tambo District of the Eastern Cape Province. The project entails an access road from Magubu to the N2, an access road to the Magubu School and an access road to Madonisi, totalling a distance of approximately 9.0km. The report includes background information on the area's archaeology, its representation in southern Africa, and the history of the larger area under investigation, survey methodology and results as well as heritage legislation and conservation policies. A copy of the report will be supplied to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and recommendations contained in this document will be reviewed in order to consider the conservation priority of sites located in the area.

The larger landscape around Qunu is rich in pre-historical and historical remnants where heritage signatures demonstrate a rich and influential deep, recent and current history. The landscape principally bears resemblance to a legacy of almost a century pertaining to Nelson Mandela, former South African president and Apartheid liberation icon. Many of the sites marked by the early life of Mandela such as Mqhekezweni Great Place, where the young Nelson Mandela was brought by his mother Nosekeni after his father's death; the Qunu Primary School, where Nelson Mandela first started his education and was given the Western name "Nelson"; the remains of the African Native Church, the church of the Thembu people where Nelson Mandela was baptized; and the Smooth Sliding Stone where Mandela played as a child remain in Qunu today. Thus, the landscape as a whole endures a high tangible and intangible heritage value at all levels for its social, cultural, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic and educational associations with the life of a prominent South African. In addition to this significant landscape, a number of areas of heritage significance were documented during the site survey for the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project.

Palaeontology:

Since the palaeontological sensitivity of rock units within the study area is generally low the impact significance of the proposed mining activities as far as fossil heritage is concerned, is likely to be small. However, a Palaeontological Impact Assessment should be considered and, should fossil remains such as fossil fish, reptiles or vitrified wood be exposed during construction, these objects should be carefully safeguarded and the relevant heritage resources authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately so that the appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist.

Stone Age:

No Stone Age occurrences were observed in the survey area.

Iron Age (Farmer Period):

No Iron Age (Farmer Period) occurrences were observed in the survey area.

Historical/ Colonial Period:

Recent Historical Period hut remains and cattle enclosure posts (**Site MGH01**) occur in Magubu in close proximity of the proposed access road route. The site is of medium-low significance due to the poor preservation of the structures and it is recommended that the site be documented and monitored should any development activities impact on the site. In addition, the remains of the Nozolile Café and associated round and square house buildings, possibly of recent historical origin (**Site MGH02**) were documented in close proximity of the proposed

Magubu access road route. These structures are of medium significance as they might yield an understanding of the recent occupational social history and historical architectural and settlement developments in the larger landscape. It is recommended that the structures be avoided and that any activity pertaining to the development occurring in this area be monitored in order to minimise impact on the resource. Should the sites be impacted on by the development the structures should be documented and destruction permits should be obtained from the relevant heritage resources authority (SAHRA). The homestead where Nelson Mandela resided during his youth, as well Historical Blue Gum trees and the remains of a trade post occur in the Mqhekezweni area (**Site MDH01 & Site MDH02**) in the general surroundings of the proposed Madonisi access road route. These features are of heritage priority since these sites attest to a historically significant landscape and it is recommended that the structures be avoided and that any activity pertaining to the development occurring in this area be monitored in order to minimise impact on the resource.

Graves:

A total of 18 burial sites were recorded in the Magubu (**Sites MGB01 – MGB12**) and the Madonisi (**Sites MDB01 – MDB06**) areas. The intrinsic heritage and social value of the graves and cemeteries in this landscape implies that these resources carry high significance ratings. As such, these sites require special management attention and the burials necessitate a conservation buffer zone of at least 20m around all graves and cemeteries. It is recommended that portions of access road routes in the proximity of identified graves and burials be rerouted to avoid these sites and the required conservation buffers. In addition, it is strongly recommended that all cemeteries and graves in the proximity of the proposed activities be properly fenced and access control be implemented. However, should the graves or the required 20m buffer zone be impacted in any way by the planned activities, full grave relocations are recommended for these burials. This measure should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, and in accordance with the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended), the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) and any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws pertaining to human remains. **As burial locations in this area follow a general (and fairly common) pattern where graves occur within the context of homestead complexes, utmost care should be taken during construction in occupation areas, not to disturb previously undetected burials.**

It should be stressed that the landscape around Qunu is of high tangible and intangible heritage value and it is essential that cognisance be taken of the larger archaeological landscape of the area in order to avoid the destruction of previously undetected heritage sites. Here, care should be taken around rock faces and outcrops in the larger landscape, as rock art is known to occur on these outcrops. Water sources such as drainage lines and rivers should also be regarded as potentially sensitive in terms of possible Stone Age and Iron Age deposits. The possible existence of Historical Period resources deriving from the area's more recent history should also be considered. Ultimately, it is essential that the archaeological and cultural heritage of the Eastern Cape Province be respected.

NOTATIONS AND TERMS

Absolute dating:

Absolute dating provides specific dates or range of dates expressed in years.

Archaeology:

The study of the human past through its material remains.

Archaeological record:

The archaeological record minimally includes all the material remains documented by archaeologists. More comprehensive definitions also include the record of culture history and everything written about the past by archaeologists.

Artefact:

Entities whose characteristics result or partially result from human activity. The shape and other characteristics of the artefact are not altered by removal of the surroundings in which they are discovered. In the southern African context examples of artefacts include potsherds, iron objects, stone tools, beads and hut remains.

Assemblage:

A group of artefacts recurring together at a particular time and place, and representing the sum of human activities.

¹⁴C or radiocarbon dating:

The ¹⁴C method determines the absolute age of organic material by studying the radioactivity of carbon. It is reliable for objects not older 70 000 years by means of isotopic enrichment. The method becomes increasingly inaccurate for samples younger than ±250 years.

Ceramic Facies:

In terms of the cultural representation of ceramics, a facies is denoted by a specific branch of a larger ceramic tradition. A number of ceramic facies thus constitute a ceramic tradition.

Ceramic Tradition:

In terms of the cultural representation of ceramics, a series of ceramic units constitutes as ceramic tradition.

Context:

An artefact's context usually consists of its immediate *matrix*, its *provenience* and its *association* with other artefacts. When found in *primary context*, the original artefact or structure was undisturbed by natural or human factors until excavation and if in *secondary context*, disturbance or displacement by later ecological action or human activities occurred.

Culture:

A contested term, "culture" could minimally be defined as the learned and shared things that people have, do and think.

Cultural Heritage Resource:

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

Cultural landscape:

A cultural landscape refers to a distinctive geographic area with cultural significance.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM):

A system of measures for safeguarding the archaeological heritage of a given area, generally applied within the framework of legislation designed to safeguard the past.

Ecofact:

Non artefactual material remains that has cultural relevance which provides information about past human activities. Examples would include remains or evidence of domesticated animals or plant species.

**Excavation:**

The principal method of data acquisition in archaeology, involving the systematic uncovering of archaeological remains through the removal of the deposits of soil and the other material covering and accompanying it.

Feature:

Non-portable artefacts, in other words artefacts that cannot be removed from their surroundings without destroying or altering their original form. Hearths, roads, and storage pits are examples of archaeological features

GIS:

Geographic Information Systems are computer software that allows layering of various types of data to produce complex maps; useful for predicting site location and for representing the analysis of collected data within sites and across regions.

Historical archaeology:

Primarily that aspect of archaeology which is complementary to history based on the study of written sources. In the South African context it concerns the recovery and interpretation of relics left in the ground in the course of Europe's discovery of South Africa, as well as the movements of the indigenous groups during, and after the "Great Scattering" of Bantu-speaking groups – known as the *mfecane* or *difaqane*.

Impact: A description of the effect of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.

Iron Age:

Also known as "Farmer Period", the "Iron Age" is an archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture.

Lithic:

Stone tools or waste from stone tool manufacturing found on archaeological sites.

Management / Management Actions:

Actions – including planning and design changes - that enhance benefits associated with a proposed development, or that avoid, mitigate, restore, rehabilitate or compensate for the negative impacts.

Matrix:

The material in which an artefact is situated (sediments such as sand, ashy soil, mud, water, etcetera). The matrix may be of natural origin or human-made.

Megalith:

A large stone, often found in association with others and forming an alignment or monument, such as large stone statues.

Midden:

Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.

Microlith:

A small stone tool, typically knapped of flint or chert, usually about three centimetres long or less.

Monolith:

A geological feature such as a large rock, consisting of a single massive stone or rock, or a single piece of rock placed as, or within, a monument or site.

Oral Histories:

The historical narratives, stories and traditions passed from generation to generation by word of mouth.

Phase 1 CRM Assessment:

An Impact Assessment which identifies archaeological and heritage sites, assesses their significance and comments on the impact of a given development on the sites. Recommendations for site mitigation or conservation are also made during this phase.

Phase 2 CRM Study:

In-depth 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. Mitigation / Rescue involves planning the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or

collection (in terms of a permit) at sites that may be lost as a result of a given development.

Phase 3 CRM Measure:

A Heritage Site Management Plan (for heritage conservation), is required in rare cases where the site is so important that development will not be allowed and sometimes developers are encouraged to enhance the value of the sites retained on their properties with appropriate interpretive material or displays.

Prehistoric archaeology:

That aspect of archaeology which concerns itself with the development of humans and their culture before the invention of writing. In South Africa, prehistoric archaeology comprises the study of the Early Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age and the greater part of the Later Stone Age and the Iron Age.

Probabilistic Sampling:

A sampling strategy that is not biased by any person's judgment or opinion. Also known as statistical sampling, it includes systematic, random and stratified sampling strategies.

Provenience

Provenience is the three-dimensional (horizontal and vertical) position in which artefacts are found. Fundamental to ascertaining the provenience of an artefact is *association*, the co-occurrence of an artefact with other archaeological remains; and *superposition*, the principle whereby artefacts in lower levels of a matrix were deposited before the artefacts found in the layers above them, and are therefore older.

Random Sampling:

A probabilistic sampling strategy whereby randomly selected sample blocks in an area are surveyed. These are fixed by drawing coordinates of the sample blocks from a table of random numbers.

Relative dating:

The process whereby the relative antiquity of sites and objects are determined by putting them in sequential order but not assigning specific dates.

Remote Sensing:

The small or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, by the use of either recording or real-time sensing device(s) that is not in physical or intimate contact with the object (such as by way of aircraft, spacecraft or satellite). Here, ground-based geophysical methods such as Ground Penetrating Radar and Magnetometry are often used for archaeological imaging.

Rock Art Research:

Rock art can be "decoded" in order to inform about cultural attributes of prehistoric societies, such as dress-code, hunting and food gathering, social behaviour, religious practice, gender issues and political issues.

Scoping Assessment:

The process of determining the spatial and temporal boundaries (i.e. extent) and key issues to be addressed in an impact assessment. The main purpose is to focus the impact assessment on a manageable number of important questions on which decision making is expected to focus and to ensure that only key issues and reasonable alternatives are examined. The outcome of the scoping process is a Scoping Report that includes issues raised during the scoping process, appropriate responses and, where required, terms of reference for specialist involvement.

Sensitive:

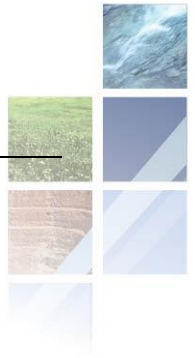
Often refers to graves and burial sites although not necessarily a heritage place, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. *Sensitive* may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.

Site (Archaeological):

A distinct spatial clustering of artefacts, features, structures, and organic and environmental remains, as the residue of human activity. These include surface sites, caves and rock shelters, larger open-air sites, sealed sites (deposits) and river deposits. Common functions of archaeological sites include living or habitation sites, kill sites, ceremonial sites, burial sites, trading, quarry, and art sites,

Slag:

The material residue of smelting processes from metalworking.

**Stone Age:**

An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture.

Stratigraphy:

This principle examines and describes the observable layers of sediments and the arrangement of strata in deposits

Stratified Sampling:

A probabilistic sampling strategy whereby a study area is divided into appropriate zones – often based on the probable location of archaeological areas, after which each zone is sampled at random.

Systematic Sampling:

A probabilistic sampling strategy whereby a grid of sample blocks is set up over the survey area and each of these blocks is equally spaced and searched.

Tradition:

Artefact types, assemblages of tools, architectural styles, economic practices or art styles that last longer than a phase and even a horizon are describe by the term *tradition*. A common example of this is the early Iron Age tradition of Southern Africa that originated \pm 200 AD and came to an end at about 900 AD.

Trigger: A particular characteristic of either the receiving environment or the proposed project which indicates that there is likely to be an *issue* and/or potentially significant *impact* associated with that proposed development that may require specialist input. Legal requirements of existing and future legislation may also trigger the need for specialist involvement.

Tuyère:

A ceramic blow-tube used in the process of iron smelting / reduction.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| AGES | Africa Geo Environmental Services Gauteng Pty Ltd |
| ASAPA | Association for South African Professional Archaeologists |
| AIA | Archaeological Impact Assessment |
| BP | Before Present |
| BCE | Before Common Era |
| CRM | Culture Resources Management |
| EIA | Early Iron Age (also Early Farmer Period) |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EFP | Early Farmer Period (also Early Iron Age) |
| ESA | Earlier Stone Age |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| HIA | Heritage Impact Assessment |
| ICOMOS | International Council on Monuments and Sites |
| K2/Map | K2/Mapungubwe Period |
| LFP | Later Farmer Period (also Later Iron Age) |
| LIA | Later Iron Age (also Later Farmer Period) |
| LSA | Later Stone Age |
| MIA | Middle Iron Age (also Early later Farmer Period) |
| MRA | Mining Right Area |
| MSA | Middle Stone Age |
| NHRA | National Heritage Resources Act No.25 of 1999, Section 35 |
| PFS | Pre-Feasibility Study |
| PHRA | Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities |
| SAFA | Society for Africanist Archaeologists |
| SAHRA | South African Heritage Resources Association |
| YCE | Years before Common Era (Present) |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | II |
| 1 BACKGROUND | 12 |
| 1.1 SCOPE AND MOTIVATION | 12 |
| 1.2 PROJECT DIRECTION | 12 |
| 1.3 PROJECT BRIEF | 12 |
| 1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE | 12 |
| 1.5 CRM: LEGISLATION, CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT | 13 |
| 1.5.1 Legislation regarding archaeology and heritage sites | 13 |
| 1.5.2 Background to HIA and AIA Studies | 15 |
| 2 REGIONAL CONTEXT | 16 |
| 2.1 AREA LOCATION | 16 |
| 2.2 AREA DESCRIPTION: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT | 18 |
| 2.3 SITE DESCRIPTION | 18 |
| 3 METHOD OF ENQUIRY | 21 |
| 3.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION | 21 |
| 3.1.1 Desktop Study | 21 |
| 3.1.2 Aerial Representations and Survey | 21 |
| 3.1.3 Field Survey | 21 |
| 3.1.4 General Public Liaison | 22 |
| 3.2 LIMITATIONS | 22 |
| 3.2.1 Access | 22 |
| 3.2.2 Visibility | 22 |
| 3.2.3 Limitations and Constraints | 25 |
| 4 RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 25 |
| 4.1 THE MAGUBU SCHOOL & MAGUBU-N1 ACCESS ROAD AREA | 25 |
| 4.1.1 The Stone Age | 25 |
| 4.1.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period | 25 |
| 4.1.3 Historical / Colonial Period and recent times | 25 |
| 4.1.4 Graves | 26 |
| 4.2 THE MADONISI ACCESS ROAD AREA | 35 |
| 4.2.1 The Stone Age | 35 |
| 4.2.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period | 35 |
| 4.2.3 Historical / Colonial Period and recent times | 35 |
| 4.2.4 Graves | 36 |
| 5 ARCHAEO-HISTORICAL CONTEXT | 44 |
| 5.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA | 44 |
| 5.1.1 The Stone Ages | 44 |
| 5.1.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period | 45 |
| 5.1.3 Historical and Colonial Times and Recent History | 46 |
| 5.2 DISCUSSION: THE QUNU HERITAGE LANDSCAPE | 46 |
| 5.2.1 Palaeontology and Early History | 46 |
| 5.2.2 The Early and Middle stone Ages in the Eastern Cape | 46 |
| 5.2.3 Hunters-gatherers, Herders and Shell Middens | 47 |
| 5.2.4 A landscape of rock markings: Rock Art | 48 |
| 5.2.5 The Iron Age / Farmer Period in the Eastern Cape Province | 49 |
| 5.2.6 Eastern Cape Later History: Reorganization, Colonial Contact and living heritage | 51 |
| 5.2.7 Nelson Mandela and Qunu | 53 |
| 5.2.8 The Mandela Qunu Heritage Legacy | 55 |
| 6 RESULTS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT RATING | 59 |
| 6.1 HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION | 59 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 6.2 | CATEGORIES OF SIGNIFICANCE | 59 |
| 6.3 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS | 61 |
| 6.3.1 | General assessment of impacts on resources | 61 |
| 6.3.2 | Direct impact rating | 62 |
| 6.3.3 | Management actions | 63 |
| 6.4 | SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT RATING | 64 |
| 6.4.1 | Site MGH01 | 64 |
| 6.4.2 | Site MGH02 | 66 |
| 6.4.3 | Site MDH01, Site MDH02 | 68 |
| 6.4.4 | Site MGB01 – Site MGB12 | 70 |
| 6.4.5 | Site MDB01 – Site MDB06 | 73 |
| 6.5 | DISCUSSION: EVALUATION OF RESULTS | 75 |
| 7 | RECOMMENDATIONS | 79 |
| 8 | GENERAL COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS | 80 |
| 9 | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 82 |
| 9.1 | ACADEMIC RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS | 82 |
| 9.2 | UNPUBLISHED CRM REPORTS | 83 |
| 9.3 | WEB REFERENCES | 84 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 2-1: 1:50 000 Map representation of the location of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project (3128DC). | 17 |
| Figure 2-2: General surroundings along the proposed access road route in Magubu at the time of the survey (October 2013). | 18 |
| Figure 2-3: Aerial imagery indicating a regional context of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the Magubu area. | 19 |
| Figure 2-4: Aerial imagery indicating a regional context of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the Madonisi area. | 20 |
| Figure 3-1: View from the northern offset of the Magubu School access road, looking west towards the school buildings. | 22 |
| Figure 3-2: View of general surroundings at the proposed Magubu-N1 Road Qunu River crossing, looking south. | 23 |
| Figure 3-3: View of the proposed alignment of the Magubu-N2 Road towards the N2, looking east. | 23 |
| Figure 3-4: View of the proposed alignment of the Magubu-N2 Road towards the N2, looking west. | 24 |
| Figure 3-5: View of the proposed alignment of the Madonisi access road through the Ntonga area. | 24 |
| Figure 4-1: View of recent-Historical hut remains at Site MGH01. Note two monoliths, possibly cattle enclosure posts in the foreground. | 26 |
| Figure 4-2: Recent-historical house structures (left) and the Nozolile Café (right) at site MGH02. | 26 |
| Figure 4-3: Marked and unmarked graves at Site MGB01. | 27 |
| Figure 4-4: Marked grave at Site MGB02. | 28 |
| Figure 4-5: Brick dressed burials at Site MGB03. | 28 |
| Figure 4-6: A single grave at Site MGB04. | 29 |
| Figure 4-7: A large number of concrete and brick stone dressed graves at Site MGB05. | 30 |
| Figure 4-8: Burials at Site MGB06, demarcated by soil burial mounds and rough headstones (indicated by white arrows). | 30 |
| Figure 4-9: Burials dressed with concrete at Site MGB07. | 31 |
| Figure 4-10: Burials dressed with brick, concrete and tiles at Site MGB08. | 32 |
| Figure 4-11: A small informal cemetery at Site MGB09. | 33 |
| Figure 4-12: Two graves dressed with brick stone at Site MGB10. | 33 |
| Figure 4-13: A single grave in an access road at Site MGB11. | 34 |
| Figure 4-14: A soil mound demarcating a burial at Site MGB12. | 35 |
| Figure 4-15: The homestead where the young Nelson Mandela and his mother moved at Mqhekezweni. Mandela shared the hut (left), with his cousin Justice. | 36 |
| Figure 4-16: Historical buildings and Blue Gum Trees at Mqhekezweni. | 36 |
| Figure 4-17: A single grave at Site MDB01. | 37 |
| Figure 4-18: Two burials at a homestead at Site MDB02. | 37 |
| Figure 4-19: A number of dressed graves at Site MDB03. | 38 |
| Figure 4-20: Two burials under a tree at Site MDB04. One of the graves, indicated by a soil mound and a small headstone, is not clearly visible. | 39 |
| Figure 4-21: A large informal family cemetery at Site MDB05. | 40 |
| Figure 4-22: A single grave at Site MDB06. | 41 |
| Figure 4-23: Map indicating the locations of heritage sensitive areas and sites occurring in the Magubu area, discussed in the text. | 42 |
| Figure 4-24: Map indicating the locations of heritage sensitive areas and sites occurring in the Madonisi area, discussed in the text. | 43 |
| Figure 5-1: Hunter-Gatherer Rock Art from southern Lesotho. | 49 |
| Figure 5-2: Early Iron Age farmer period sites in the Eastern Cape around Mthahta (after Feely & Bell-Cross 2011). | 50 |
| Figure 5-3: The site of the hut where Nelson Mandela started school. | 56 |
| Figure 5-4: The sliding rock referred to by Mandela in his childhood memories. | 57 |
| Figure 5-6: Aerial image indicating sites of historic and current heritage significance in the Qunu area. | 58 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 Chronological Periods across southern Africa | 44 |
| Table 2: Heritage Site Significance Ratings | 60 |
| Table 3: Impact Assessment Criteria | 61 |
| Table 4: Direct Impact Assessment Criteria | 62 |
| Table 5: Management and Mitigation Actions | 63 |

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Scope and Motivation

AGES Gauteng was commissioned by the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality (KSDLML) for an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) study of surface portions demarcated for the construction of the Magubu-N1 and Madonisi roads, subject to and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the OR Tambo District of the Eastern Cape Province. The rationale of this AIA is to determine the presence of heritage resources such as archaeological and historical sites and features, graves and places of religious and cultural significance in previously unstudied areas; to consider the impact of the proposed project on such heritage resources, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the cultural resources management measures that may be required at affected sites / features.

1.2 Project Direction

AGES's expertise ensures that all projects be conducted to the highest international ethical and professional standards. As archaeological specialist for AGES, Mr Neels Kruger acted as field director for the project; responsible for the assimilation of all information, the compilation of the final consolidated AIA report and recommendations in terms of heritage resources on the demarcated project areas. Mr Kruger is an accredited archaeologist and Culture Resources Management (CRM) practitioner with the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), a member of the Society for Africanist Archaeologists (SAFA) and the Pan African Archaeological Association (PAA) as well as a Master's Degree candidate in archaeology at the University of Pretoria.

1.3 Project Brief⁵

The Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project area is located in the vicinity of major access routes in the Eastern Cape Province. However, no internal road network exists to support the district, provincial and national infrastructure resulting in inadequate levels of service for access to the areas for private, public and governmental transport. As a result, the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project was proposed. The scope of the project occurs in 2 physically disparate areas (See Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4) and includes:

- The Magubu N2 access road, to the Xhora District Road DR 08288 through Qunu River. The proposed Magubu access road will be designed to be 5.5m wide by 4.6km long. The road crosses the Qunu River as well as a perennial spring watercourse. A portal culvert is proposed for the Qunu crossing and a pipe culvert is proposed for the spring crossing.
- The Magubu School access road from Xhorha DR 08288 to the local school. This access road will be designed to be 5.5m wide with side drains and will be 800m in length.
- The Madonisi access road from Empa DR to Bityi DR through Madonisi Village. The Madonisi access road will be designed to be approximately 5m wide by 3.6 km.

1.4 Terms of Reference

Heritage specialist input into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is essential to ensure that through the management of change, developments still conserve our heritage resources. Heritage specialist

⁵ Refer to: SIZO ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT, 2013: PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT , CONSTRUCTION OF EMASIMINI-N2 JUNCTION ACCESS ROAD

input in EIA processes can play a positive role in the development process by enriching an understanding of the past and its contribution to the present. It is also a legal requirement for certain development categories which may have an impact on heritage resources (Refer to Section 1.5.2.).

Thus, EIAs should always include an assessment of Heritage Resources. The heritage component of the EIA is provided for in the **National Environmental Management Act, (Act 107 of 1998)** and endorsed by section 38 of the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA - Act 25 of 1999)**. In addition, the NHRA protects all structures and features older than 60 years (see Section 34 of the Act), archaeological sites and material (see Section 35 of the Act) and graves as well as burial sites (see Section 36 of the Act). The objective of this legislation is to enable and to facilitate developers to employ measures to limit the potentially negative effects that the development could have on heritage resources.

Based hereon, this project functioned according to the following **terms of reference** for heritage specialist input:

- *Assess findings in the previous Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment Studies.*
- *Provide a detailed description of all archaeological artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements which may be affected, if any.*
- *Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources within the area.*
- *Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance.*
- *Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities.*
- *Propose possible heritage management measures provided that such action is necessitated by the development.*
- *Liaise and consult with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)).*

1.5 CRM: Legislation, Conservation and Heritage Management

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

1.5.1 Legislation regarding archaeology and heritage sites

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and their provincial offices aim to conserve and control the management, research, alteration and destruction of cultural resources of South Africa. It is therefore vitally important to adhere to heritage resource legislation at all times.

a. National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999, section 35

According to the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 a historical site is any identifiable building or part thereof, marker, milestone, gravestone, landmark or tell older than 60 years. This clause is commonly known as the “60-years clause”. Buildings are amongst the most enduring features of human occupation, and this definition therefore includes all buildings older than 60 years, modern architecture as well as ruins, fortifications and Iron Age settlements. “Tell” refers to the evidence of human existence which is no longer above ground level, such as building foundations and buried remains of settlements (including artefacts).



The Act identifies heritage objects as:

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens
- visual art objects
- military objects
- numismatic objects
- objects of cultural and historical significance
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage
- objects of scientific or technological interest
- any other prescribed category

With regards to activities and work on archaeological and heritage sites this Act states that:

“No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.” (34. [1] 1999:58)

and

“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;*
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;*
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or*
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites. (35. [4] 1999:58).”*

and

“No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources agency-

- (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- (b) 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;*
- (c) 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 the detection or recovery of metals (36. [3] 1999:60).”*

b. Human Tissue Act of 1983 and Ordinance on the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies of 1925

Graves 60 years or older are heritage resources and fall under the jurisdiction of both the National Heritage Resources Act and the Human Tissues Act of 1983. However, graves younger than 60 years are specifically protected by the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and the Ordinance on the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies (Ordinance 7 of 1925) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws. Such burial places also fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Departments. Approval for the exhumation and re-burial must be obtained from the relevant Provincial MEC as well as the relevant Local Authorities.

1.5.2 Background to HIA and AIA Studies

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites are 'generally' protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, section 35) and may not be disturbed at all without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. Heritage sites are frequently threatened by development projects and both the environmental and heritage legislation require impact assessments (HIAs & AIAs) that identify all heritage resources in areas to be developed. Particularly, these assessments are required to make recommendations for protection or mitigation of the impact of the sites. HIAs and AIAs should be done by qualified professionals with adequate knowledge to (a) identify all heritage resources including archaeological and palaeontological sites that might occur in areas to be developed and (b) make recommendations for protection or mitigation of the impact on the sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 38) provides guidelines for Cultural Resources Management and prospective developments:

“38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:*
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or*
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or*
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,*

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.”

And:

"The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

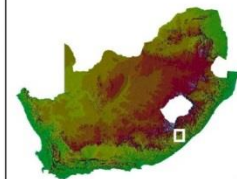
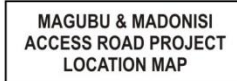
- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development (38. [3] 1999:64)."*

Consequently, section 35 of the Act requires Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) or Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) to be done for such developments in order for all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetic, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance to be protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects.

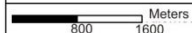
2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 Area Location

The Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project is located in Ward 19 of the King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipal area in the OR Tambo District of the Eastern Cape, generally at **S31°49'04" E28°34'46"** (Magubu) and **S31°47'21" E28°33'24"** (Madonisi). Magubu is in the Qunu Administrative area and Madonisi is in the Bityi Administrative area.



Client:
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality



GAUTENG OFFICE
Block E, The Village Office Park
309 Glenwood Road
Faerie Glen, 0081
Tel: +27 12 751 2160
Fax: +27 86 607 2406

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Project | Magubu & Madonisi Access Road Project |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|

| | |
|------|------------|
| Date | 2013-10-30 |
|------|------------|

Compiled by
N.Kruger

| |
|-----------|
| Version 1 |
|-----------|

Datum
WGS 84

| | |
|--|------------|
| | Projection |
|--|------------|



AGES GAUTENG

2.2 Area Description: Receiving Environment

The project area falls within the summer rainfall region of South Africa. The mean annual precipitation is 800mm. The sandy ground cover limits the type of vegetation in the area to grass, shrubbery and sparse hardy trees in the built-up areas. The project area is underlain by fluvial sediments of the Katberg Formation i.e. the Tarkastad Subgroup and the upper Beaufort Group. These Karoo rocks are extensively intruded here by igneous intrusions of the Karoo Dolerite group. The land adjacent to the road route is rural residential with fenced crop fields and open spaces. It is anticipated that the current land use will not change significantly over the design life of the proposed road.



Figure 2-2: General surroundings along the proposed access road route in Magubu at the time of the survey (October 2013).

2.3 Site Description

The Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project is located in a rolling terrain and it intercepts a significant waterway, the Qunu River. The existing access road alignment generally slopes towards the Qunu River and it is flat on transverse sections of the road and on the floodplains of the Qunu River. There is little vegetation, scattered trees of girth less than 1m and rock outcrops. The floodplains of the Qunu River have sand deposits from apparent river overflows/bursts. The banks of the Qunu River are steep with rock outcrops.

The village of Madonisi is located on a flat plateau in rolling terrain. The topography of the area varies, with a greater part of the area being relatively flat. The area is generally covered with open veld, trees around it and this track does not bisect any river or watercourse.

A number of small villages and communities occur in the general landscape, including Matyeni, Ngweni, Luxeni, Biyiti, Magubu, Madluntsa, Kuchanti, Luxeni, Madonisi, Qolweni, Marhawula and Mandlaneni.



Figure 2-3: Aerial imagery indicating a regional context of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the Magubu area.

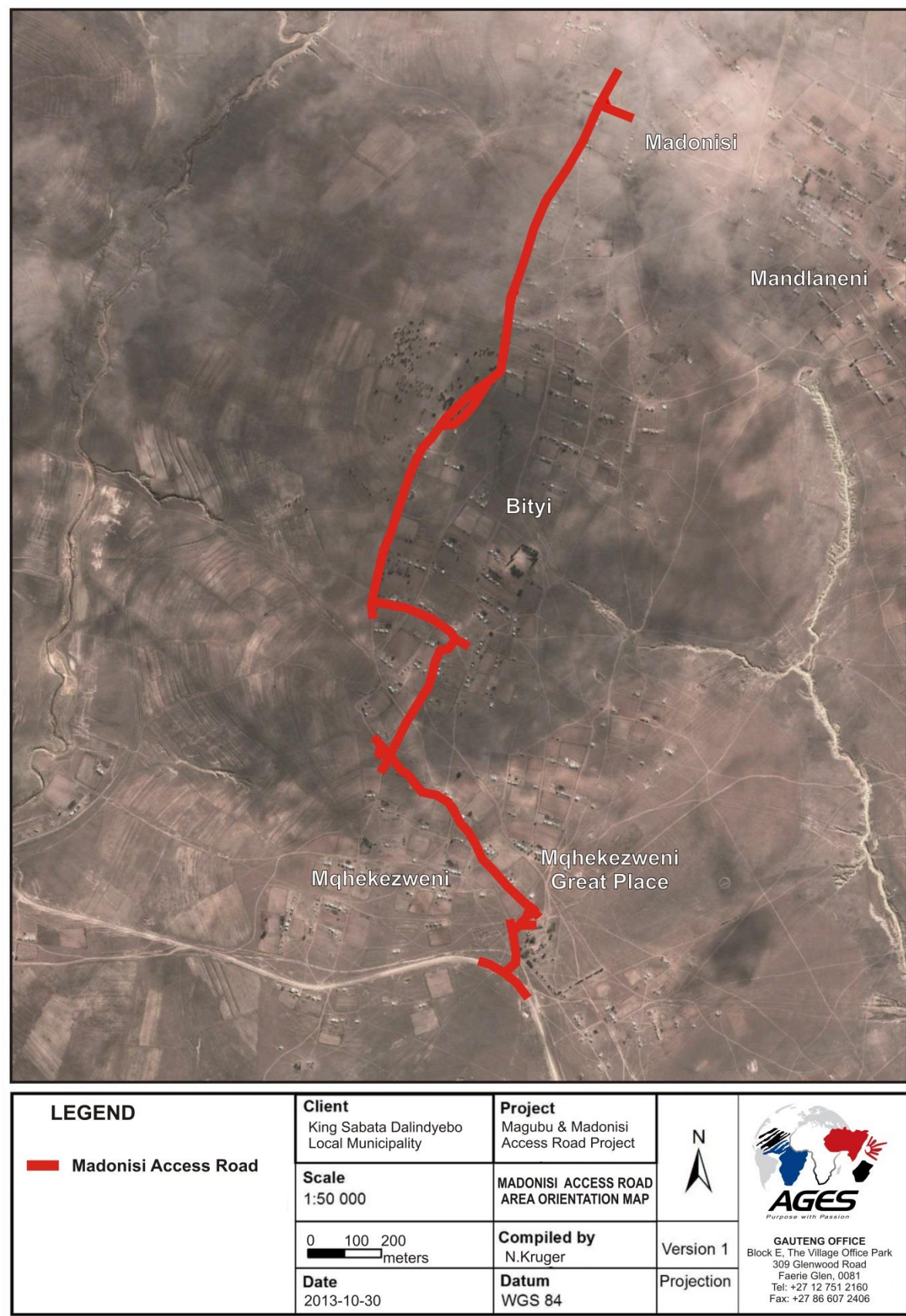


Figure 2-4: Aerial imagery indicating a regional context of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project in the Madonisi area.

3 METHOD OF ENQUIRY

3.1 Sources of Information

Data from detailed desktop, aerial and field studies were employed in order to sample surface areas systematically and to ensure a high probability of heritage site recording.

3.1.1 Desktop Study

A desktop study was prepared in order to contextualize the proposed project within a larger historical milieu. The study focused on relevant previous studies, archaeological and archival sources, aerial photographs, historical maps and local histories, all pertaining to the Qunu area and the larger landscape of this section of the Eastern Cape Province. The desktop study examined relevant previous research studies, archival sources, historical photographs and maps and local histories – all pertaining to the study area. The Eastern Cape Heritage Resources Agency, the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the SAHRA online heritage database (SAHRIS) were consulted with respect to material pertaining to the study.

3.1.2 Aerial Representations and Survey

Aerial photography is often employed to locate and study archaeological sites, particularly where larger scale area surveys are performed. This method was applied to great success in the pedestrian and vehicular survey where contour lines of elevations, depressions, variation in vegetation, soil marks and landmarks were examined. Specific attention was given to shadow sites (shadows of walls or earthworks which are visible early or late in the day), crop mark sites (crop mark sites are visible because disturbances beneath crops cause variations in their height, vigour and type) and soil marks (e.g. differently coloured or textured soil (soil marks) might indicate ploughed-out burial mounds). Attention was also given to moisture differences, as prolonged dampening of soil as a result of precipitation frequently occurs over walls or embankments. By superimposing high frequency aerial photographs with images generated with Google Earth, potential sensitive areas were subsequently identified, geo-referenced and transferred to a handheld GPS device. In addition, based on existing knowledge of the local heritage landscape, the corridor was divided into smaller survey zones centred around areas of higher site catchment probability (where human activity was likely to occur in prehistoric and historic times e.g. around water sources, near soils fit for agriculture, on ridges). These survey zones were then transferred to a handheld GPS device. These areas served as referenced points from where further vehicular and pedestrian surveys were carried out.

3.1.3 Field Survey

Archaeological survey implies the systematic procedure of the identification of archaeological sites. An archaeological survey of areas to be potentially impacted by the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project was conducted in October 2013. The process encompassed a systematic field survey in accordance with standard archaeological practice by which heritage resources are observed and documented. In order to sample surface areas systematically and to ensure a high probability of site recording the proposed road alignments were systematically surveyed on foot and by motor vehicle, GPS reference points were visited and random spot checks were made (see detail in previous section). Using a Garmin E-trex Legend GPS objects and structures of archaeological / heritage value were recorded and photographed with a Canon 450D Digital camera. Real time aerial orientation, by means of a mobile Google Earth application was also employed to investigate possible disturbed areas during the survey.

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.

3.1.4 General Public Liaison

In single cases, consultation with local residents and community members provided information on the general history of the area, possible locations of heritage resources and brief commentaries on the recent history of the area.

3.2 Limitations

3.2.1 Access

The Madonisi Village is accessed from the N2 from Mthatha to East London via the district road from N2 to the R61 (Engcobo) through Bityi on the south and via the district road from N2 to R61 (Engcobo) through Empa on the north. Magubu Village is accessed via a dirt road which intersects the N2 approximately 44km from Dutywa and 34km from Mthatha. Access control is not applied to any area relevant to this assessment and no restrictions were encountered during the site visit.

3.2.2 Visibility

The surrounding vegetation in the Qunu area is mostly comprised out of mixed grasslands, scattered trees with the occurrence of wetland flora in places. The general visibility at the time of the AIA survey (October 2013) was moderate to high since the alignment of the proposed new road generally follows existing roads and footpaths, has been adversely altered by overgrazing and erosion (see Figures 3-1 to 3-5). In single cases during the survey sub-surface inspection was possible. Where applied, this revealed no archaeological deposits.



Figure 3-1: View from the northern offset of the Magubu School access road, looking west towards the school buildings. .

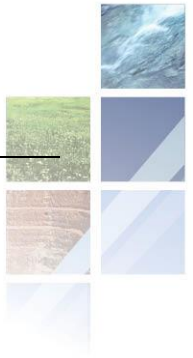


Figure 3-2: View of general surroundings at the proposed Magubu-N1 Road Qunu River crossing, looking south.



Figure 3-3: View of the proposed alignment of the Magubu-N2 Road towards the N2, looking east.

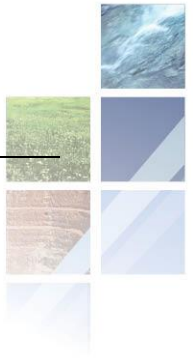
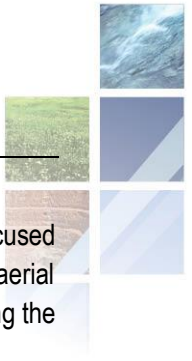


Figure 3-4: View of the proposed alignment of the Magubu-N2 Road towards the N2, looking west.



Figure 3-5: View of the proposed alignment of the Madonisi access road through the Ntonga area.



3.2.3 Limitations and Constraints

The pedestrian and vehicular site survey for the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project primarily focused around areas tentatively identified as sensitive and of high heritage probability (i.e. those noted during the aerial survey) as well as areas of high human settlement catchment. No major constraints were encountered during the site survey.

However, even though it might be assumed that survey findings are representative of the heritage landscape of the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project, it should be stated that the possibility exists that individual sites could be missed due to the localised nature of some heritage remains as well as the possible presence of sub-surface archaeology. Therefore, maintaining due cognisance of the integrity and accuracy of the archaeological survey, it should be stated that the heritage resources identified during the study do not necessarily represent all the heritage resources present in the project area. The subterranean nature of some archaeological sites, dense vegetation cover and visibility constraints sometimes distort heritage representations and any additional heritage resources located during consequent development phases must be reported to the Heritage Resources Authority or an archaeological specialist.

4 RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4.1 The Magubu School & Magubu-N2 Access Road Area

4.1.1 The Stone Age

No Stone Age occurrences were observed in the survey area.

4.1.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period

No Iron Age (Farmer Period) occurrences were observed in the survey area.

4.1.3 Historical / Colonial Period and recent times

Two areas of Historical and recent-Historical potential were identified along the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads proposed alignment through the Magubu area. These sites were arbitrarily coded “MGH” (“Magubu Historical”).

- **Site MGH01 (S31.83534 E28.61034)**

The remains of a small historical homestead were documented next to the existing access road in Magubu. At the site, the remains of huts (foundation structures) and two monoliths, possibly cattle enclosure post, are present. A temporal context for the structures could not be ascertained. However, it might be assumed that the settlement remains date to the mid-20th century and the sites' close proximity to other similar homesteads currently in use, might suggest that these sites were occupied during early phases of the same occupational period of current homesteads in the area. The site occurs in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-1: View of recent-Historical hut remains at Site MGH01. Note two monoliths, possibly cattle enclosure posts in the foreground.

- **Site MGH02 (S31.82968 E28.59310)**

The well preserved brick structure of the Nozolile Café, as well as round and square house structures of possible heritage significance occur next to the existing access road in Magubu. Even though the store and other buildings seem to still be in use, or have been in use until recently, the structures display architectural styles possibly dating to the Historical Period and the buildings might be of historical architectural and social value. The site occurs in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-2: Recent-historical house structures (left) and the Nozolile Café (right) at site MGH02.

4.1.4 Graves

At least 12 burial sites were identified along the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads proposed alignment through the Magubu area. These sites were arbitrarily coded “MGB” (“Magubu Burial”).

- **Site MGB01 (S31.82517 E28.61694)**

A small informal cemetery occurs in on a high ridge in an open field north-east of the Magubu School. The cemetery holds at least 6 graves of which two is dressed with unmarked concrete gravestone structures. The other burials are demarcated by soil mounds and rough headstones. The cemetery, which is not fenced, occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu School access road route.



Figure 4-3: Marked and unmarked graves at Site MGB01.

- **Site MGB02 (S31.82924 E28.61504)**

A single marked grave occurs near a homestead in a crop field east of the Magubu School. The grave is dressed with a brick and concrete base, and a marked marble headstone which carries the following insignia:

In loving memory of
BESHWANA
ALFRED
MHLANA

The burial, which is not fenced, occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu School access road route.



Figure 4-4: Marked grave at Site MGB02.

- **Site MGB03 (S31.83517 E28.59955)**

A small informal cemetery occurs next to the existing access road in an open field in Magubu. The cemetery holds at least four graves of which two are dressed with unmarked brick and concrete structures. Other burials are demarcated by soil mounds. The cemetery, which is not fenced, occurs in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-5: Brick dressed burials at Site MGB03.

- **Site MGB04 (S31.83446 E28.59907)**

At least one grave occurs at a homestead next to a crop field in Magubu. The burial is demarcated by an unmarked rectangular brick and concrete structure. The burial, which is fenced, occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-6: A single grave at Site MGB04.

- **Site MGB05 (S31.83323 E28.59698)**

A small informal cemetery occurs in an open field next to the existing access road in Magubu. The cemetery holds a large number of graves (in excess of 16), dressed with unmarked concrete and brick stone gravestones. The graves occur in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-7: A large number of concrete and brick stone dressed graves at Site MGB05.

- **Site MGB06 (S31.83260 E28.59635)**

At least seven unmarked graves occur next to a cattle enclosure in Magubu. The burials, demarcated by soil mounds and rocks as headstones, are not fenced and their locations are not clearly visible. The burials occur in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.

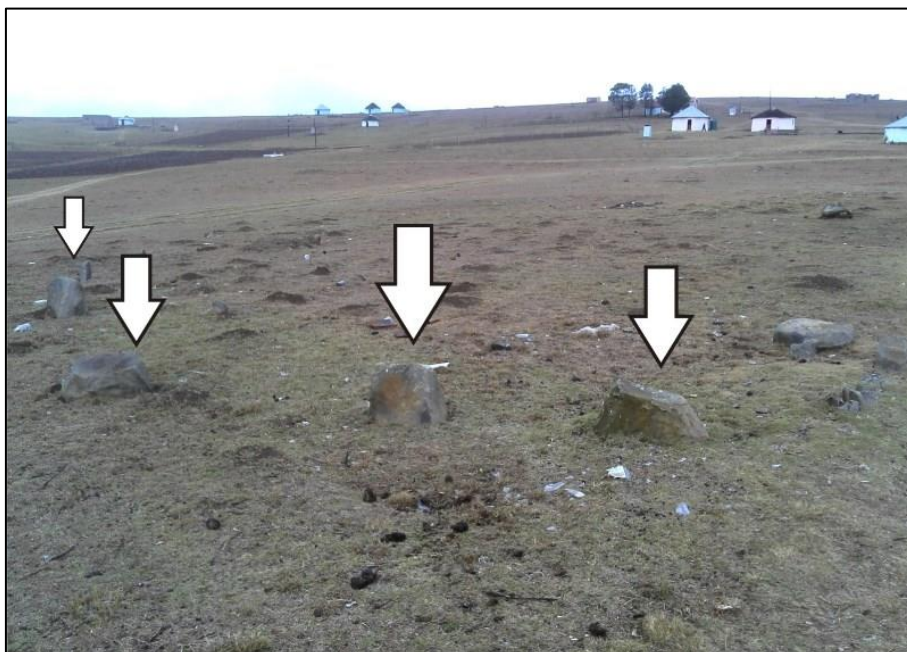


Figure 4-8: Burials at Site MGB06, demarcated by soil burial mounds and rough headstones (indicated by white arrows).

- **Site MGB07 (S31.83209 E28.59595)**

A small informal cemetery occurs in a crop field next to homestead in Mugubu. The cemetery holds at least four graves which are dressed with concrete gravestone structures. The cemetery is not fenced and occurs in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-9: Burials dressed with concrete at Site MGB07.

- **Site MGB08 (S31.83159 E28.59470)**

Another informal cemetery occurs at a homestead in the Magubu area. The cemetery holds four graves which are all dressed with unmarked concrete gravestones. A small stone wall enclosure has been built around the burials. The cemetery occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-10: Burials dressed with brick, concrete and tiles at Site MGB08.

- **Site MGB09 (S31.82941 E28.59289)**

An informal cemetery, containing at least 9 graves, occurs near a homestead in an open space in Magubu. The burials are dressed with brick, concrete and marble structures. Some of the burials have marked headstones, which carries the following insignia:

*TYAM
SOLOMON ZITENA*

*TYAM
IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR MOTHER
PHILDA NOBUNGA
BORN 09/05/1916
DIED 29/07/1985
R.I.P LIMAKHWE*

*MAGOADAZA
TYAMA
BORN 25-02-36
DIED 16-04-1967*

The cemetery is not fenced and occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-11: A small informal cemetery at Site MGB09.

- **Site MGB10 (S31.82875 E28.59242)**

At least two graves occur in an open field next to a homestead fence in Magubu. The graves are dressed with unmarked brick and concrete structures. The burials occur in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-12: Two graves dressed with brick stone at Site MGB10.

- **Site MGB11 (S31.82841 E28.59193)**

A single grave occurs in the existing access road in the Magubu area. The burial is demarcated by an unmarked rectangular concrete and brick structure. The grave is situated in close proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-13: A single grave in an access road at Site MGB11.

- **Site MGB12 (S31.82724 E28.59071)**

At least one grave occurs next to a crop field in the Magubu area. The burial, demarcated by a rough soil mound, occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Magubu – N2 access road route.



Figure 4-14: A soil mound demarcating a burial at Site MGB12.

4.2 The Madonisi Access Road Area

4.2.1 The Stone Age

No Stone Age occurrences were observed in the survey area.

4.2.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period

No Iron Age (Farmer Period) occurrences were observed in the survey area.

4.2.3 Historical / Colonial Period and recent times

Two areas of Historical and recent-Historical potential were identified along the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads proposed alignment through the Madonisi area. These sites were arbitrarily coded “MDH” (“Madonisi Historical”).

- **Site MDH01 (S31.80921 E28.55653)**
- **Site MDH02 (S31.81141 E28.55486)**

The landscape around Qunu played a fundamental role in the early development of Nelson Mandela (See Section 5.2.7). The young Mandela was brought to Mqhekezweni, south of Qunu, by his mother Nosekeni after his father's death. Here he was raised by Regent Jongintaba Mtirara. Mandela described Mqhekezweni as a learning place and it was here under the Blue Gum trees, that Mandela learned the history of his people. He also noted that his political interest was first aroused when he listened to the elders' stories and by observing the Regent and his court. Today, the homestead where the young Mandela and his mother resided, the old Blue Gum trees and the ruins of a trade post remain at Mqhekezweni. To illuminate to significance of the area in the Mandela legacy, the site has been affectionately renamed “Mqhekezweni Great Place” in recent years. The site of the Historical Mandela homestead and the Historical trading post occurs in the general landscape around the

proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-15: The homestead where the young Nelson Mandela and his mother moved at Mqhekezweni. Mandela shared the hut (left), with his cousin Justice.



Figure 4-16: Historical buildings and Blue Gum Trees at Mqhekezweni.

4.2.4 Graves

At least 6 burial sites were identified along the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads proposed alignment through the Madonisi area. These sites were arbitrarily coded “**MDB**” (“Madonisi Burial”).

- **Site MDB01 (S31.80517 E28.55079)**

At least one grave occurs in an open field next to the road at Mqhekezweni. The burial is demarcated by a square stone structure. The burial is not fenced and occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-17: A single grave at Site MDB01.

- **Site MDB02 (S31.80308 E28.55211)**

At least two graves occur at a homestead next to a crop field in the Mqhekezweni area. The burials are demarcated by unmarked concrete and marble structures. The cemetery is not fenced and occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-18: Two burials at a homestead at Site MDB02.

- **Site MDB03 (S31.80243 E28.55177)**

A small informal cemetery occurs in an open field next to a number of homesteads in the Mqhekezweni area. The cemetery holds at least six graves of which four are dressed with unmarked concrete structures, one is demarcated by a brick stone dressings and another is dressed with a marble gravestone bearing the following insignia:

MANINI ERNEST
BORN 1912
DIED 1958
HLOMLA INTLIZIYO
YAKHO MAYIPHUMLE
LALA KAKUHLE
TATA WAM
ALL FROM YOUR LOVING DAUGHTER
NONDWE

The graves are not fenced and occur in the general proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-19: A number of dressed graves at Site MDB 03.

- **Site MDB04 (S31.80249 E28.54968)**

At least two graves occur under a tree next to a crop field in the Mqhekezweni area. One of the graves is dressed with a concrete structure and a painted headstone and the other burial is demarcated by a soil mound and a rough headstone. The graves are not fenced and occur in the general proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-20: Two burials under a tree at Site MDB04. One of the graves, indicated by a soil mound and a small headstone, is not clearly visible.

- **Site MDB05 (S31.80159 E28.54997)**

An informal cemetery occurs at a homestead next to the existing access road in the Mqhekezweni area. The cemetery holds at least 7 graves of which most are dressed with marked marble gravestones or concrete structures. Some of the burials contain the following grave insignia:

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
MY DEAR HUSBAND AND OUR FATHER
ZWEZITHINI GOODWELL
NKENKANA
BORN 06-08-1976
DIED 24-04-2011
IN OUR HEART YOU REMAIN WITH LOVE
REST IN PEACE DLAMINI JAMA

IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR FARTHER
NINI SHADRACK CAWE
BORN 27/12/1961
DIED 01/09/1986
RIP FAKADE SADLULUBE

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
MY DEAR HUSBAND AND OUR FATHER
POPO GIDEON NKENKANA
BORN 14-02-1939
DIED 22-04-1998

YOU WILL ALWAYS REMEMBERED BY YOUR FAMILY
REST IN PEACE DLAMINI ZIZI

CAWE NXANA
NOCOTTAGE
1939-07-07
2000-02-27
RIP

AGRINETTE
NOMHLE
NKENKANA
BORN 20-11-1932
DIED 13-08-2004

The graves occur within a homestead fence, and they are situated in close proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-21: A large informal family cemetery at Site MDB 05.

- **Site MDB06 (S31.79406 E28.55413)**

A single grave occurs at a homestead next to a crop field in the Ntonga area. The burial is dressed with a brick, concrete and aggregate stone structure. The grave is not fenced and occurs in the general proximity of the proposed Madonisi access road route.



Figure 4-22: A single grave at Site MDB06.

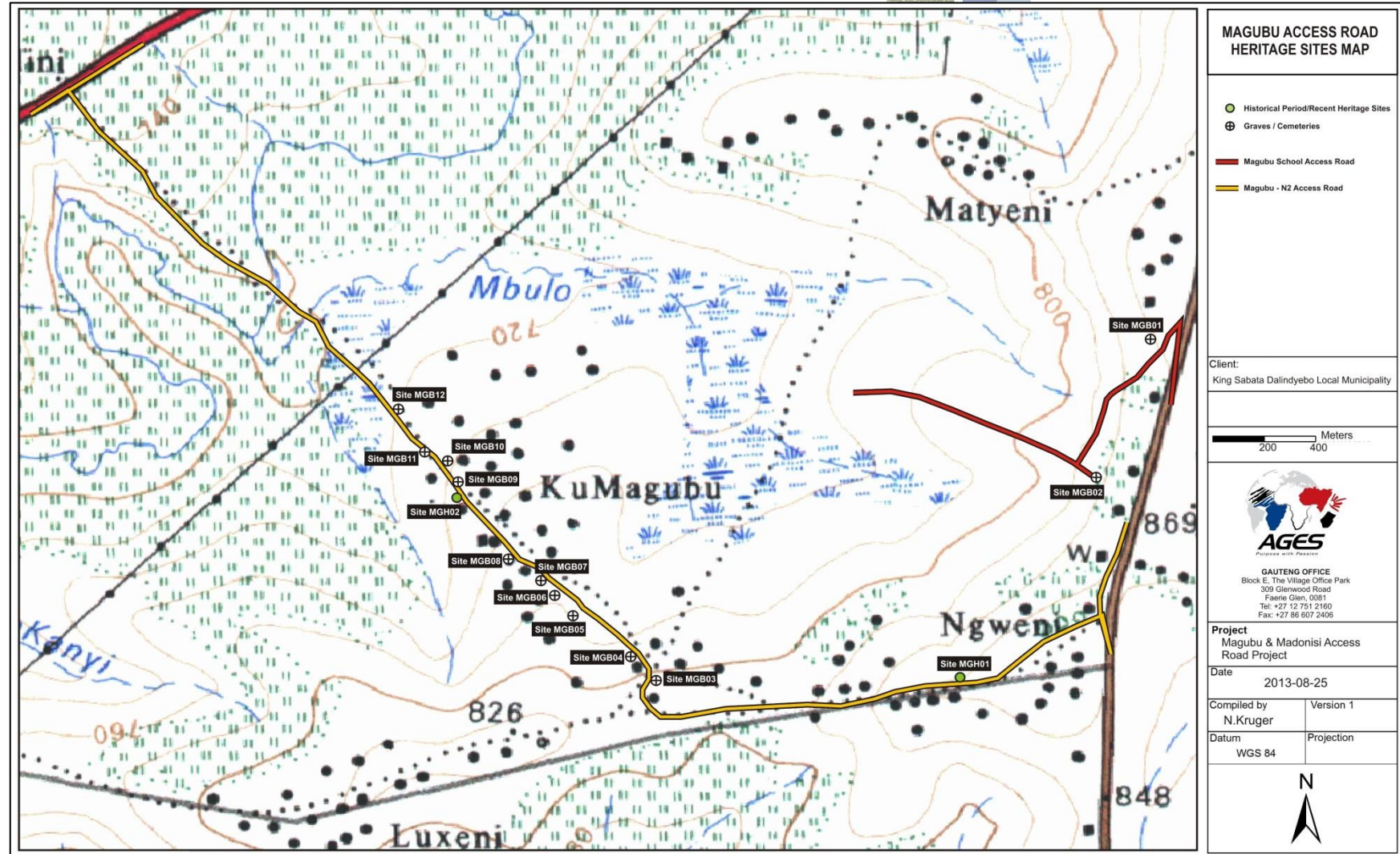


Figure 4-23: Map indicating the locations of heritage sensitive areas and sites occurring in the Magubu area, discussed in the text.

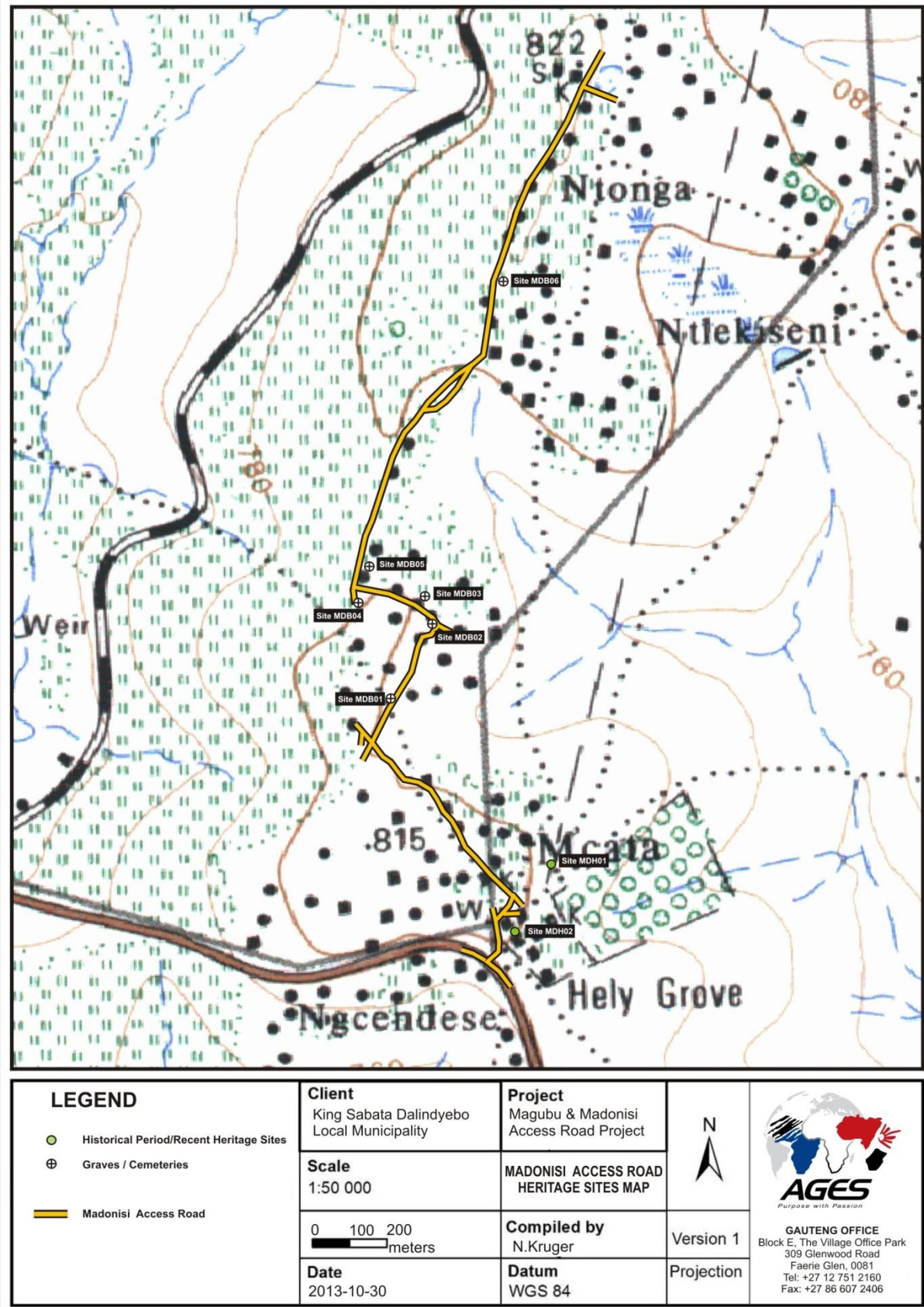


Figure 4-24: Map indicating the locations of heritage sensitive areas and sites occurring in the Madonisi area, discussed in the text.

5 ARCHAEO-HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 The archaeology of Southern Africa

Archaeology in southern Africa is typically divided into two main fields of study, the **Stone Age** and the **Iron Age** or **Farmer Period**. The following table provides a concise outline of the chronological sequence of periods, events, cultural groups and material expressions in Southern African pre-history and history.

Table 1 Chronological Periods across southern Africa

| Period | Epoch | Associated cultural groups | Typical Material Expressions |
|--|------------------------|--|--|
| Early Stone Age 2.5m – 250 000 YCE | Pleistocene | Early Hominins: <i>Australopithecines</i> <i>Homo habilis</i> <i>Homo erectus</i> | Typically large stone tools such as hand axes, choppers and cleavers. |
| Middle Stone Age 250 000 – 25 000 YCE | Pleistocene | First <i>Homo sapiens</i> species | Typically smaller stone tools such as scrapers, blades and points. |
| Late Stone Age 20 000 BC – present | Pleistocene / Holocene | <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i> including San people | Typically small to minute stone tools such as arrow heads, points and bladelets. |
| Early Iron Age / Early Farmer Period 300 – 900 AD | Holocene | First Bantu-speaking groups | Typically distinct ceramics, bead ware, iron objects, grinding stones. |
| Middle Iron Age (Mapungubwe / K2) / early Later Farmer Period 900 – 1350 AD | Holocene | Bantu-speaking groups, ancestors of present-day groups | Typically distinct ceramics, bead ware and iron / gold / copper objects, trade goods and grinding stones. |
| Late Iron Age / Later Farmer Period 1400 AD -1850 AD | Holocene | Various Bantu-speaking groups including Venda, Thonga, Sotho-Tswana and Zulu | Distinct ceramics, grinding stones, iron objects, trade objects, remains of iron smelting activities including iron smelting furnace, iron slag and residue as well as iron ore. |
| Historical / Colonial Period ±1850 AD – present | Holocene | Various Bantu-speaking groups as well as European farmers, settlers and explorers | Remains of historical structures e.g. homesteads, missionary schools etc. as well as, glass, porcelain, metal and ceramics. |

5.1.1 The Stone Ages

- The Earlier Stone Age (ESA)

Earlier Stone Age deposits typically occur on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to between 2 million and 250 000 years ago. These ESA open sites sometimes contain stone tool scatters and manufacturing debris ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. These stone tools were made by the earliest hominins. These groups seldom actively hunted and relied heavily on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

- The Middle Stone Age (MSA)

The majority of Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites occur on flood plains and sometimes in caves and rock shelters. Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom remain preserved in the archaeological record. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with the MSA.



- The Later Stone Age (LSA)

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

5.1.2 The Iron Age Farmer Period

- Early Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)

The Early Iron Age (also Early Farmer Period) marks the movement of Bantu speaking farming communities into South Africa at around 200 A.D. These groups were agro-pastoralists that settled in the vicinity of water in order to provide subsistence for their cattle and crops. Artefact evidence from Early Farmer Period sites is mostly found in the form of ceramic assemblages and the origins and archaeological identities of this period are largely based upon ceramic typologies and sequences, where diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. Early Farmer Period ceramic traditions are classified by some scholars into different “streams” or trends in pot types and decoration that, over time emerged in southern Africa. These “streams” are identified as the Kwale Branch (east), the Nkope Branch (central) and the Kalundu Branch (west). More specifically, in the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for prehistoric Bantu-speaking agropastoralists. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as Happy Rest (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of Diamant is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the Eiland tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. Early Farmer Period ceramics typically display features such as large and prominent inverted rims, large neck areas and fine elaborate decorations. The Early Iron Age continued up to the end of the first millennium AD.

- Middle Iron Age / K2 Mapungubwe Period (early Later Farming Communities)

The onset of the middle Iron Age dates back to ± 900 AD, a period more commonly known as the Mapungubwe / K2 phase. These names refer to the well known archaeological sites that are today the pinnacle of South Africa's Iron Age heritage. The inhabitants of K2 and Mapungubwe, situated on the banks of the Limpopo, were agriculturalists and pastoralists and were engaged in extensive trade activities with local and foreign traders. Although the identity of this Bantu-speaking group remains a point of contestation, the Mapungubwe people were the first state-organized society southern Africa has known. A considerable amount of golden objects, ivory, beads (glass and gold), trade goods and clay figurines as well as large amounts of potsherds were found at these sites and also appear in sites dating back to this phase of the Iron Age. Ceramics of this tradition take the form of beakers with upright sides and decorations around the base (K2) and shallow-shouldered bowls with decorations as well as globular pots with long necks. (Mapungubwe). The site of Mapungubwe was deserted at around 1250 AD and this also marks the relative conclusion of this phase of the Iron Age.

- Later Iron Age (Later Farming Communities)

The late Iron Age of southern Africa marks the grouping of Bantu speaking groups into different cultural units. It also signals one of the most influential events of the second millennium AD in southern Africa, the difaqane. The difaqane (also known as “the scattering”) brought about a dramatic and sudden ending to centuries of stable

society in southern Africa. Reasons for this change was essentially the first penetration of the southern African interior by Portuguese traders, military conquests by various Bantu speaking groups primarily the ambitious Zulu King Shaka and the beginning of industrial developments in South Africa. Different cultural groups were scattered over large areas of the interior. These groups conveyed with them their customs that in the archaeological record manifest in ceramics, beads and other artefacts. This means that distinct pottery typologies can be found in the different late Iron Age groups of South Africa.

- Bantu Speaking Groups in the South African interior

It should be noted that terms such as “Nguni”, “Sotho”, “Venda” and others refer to broad and comprehensive language groups that demonstrated similarities in their origins and language. It does not imply that these Nguni / Sotho groups were homogeneous and static; they rather moved through the landscape and influenced each other in continuous processes marked by cultural fluidity.

Ethnographers generally divide major Bantu-speaking groups of southern Africa into two broad linguistic groups, the Nguni and the Sotho with smaller subdivisions under these two main groups. Nguni groups were found in the eastern parts of the interior of South Africa and can be divided into the northern Nguni and the southern Nguni. The various Zulu and Swazi groups were generally associated with the northern Nguni whereas the southern Nguni comprised the Xhosa, Mpondo, Thembu and Mpondomise groups. The same geographically based divisions exist among Sotho groups where, under the western Sotho (or Tswana), groups such as the Rolong, Hurutshe, Kweni, Fokeng and Kgatla are found. The northern Sotho included the Pedi and amalgamation of smaller groups united to become the southern Sotho group or the Basutho. Other smaller language groups such as the Venda, Lemba and Tshonga Shangana transpired outside these major entities but as time progressed they were, however to lesser or greater extent influenced and absorbed by neighbouring groups.

5.1.3 Historical and Colonial Times and Recent History

The Historical period in southern Africa encompass the course of Europe's discovery of South Africa and the spreading of European settlements along the East Coast and subsequently into the interior. In addition, the formation stages of this period are marked by the large scale movements of various Bantu-speaking groups in the interior of South Africa, which profoundly influenced the course of European settlement. Finally, the final retreat of the San and Khoekhoen groups into their present-day living areas also occurred in the Historical period in southern Africa.

5.2 Discussion: The Qunu Heritage Landscape

The history of the Eastern Cape Province is reflected in a rich archaeological landscape encompassing all stages of human cultural and social development. Sites dating to the Stone Age, Iron Age, Historical Period as well as a wealth of rock art remnants occur across the province. Qunu is specifically well-known as the landscape where Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, anti-Apartheid icon and former South African president grew up.

5.2.1 Palaeontology and Early History

A large number of paleontological sites occur around the Eastern Cape and in areas towards Lesotho. Material found in and around Lesotho, the Eastern Cape Highlands and in the Karoo of South Africa is significant as it documents the late Triassic to early Jurassic transition, which is the period for the evolution of true dinosaurs, crocodile ancestors, bird ancestors and early mammals.

5.2.2 The Early and Middle stone Ages in the Eastern Cape

Most Early Stone Age (ESA) sites (1.5 million years ago-250 000 years ago) in South Africa can probably be

connected with the hominin species known as *Homo erectus*. Simply modified stones, hand axes, scraping tools, and other bifacial artifacts had a wide variety of purposes, including butchering animal carcasses, scraping hides, and digging for plant foods. Most South African archaeological sites from this period are the remains of open camps, often by the sides of rivers and lakes, although some are rock shelters, such as Montagu Cave in the Cape region. ESA sites are relatively rare in the Eastern Cape, occurring mostly in major river valleys. Generally EIA artefacts are not found *in situ* and are likely to be out of their primary context. ESA handaxes, cleavers and other stone tools have been documented mainly in inland areas such as in the districts of Middledrift, Kentani, Butterworth, Idutywa and Lusikiki to name a few.

The Middle Stone Age (MSA) (250 000-30 000 years ago) is characterised by stone tools typically made from quartzite, dolerite, or hornfels. Such sites occur as surface scatters at sites throughout the Eastern Cape Highlands along minor and major river courses. Specifically, these sites occur in exposed and disturbed areas such as quarries, erosion dongas, gravel farm roads and 'manmade' dams (Binneman *et al.* 2010). Data obtained from the MSA deposits in the Eastern, Western, and Southern Cape have provided detailed palaeoenvironmental records with long occupation sequences providing evidence of occupation for much of the Late Pleistocene. Open camps and rock overhangs were used for shelter. Day-to-day debris has survived to provide some evidence of early ways of life, although plant foods have rarely been preserved. MSA bands hunted medium-sized and large prey, including antelope and zebra, although they tended to avoid the largest and most dangerous animals, such as the elephant and the rhinoceros. They also ate seabirds and marine mammals that could be found along the shore and sometimes collected tortoises and ostrich eggs in large quantities.

The Later Stone Age (LSA) (40 000 years ago – present) is abundantly represented with LSA material found across the Eastern Cape. Basic toolmaking techniques began to undergo additional change about 40 000 years ago. Small finely worked stone implements known as microliths became more common, while the heavier scrapers and points of the Middle Stone Age appeared less frequently and archaeologists refer to this technological stage as the Late Stone Age. The numerous collections of stone tools from South African archaeological sites show a great degree of variation through time and across the subcontinent. Bands moved with the seasons as they followed game into higher lands in the spring and early summer months, when plant foods could also be found. When available, rock overhangs became shelters; otherwise, windbreaks were built. Shellfish, crayfish, seals, and seabirds were also important sources of food, as were fish caught on lines, with spears, in traps, and possibly with nets. Dating from this period are numerous engravings on rock surfaces, mostly on the interior plateau, and paintings on the walls of rock shelters in the mountainous regions, such as the Drakensberg and Cederberg ranges. The images were made over a period of at least 25 000 years and the paintings are closely associated with the work of medicine men, shamans who were involved in the well-being of the band and often worked in a state of trance. Specific representations include depictions of trance dances, metaphors for trance such as death and flight, rainmaking, and control of the movement of antelope herds..

5.2.3 Hunters-gatherers, Herders and Shell Middens

Hunter-gatherer and herder sites occur widely in the Eastern Cape. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between hunter-gatherer and herder sites, because the former may have acquired stock through theft or herder clientship and the latter largely relied on hunting and gathering to supplement pastoral resources. Both groups collected shellfish and used other food sources from the sea, and both groups hunted and gathered plant food. Excavations at sites indicate that shellfish and marine animals, and in particular seals, specifically formed a major part of their diet. The intensive utilization of shellfish manifests in the archaeological record through hundreds of shell middens (large piles of marine shell) dating to the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene that litter

the coastal areas of southern Africa (see Figure 6-1 & Figure 6-2). These were campsites of San, Khoisan and Bantu-speakers who lived along the immediate coast. Human remains are frequently found in the middens, mixed with shell, other food remains and cultural material. A large number of shell middens were situated east of Coega River Mouth and numerous middens, ceramic pot sherds (from Later Stone Age Khoekhoen pastoralist origin - last 2 000 years) and other archaeological material, occur between the Coega and Sunday's River Mouths. These remains date mainly from Holocene Later Stone Age (last 10 000 years). Human remains have also been found in the dunes along the coast.

Mega-middens which accumulated in coastal and inland areas probably represent alternative seasonal food resources and the shellfish species from middens reflect the species available in the immediate vicinity and also provide information on the environment. Inland shell middens are also found in the Eastern Cape and these shell accumulations date to the last 3000 years. The existence of these features implies the use of alternative food sources as a result of the spread of pastoralists and Iron Age people (Deacon 1984b). Various researchers have observed that the occurrence of seasonally restricted food remains in archaeological deposits could be linked to historically known seasonal movements by the early Khoisan and Khoekhoen hunters and herders of the Cape. In other places, those Khoi who had lost their stock (to drought, disease or raiders), as well as San who had none, may have subsisted mainly or entirely on seafood, but for the rest pastoralism, involving cattle and perhaps fat-tailed sheep, was the principal focus of subsistence, accompanied by a few crops in the fertile river valleys (Elphick 1977). This pattern of subsistence was continued - with different emphases and eventually on a larger scale - by those who succeeded the Khoi on this coast, the Cape Nguni, or Xhosa. By the 16th century, the Khoi peoples of the Wild Coast had been largely displaced or absorbed by Nguni speakers (Peires 1976).

5.2.4 A landscape of rock markings: Rock Art

The Eastern Cape and Lesotho regions are renowned for their rich rock art heritage. The majority of these rock markings can be associated with Later Stone Age hunter-gatherers, more specifically a group known locally as the Maloti San. This group was probably widespread in Lesotho and adjacent areas over the last few thousand years, but they may have retreated into mountainous areas year-round when farmers moved into the region. The rock art is found in different densities in various parts of Lesotho and the Eastern Cape, mostly in areas with appropriate rock shelters. This rock art images are composed of very finely drawn polychromatic images with narrow lines, small dots and gradated colouring. The images usually depict eland, rhebok, or humans in various states, activities, or postures. Occasionally, lions, other carnivores, other antelope, baboons, cattle, horses, horseback riders, snakes, and extraordinary creatures with human and animal features (known as therianthropes) are depicted. This imagery is associated with the religious, spiritual and healing activities of the Maloti San groups.

Some examples of non-hunter-gatherer rock art also occur in the area. Historical "farmer rock art" for example, is characterized by large figures in a single colour made with broad blocky lines and are uniformly filled with colour. This tradition is characterized by large geometric designs, usually in either red or white, or both. "Farmer" and "herder" rock art traditions are not as common as hunter-gatherer rock art but they are equally important as they are probably records of the historical period of the larger region during which many social and political transformations occurred.



Figure 5-1: Hunter-Gatherer Rock Art from southern Lesotho.

5.2.5 The Iron Age / Farmer Period in the Eastern Cape Province

Archaeological evidence shows that Bantu-speaking agriculturists first settled in southern Africa around AD 300. Bantu-speakers originated in the vicinity of modern Cameroon from where they began to move eastwards and southwards, some time after 400 BC, skirting around the equatorial forest. An extremely rapid spread throughout much of sub-equatorial Africa followed: dating shows that the earliest communities in Tanzania and South Africa are separated in time by only 200 years, despite the 3 000 km distance between the two regions. It seems likely that the speed of the spread was a consequence of agriculturists deliberately seeking iron ore sources and particular combinations of soil and climate suitable for the cultivation of their crops.

The earliest agricultural sites in KwaZulu-Natal date to between AD 400 and 550. All are situated close to sources of iron ore, and within 15 km of the coast. Current evidence suggests it may have been too dry further inland at this time for successful cultivation. From 650 onwards, however, climatic conditions improved and agriculturists expanded into the valleys of KwaZulu-Natal, where they settled close to rivers in savanna or bushveld environments. There is a considerable body of information available about these early agriculturists. Seed remains show that they cultivated finger millet, bulrush millet, sorghum and probably the African melon. It seems likely that they also planted African groundnuts and cowpeas, though direct evidence for these plants is lacking from the earlier periods. Faunal remains indicate that they kept sheep, cattle, goats, chickens and dogs, with cattle and sheep providing most of the meat. Men hunted, perhaps with dogs, but hunted animals made only a limited contribution to the diet in the region.

Metal production was a key activity since it provided the tools of cultivation and hunting. The evidence indicates that people who worked metal lived in almost every village, even those that were considerable distances from ore sources.

The beginnings of the Iron Age (Farmer Period) in southern Africa are associated with the arrival of a new Bantu speaking population group at around the third century AD. These newcomers introduced a new way of life into areas that were occupied by Later Stone Age hunter-gatherers and Khoekhoe herders. Distinctive features of the Iron Age are a settled village life, food production (agriculture and animal husbandry), metallurgy (the mining,

smelting and working of iron, copper and gold) and the manufacture of pottery. Iron Age farming communities generally preferred to occupy river valleys within the eastern half of southern Africa owing to the summer-rainfall climate that was conducive for growing millet and sorghum. According to Huffman (2007) an eastern migration stream, known as the Chifumbaze Complex spread southwards from East Africa south into southern Africa during the period of about AD 200–300 where several KwaZulu-Natal and north-Eastern Cape sites were occupied. Evidence of numerous Early Iron Age (EIA) sites or material occurs in the area surrounding Mthatha and the Eastern Cape (Feely & Bell-Cross 2011). Evidence in the form of thick-walled well-decorated pot sherds are present along other parts of the Transkei coast as is evident from sites that were excavated at Mpame River Mouth (Cronin 1982) and just west of East London (Nongwaza 1994). Research in the adjacent Kei River Valley area indicates that the first mixed farmers were already settled in the Eastern Cape region between A.D. 600 - 700 (Binneman 1994, Feely & Bell-Cross 2011). Thus far the closest documented and well-researched Early Iron Age site is located within the Great Kei River Valley. The site is situated some 200 m below the plateau and 60 km inland from the coast, within the borders of the Transkei, approximately 100 km up the coast towards Durban. There has been some speculation that EIA populations may have spread well south of the Transkei into the Ciskei, possibly up to the Great Fish River (Binneman et al. 1992), however, no further research has been undertaken to confirm these statements. Two closer EIA sites have been documented, one to the south of East London (Cronin 1982) and the other is situated 12 km west of East London on the west bank of the Buffalo River (Nongwaza 1994). Thicker and decorated pottery sherds, kraals, possible remains of domesticated animals, upper and lower grindstones and storage pits are associated for identifying Early Iron Age sites. The sites are generally large settlements, but the archaeological visibility may in most cases be difficult owing to the organic nature of the homesteads. Metal and iron implements are also associated with Early Iron Age communities.

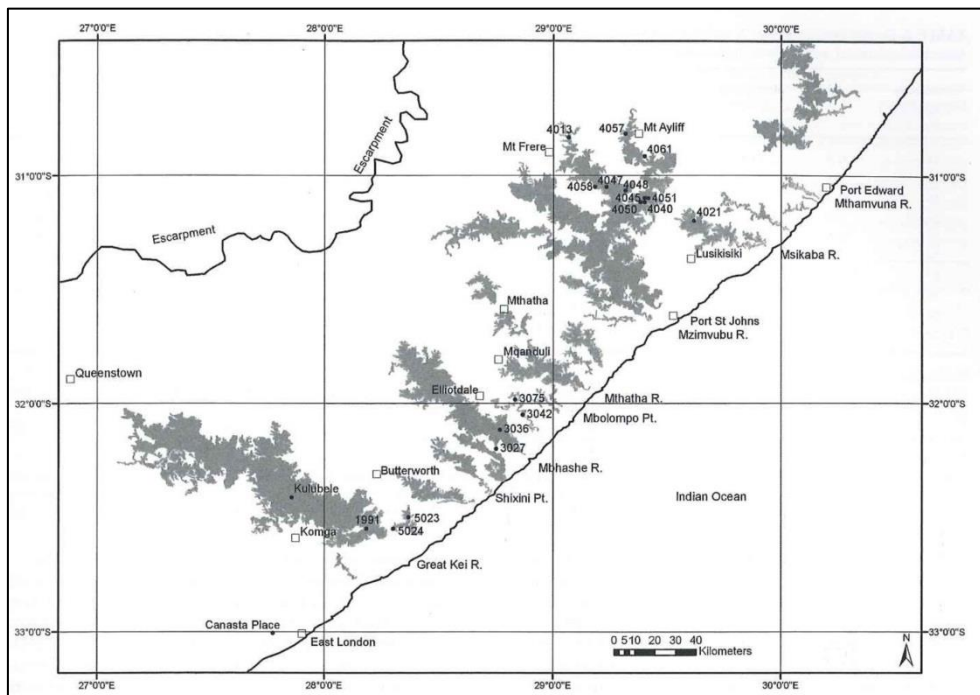


Figure 5-2: Early Iron Age farmer period sites in the Eastern Cape around Mthatha (after Feely & Bell-Cross 2011).

Relatively little research has been conducted on the archaeology of later farmer communities of the Eastern Cape and adjacent areas. According to research in adjacent parts of South Africa, there was little or no settlement in the dry high-altitude grasslands of the north-western parts of the Eastern Cape and Lesotho until after AD 1600 (e.g. Walton 1956; Maggs 1976; Hall 1990; Mitchell 2002). In many instances, Later Iron Age

farmer communities moved from river valleys to the hilltops, such settlements have been formally recorded by the Albany Museum and cover a relatively extended area in comparison to the Early Iron Age settlement patterns (Binneman et al. 2010). As such, Later Iron Age communities gradually expanded into the grasslands of the KwaZulu-Natal and north Eastern Cape interior. An early phase of the Late Iron Age has been uncovered in KwaZulu-Natal which transpired in a ceramic style known as “Blackburn”. This ceramic style represents a break with that of the Early Iron Age. Since there is a resemblance between Blackburn pottery and Nguni pottery, Huffman (1989) postulates that Blackburn reflects the migration of the Nguni to KwaZulu-Natal and later to the Transkei. Consequently, sites belonging to the final phase of the Late Iron Age can often be linked with historically known Nguni groups. The most southern Iron Age site, Kulubele, excavated by archaeologists from the Albany Museum during the 1990’s, is situated along the banks of the Kei River in the Kei River Valley. The earliest date for the site is 1250 BP yielded numerous settlement areas, thick-walled pottery, animal bones, and most importantly chicken bones that illustrates contact between the first farming communities and European seafarers. Contact with the Cape Colony initially stimulated an already flexible and dynamic characteristic of the Cape Nguni political economy. When trade opportunities developed in the late 18th century, the Xhosa would exchange cattle (and permission for and guidance in hunting elephants) in return for copper, iron, beads (Peires 1981:95); they would then exchange these goods at a profit for cattle with their African neighbours to the east, bringing about a kind of speculation in cattle.

5.2.6 Eastern Cape Later History: Reorganization, Colonial Contact and living heritage.

The oral and written history of the Eastern Cape pertaining to the last centuries is relatively abundant resulting from an assimilation of local folklore and Historical sources such as missionary accounts. The Historical period for this area can be divided into three periods of settlement, as described in oral traditions and local histories. First in the area were the pioneers, arriving between the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, depending on the region. They may have lived in caves at first (sometimes in association with San), or had compounds in places not occupied today. Second, the main population established villages on the high shoulders of the mountains and hills when areas were formally allocated to chiefs. This period lasted until the 1940s or 1950 when the chieftaincies were transformed by the paramount chief. The older villages in many areas were abandoned, were combined and/or moved to more accessible locations at lower elevations. Villages of this final phase are often still occupied today (Cain 2005).

At the time of white settlement of the Cape, Xhosa groups were living far inland, into the area between Bushman’s River and the Kei River. Since around 1770, they had been confronted with the Afrikaner Trek Boers who approached from the west. Both the Boers and the Xhosa were stock-farmers. The competition for grazing land led first to quarrels between the two groups, and eventually it came to a number of wars known as the Grensoorlœe (“border wars” in Afrikaans). The politics of the colonial government attempted to enforce the separation of white and black settlement areas with the Fish River as the border. But the more the colony developed into a modern state with a strong military organization, the more the whites tended towards a policy of land annexing and the subjugation of the black population. In the middle of the 19th century, all the land formerly inhabited by Xhosa was in the hands of white settlers. With the founding of the South African Union in 1910, the British colony and the independent Boer Republics were united. Other types of Historical sites found in the Eastern Cape include early schools and Missions which are part of the cultural transformations between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries. These sites are often valuable sources of oral histories and written documents and they present a later regional social development in the area where European expansion brought about dramatic changes in social and cultural land tenure on the Eastern Cape frontier.

The region was given nominal autonomy in 1963, under the “Separate Development” act and “full independence”

followed in 1976 where after the area became known as Transkei (meaning: the land beyond the Kei River). The newly-formed Transkei state was not recognized internationally and remained diplomatically isolated and politically unstable. The area was reincorporated into South Africa's after 1994 when it became part of the Eastern Cape Province.

By the closing decades of the 18th century, South Africa had fallen into two broad regions: west and east. Colonial settlement dominated the west, including the winter rainfall region around the Cape of Good Hope, the coastal hinterland northward toward the present-day border with Namibia, and the dry lands of the interior. Trekboers took increasingly more land from the Khoekhoe and from remnant hunter-gatherer communities, who were killed, were forced into marginal areas, or became labourers tied to the farms of their new overlords. Indigenous farmers controlled both the coastal and valley lowlands and the Highveld of the interior in the east, where summer rainfall and good grazing made mixed farming economies possible.

A large group of British settlers arrived in the Eastern Cape in 1820; this, together with a high European birth rate and wasteful land usage, produced an acute land shortage, which was alleviated only when the British acquired more land through massive military intervention against Africans on the eastern frontier. Until the 1840s the British vision of the colony did not include African citizens (referred to pejoratively by the British as "Kaffirs"), so, as Africans lost their land, they were expelled across the Great Fish River, the unilaterally proclaimed eastern border of the colony.

The first step in this process included attacks in 1811–12 by the British army on the Xhosa groups, the Gqunukhwebe and Ndlambe. An attack by the Rharhabe-Xhosa on Graham's Town in 1819 provided the pretext for the annexation of more African territory, to the Keiskamma River. Various Rharhabe-Xhosa groups were driven from their lands throughout the early 1830s. They counterattacked in December 1834, and Governor Benjamin D'Urban ordered a major invasion the following year, during which thousands of Rharhabe-Xhosa died. The British crossed the Great Kei River and ravaged territory of the Gcaleka-Xhosa as well; the Gcaleka chief, Hintsa, invited to hold discussions with British military officials, was held hostage and died trying to escape. The British colonial secretary, Lord Glenelg, who disapproved of D'Urban's policy, halted the seizure of all African land east of the Great Kei. D'Urban's initial attempt to rule conquered Africans with European magistrates and soldiers was overturned by Glenelg; instead, for a time, Africans east of the Keiskamma retained their autonomy and dealt with the colony through diplomatic agents.

However, after further fighting with the Rharhabe-Xhosa on the eastern frontier in 1846, Governor Colonel Harry Smith finally annexed, over the next two years, not only the region between the Great Fish and the Great Kei rivers (establishing British Kaffraria) but also a large area between the Orange and Vaal rivers, thus establishing the Orange River Sovereignty. These moves provoked further warfare in 1851–53 with the Xhosa (joined once more by many Khoe), with a few British politicians ineffectively trying to influence events.

The Pondo people, under Faku (and west of the Kei), had never clashed with the British and the British treated the amaPondo as an independent nation⁸. However, the Boers who trekked into Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal) to escape British rule in first the Western and then the Eastern Cape, found themselves under British sovereignty again. They sought new farms in Pondo territory and Faku turned to the British to help him resist the Boer invasion.

As the first of the amaPondo kings to rule a united nation, he was deemed by his own people and the British to have the authority to sign the Maitland Treaty of 1844. The treaty confirmed his claim to the land of the

amaPondo (from the Drakensberg mountains in the west to the coast in the east, and from Mthatha in the south to the Umzimkhulu River in the north). It also guaranteed him protection from annexation of that land by the British. In addition, the colonial government promised to stand by him should he need to defend his own territory and gave him cattle valued at seventy-five pounds.

In return, he committed the amaPondo to avoiding conflict with the Cape Colony, handing over any criminal elements who tried to hide on his land, returning any stolen cattle to their rightful owners, protecting the whites living legitimately on his land as well as traders passing through his territory, maintaining peace amongst the various clans under his sovereignty, and supporting the Cape government with his forces if requested.

Between 1811 and 1858 colonial aggression deprived Africans of most of their land between the Sundays and Great Kei rivers and produced poverty and despair. From the mid-1850s British magistrates held political power in British Kaffraria, destroying the power of the Xhosa chiefs. Following a severe lung sickness epidemic among their cattle in 1854–56, the Xhosa killed many of their remaining cattle and in 1857–58 grew few crops in response to a millenarian prophecy that this would cause their ancestors to rise from the dead and destroy the whites. Many thousands of Xhosa starved to death, and large numbers of survivors were driven into the Cape Colony to work. British Kaffraria fused with the Cape Colony in 1865, and thousands of Africans newly defined as Fingo resettled east of the Great Kei, thereby creating Fingoland. After Faku died in 1867, Mqikela refused to co-operate with the government. Accordingly, the Cape government curtailed his powers, dividing Pondoland, as it had become known, into two and threatening to elevate Nqwiliso, the son and successor to Ndamase, to paramountcy. In 1878, in order to ensure that he did indeed get the paramountcy, Nqwiliso sold land at Port St. Johns to the British for one thousand pounds. The British wanted the land to secure the port for their ships. On his accession to power Nqwiliso made it clear that, while recognising Mqikela's house as the Great House of the amaPondo, he intended to follow in Ndamase's footsteps and owe allegiance to no one, and maintain his position as an independent chief. That meant he would suffer no interference from Mqikela. In this declaration he was supported by the Government. Once again, dissent among the amaPondo gave the colonial power an opportunity to further erode traditional leadership. Colonial officialdom either ignored traditional authorities completely or allowed them to, at best, play a marginal role in governing their communities.

5.2.7 Nelson Mandela and Qunu

The life of Nelson Mandela is a fascinating one and fewer other men in history have done so much in the name of equality, freedom and peace. The story of this powerful and peaceful man goes back to the small rural village of Qunu. Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in Mvezo, Transkei, on July 18, 1918, to Nonqaphi Nosekeni and Nkosi Mphakanyiswa Gadla Mandela, principal counsellor to the Acting King of the Thembu people, Jongintaba Dalindyebo. After his father's death in 1927, the young Rolihlahla became a ward of Jongintaba at the Great Place in Mqhekezweni. Hearing the elder's stories of his ancestor's valour during the wars of resistance, he dreamed also of making his own contribution to the freedom struggle of his people. He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher Miss Mdingane gave him the name "Nelson", in accordance with the custom to give all school children "Christian" names. He completed his Junior Certificate at Clarkebury Boarding Institute and went on to Healdtown, a Wesleyan secondary school of some repute, where he matriculated. Nelson Mandela began his studies for a Bachelor of Arts Degree at the University College of Fort Hare but did not complete the degree there as he was expelled for joining in a student protest. He completed his BA through the University of South Africa and went back to Fort Hare for his graduation in 1943. On his return to the Great Place at Mqhekezweni the King was furious and said if he didn't return to Fort Hare he would arrange wives for him and his cousin Justice. They ran away to Johannesburg instead arriving there in 1941. There he worked as a mine security officer and after meeting Walter Sisulu, an estate agent, who introduced him to Lazar Sidelsky. He then did his articles through the firm of attorneys Witkin Eidelman and Sidelsky.

Meanwhile he began studying for an LLB at the University of the Witwatersrand. By his own admission he was a poor student and left the university in 1948 without graduating. He only started studying again through the University of London and also did not complete that degree. In 1989, while in the last months of his imprisonment, he obtained an LLB through the University of South Africa. He graduated in absentia at a ceremony in Cape Town. Nelson Mandela, while increasingly politically involved from 1942, only joined the African National Congress in 1944 when he helped form the ANC Youth League. In 1944 he married Walter Sisulu's cousin Evelyn Mase, a nurse. They had two sons, Madiba Thembekile 'Thembu' and Makgatho, and two daughters both called Makaziwe, the first of whom died in infancy. They effectively separated in 1955 and divorced in 1958. Nelson Mandela rose through the ranks of the ANCYL and through its work the ANC adopted in 1949 a more radical mass-based policy, the Programme of Action. In 1952 he was chosen at the National Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Campaign with Maulvi Cachalia as his Deputy. This campaign of civil disobedience against six unjust laws was a joint programme between the ANC. A two-year diploma in law on top of his BA allowed Nelson Mandela to practice law and in August 1952 he and Oliver Tambo established South Africa's first black law firm, Mandela and Tambo.

At the end of 1952 he was banned for the first time. As a restricted person he was only able to secretly watch as the Freedom Charter was adopted at Kliptown on 26 June 1955. Nelson Mandela was arrested in a countrywide police swoop of 156 activists on 5 December 1955, which led to the 1956 Treason Trial. Men and women of all races found themselves in the dock in the marathon trial that only ended when the last 30 accused, including Mr Mandela were acquitted on 29 March 1961. On 21 March 1960 police killed 69 unarmed people in a protest at Sharpeville against the pass laws. This led to the country's first state of emergency on 31 March and the banning of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress on 8 April. Nelson Mandela and his colleagues in the Treason Trial were among the thousands detained during the state of emergency. During the trial on 14 June 1958 Nelson Mandela married a social worker, Winnie Madikizela at the historical Ludeke Methodist Mission complex in the Bizana area.

Mandela and Madikizela had two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa. The couple divorced in 1996. Days before the end of the Treason Trial Nelson Mandela travelled to Pietermaritzburg to speak at the All-in Africa Conference, which resolved he should write to Prime Minister Verwoerd requesting a non-racial national convention, and to warn that should he not agree there would be a national strike against South Africa becoming a republic. As soon as he and his colleagues were acquitted in the Treason Trial Nelson Mandela went underground and began planning a national strike for 29, 30 and 31 March. In the face of a massive mobilization of state security the strike was called off early. In June 1961 he was asked to lead the armed struggle and helped to establish Umkhonto weSizwe (Spear of the Nation). On 11 January 1962 using the adopted name David Motsamayi, Nelson Mandela left South Africa secretly. He travelled around Africa and visited England to gain support for the armed struggle. He received military training in Morocco and Ethiopia and returned to South Africa in July 1962. He was arrested in a police roadblock outside Howick on 5 August while returning from KwaZulu-Natal where he briefed ANC President Chief Albert Luthuli about his trip. He was charged with leaving the country illegally and inciting workers to strike. He was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment which he began serving in Pretoria Local Prison. On 27 May 1963 he was transferred to Robben Island and returned to Pretoria on 12 June. Within a month police raided a secret hide-out in Rivonia used by ANC and Communist Party activists and several of his comrades were arrested. In October 1963 Nelson Mandela joined nine others on trial for sabotage in what became known as the Rivonia Trial. Facing the death penalty his words to the court at the end of his famous 'Speech from the Dock' on 20 April 1964 became immortalized: "I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an

ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”

On 11 June 1964 Nelson Mandela and seven other accused Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Denis Goldberg, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni were convicted and the next day were sentenced to life imprisonment. Denis Goldberg was sent to Pretoria Prison because he was white while the others went to Robben Island. Nelson Mandela's mother died in 1968 and his eldest son Thembi in 1969. He was not allowed to attend their funerals. On 31 March 1982 Nelson Mandela was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town with Sisulu, Mhlaba and Mlangeni. Kathrada joined them in October. When he returned to the prison in November 1985 after prostate surgery Nelson Mandela was held alone. Later Nelson Mandela initiated talks about an ultimate meeting between the apartheid government and the ANC. In 1988 he was treated for Tuberculosis and was transferred on 7 December 1988 to a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl. He was released from its gates on Sunday 11 February 1990, nine days after the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC and nearly four months after the release of the remaining Rivonia comrades. Throughout his imprisonment he had rejected at least three conditional offers of release. Nelson Mandela immersed himself into official talks to end white minority rule and in 1991 was elected ANC President to replace his ailing friend Oliver Tambo.

In 1993 he and President FW de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize and on 27 April 1994 he voted for the first time in his life. On 10 May 1994 he was inaugurated South Africa's first democratically elected President. On his 80th birthday in 1998 he married Graça Machel, his third wife. True to his promise Nelson Mandela stepped down in 1999 after one term as President. He continued to work with the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund he set up in 1995 and established the Nelson Mandela Foundation and The Mandela-Rhodes Foundation. In April 2007 his grandson Mandla Mandela became head of the Mvezo Traditional Council at a ceremony at the Mvezo Great Place. Nelson Mandela passed away on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95 and he was buried at the Mandela residence in Qunu, close to the original homestead where he grew up.

5.2.8 The Mandela Qunu Heritage Legacy

In many ways, life in Qunu is similar to the time when Mandela grew up. Many of the sites marked by the early life of Mandela in Qunu still remain today (See Figure 5-6):

- **Mqhekezweni Great Place**

See Section 4.2.3

- **Qunu Primary School**

Nelson Mandela first started his education at a small school in Qunu, the remains of which are still present on a high ridge near the Nelson Mandela Museum. At first, the school building was a hut, of which the remains are today surrounded by wooden poles, each bearing one of the letters making up the name, "Nelson". This Western name was given the young Rolihlahla Mandela by his teacher Miss. Mdingane on his first day of school. Later, a larger building was used as a school and Mandela noted that:

“The schoolhouse consisted of a single room, with a western-style roof, on the other side of the hill from Qunu. I was seven years old, and on the day before I was to begin, my father took me aside and told me that I must be dressed properly for school. Until that time I, like all other boys in Qunu, had worn only a blanket which was wrapped around one shoulder and pinned at the waist. My father took a pair of his trousers and cut them at the knee. He told me to put them on, which I did, and they were roughly the correct length, although the waist was far too large. My father then took a piece of string and cinched the trouser at the waist. I must have been a comical sight, but I have never owned a suit, I was prouder to wear than my father's cut-off pants. On the first

day of school my class teacher, Miss Mdingane, gave each of us an English name and said that from thenceforth that was the name would answer to school..." (Mandela 2001).



Figure 5-3: The site of the hut where Nelson Mandela started school.

- **The African Native Church**

The remains of the African Native Church, the church of the Thembu people where Nelson Mandela was baptized, still stands in a dilapidated state in Qunu.

- **Smooth Sliding Stone**

In his autobiography Mandela noted that:

"As boys, we were mostly left to our own devices...[]... Nature was our playground. The hills above Qunu were dotted with large smooth rocks which we transformed into our own roller coaster. We sat on flat stones and slid down the face of the large rocks. We did this until our backsides were so sore we could hardly sit down." (Mandela 2001).

One of these sliding rocks can still be seen today on a small hill at the Nelson Mandela Museum in Qunu.



Figure 5-4: The sliding rock referred to by Mandela in his childhood memories.

- **Nelson Mandela Museum and Youth & Heritage Centre**

The Nelson Mandela Museum, opened in Qunu on 11 February 2000 provides a cultural experience that gives insights into the life and times of Nelson Mandela. The museum complex hosts exhibitions, tours and offers accommodation and conference facilities as well as a youth heritage centre.

- **Mandela Family Cemetery**

This private graveyard in Qunu near Mandela's residence is where he himself, his two sons and daughter are buried. The site is controlled by the Mandela family and access is restricted. The graves are those of:

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (born 1918, died 2013 aged 95)

Mandela's Children:

Madiba Thembekile Mandela (born 1945, died 1969 aged 24)

Makaziwe Mandela (died 1948 aged nine months)

Magkatho Lewanika Mandela (born 1950, died 2005 aged 55)

- **Nelson Mandela Private Residence**

After retiring from public life, Nelson Mandela retreated to his home in Qunu. In the years preceding his passing, Mandela entertained a steady stream of people from the neighbouring village. The site is controlled by the Mandela family and access is restricted.



Figure 5-6: Aerial image indicating sites of historic and current heritage significance in the Qunu area.

6 RESULTS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT RATING

6.1 Heritage resources management and conservation

Archaeological sites, as previously defined in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) are places in the landscape where people have lived in the past – generally more than 60 years ago – and have left traces of their presence behind. In South Africa, archaeological sites include hominid fossil sites, places where people of the Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age lived in open sites, river gravels, rock shelters and caves, Iron Age sites, graves, and a variety of historical sites and structures in rural areas, towns and cities. Palaeontological sites are those with fossil remains of plants and animals where people were not involved in the accumulation of the deposits. The basic principle of cultural heritage conservation is that archaeological and other heritage sites are valuable, scarce and *non-renewable*. Many such sites are unfortunately lost on a daily basis through development for housing, roads and infrastructure and once archaeological sites are damaged, they cannot be re-created as site integrity and authenticity is permanently lost. Archaeological sites have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of the region and of our country and continent. By preserving links with our past, we may not be able to revive lost cultural traditions, but it enables us to appreciate the role they have played in the history of our country.

6.2 Categories of significance

Rating the significance of archaeological sites, and consequently grading the potential impact on the resources is linked to the significance of the site itself. 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. The guidelines as provided by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3 are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites. In addition, ICOMOS (the Australian Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites) highlights four cultural attributes, which are valuable to any given culture:

- *Aesthetic value:*

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, the general atmosphere associated with the place and its uses and also the aesthetic values commonly assessed in the analysis of landscapes and townscape.

- *Historic value:*

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the attributes discussed here. Usually a place has historical value because of some kind of influence by an event, person, phase or activity.

- *Scientific value:*

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

- *Social value:*

Social value includes the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a certain group.

It is important for heritage specialist input in the EIA process to take into account the heritage management structure set up by the NHR Act. It makes provision for a 3-tier system of management including the South Africa

Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) at a national level, Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRAs) at a provincial and the local authority. The Act makes provision for two types or forms of protection of heritage resources; i.e. formally protected and generally protected sites:

Formally protected sites:

- Grade 1 or national heritage sites, which are managed by SAHRA
- Grade 2 or provincial heritage sites, which are managed by the provincial HRA.
- Grade 3 or local heritage sites.

Generally protected sites:

- Human burials older than 60 years.
- Archaeological and palaeontological sites.
- Shipwrecks and associated remains older than 70 years.
- Structures older than 60 years.

With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise and if the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low. The significance of archaeological sites is generally ranked into the following categories.

Table 2: Heritage Site Significance Ratings

| Significance | Rating Action |
|--|--|
| No significance: sites that do not require mitigation. | None |
| Low significance: sites, which may require mitigation. | 2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site; no further action required 2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction |
| Medium significance: sites, which require mitigation. | 3. Excavation of representative sample, C14 dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b] |
| High significance: sites, where disturbance should be avoided. | 4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism |
| High significance: Graves and burial places | 4b. Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3] |

Furthermore, the significance of archaeological sites was based on six main criteria:

- Site integrity (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- Amount of deposit, range of features (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- Density of scatter (dispersed scatter),
- Social value,
- Uniqueness, and
- Potential to answer current and future research questions.

A fundamental aspect in assessing 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. 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.

6.3 Potential Impacts and Significance Ratings⁷

The following section provides a background to the identification and assessment of possible impacts and alternatives, as well as a range of risk situations and scenarios commonly associated with heritage resources management. The section ultimately provides a guideline (Section 6.3.1, Section 6.3.2 & Section 6.3.3) for the rating of impacts and recommendation of management actions for sites of heritage potential in the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project Area.

6.3.1 General assessment of impacts on resources

Generally, the value and significance of archaeological and other heritage sites might be impacted on by any activity that would result immediately or in the future in the destruction, damage, excavation, alteration, removal or collection from its original position, any archaeological material or object (as indicated in the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)). Thus, the destructive impacts that are possible in terms of heritage resources would tend to be direct, once-off events occurring during the initial construction period. However, in the long run, the proximity of operations in any given area could result in secondary indirect impacts. The EIA process therefore specifies impact assessment criteria which can be utilised from the perspective of a heritage specialist study which elucidates the overall extent of impacts.

Table 3: Impact Assessment Criteria

Significance of the heritage resource

This is a statement of the nature and degree of significance of the heritage resource being affected by the activity. From a heritage management perspective it is useful to distinguish between whether the significance is embedded in the physical fabric or in associations with events or persons or in the experience of a place; i.e. its visual and non-visual qualities. This statement is a primary informant to the nature and degree of significance of an impact and thus needs to be thoroughly considered. Consideration needs to be given to the significance of a heritage resource at different scales (i.e. site specific, local, regional, national or international) and the relationship between the heritage resource, its setting and its associations.

Nature of the impact

This is an assessment of the nature of the impact of the activity on a heritage resource, with some indication of its positive and/or negative effect/s. It is strongly informed by the statement of resource significance. In other words, the nature of the impact may be historical, aesthetic, social, scientific, linguistic or architectural, intrinsic, associational or contextual (visual or non-visual). In many cases, the nature of the impact will include more than one value.

Extent

Here it should be indicated whether the impact will be experienced:

- On a site scale, i.e. extend only as far as the activity;
- Within the immediate context of a heritage resource;
- On a local scale, e.g. town or suburb
- On a metropolitan or regional scale; or
- On a national/international scale.

Duration

Here it should be indicated whether the lifespan of the impact will be:

- Short term, (needs to be defined in context)
- Medium term, (needs to be defined in context)
- Long term where the impact will persist indefinitely, possibly beyond the operational life of the activity, either because of natural processes or by human intervention; or
- Permanent where mitigation either by natural process or by human intervention will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Of relevance to the duration of an impact are the following considerations:

- Reversibility of the impact; and
- Renewability of the heritage resource.

⁷ Based on: Winter, S. & Baumann, N. 2005. *Guideline for involving heritage specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1.*

Intensity

Here it should be established whether the impact should be indicated as:

- Low, where the impact affects the resource in such a way that its heritage value is not affected;
- Medium, where the affected resource is altered but its heritage value continues to exist albeit in a modified way; and
- High, where heritage value is altered to the extent that it will temporarily or permanently be damaged or destroyed.

Probability

This should describe the likelihood of the impact actually occurring indicated as:

- Improbable, where the possibility of the impact to materialize is very low either because of design or historic experience;
- Probable, where there is a distinct possibility that the impact will occur;
- Highly probable, where it is most likely that the impact will occur; or
- Definite, where the impact will definitely occur regardless of any mitigation measures

Confidence

This should relate to the level of confidence that the specialist has in establishing the nature and degree of impacts. It relates to the level and reliability of information, the nature and degree of consultation with I&AP's and the dynamic of the broader socio-political context.

- High, where the information is comprehensive and accurate, where there has been a high degree of consultation and the socio-political context is relatively stable.
- Medium, where the information is sufficient but is based mainly on secondary sources, where there has been a limited targeted consultation and socio-political context is fluid.
- Low, where the information is poor, a high degree of contestation is evident and there is a state of socio-political flux.

Impact Significance

The significance of impacts can be determined through a synthesis of the aspects produced in terms of the nature and degree of heritage significance and the nature, duration, intensity, extent, probability and confidence of impacts and can be described as:

- Low; where it would have a negligible effect on heritage and on the decision
- Medium, where it would have a moderate effect on heritage and should influence the decision.
- High, where it would have, or there would be a high risk of, a big effect on heritage. Impacts of high significance should have a major influence on the decision;
- Very high, where it would have, or there would be high risk of, an irreversible and possibly irreplaceable negative impact on heritage. Impacts of very high significance should be a central factor in decision-making.

6.3.2 Direct impact rating

Direct or primary effects on heritage resources occur at the same time and in the same space as the activity, e.g. loss of historical fabric through demolition work. **Indirect effects or secondary effects** on heritage resources occur later in time or at a different place from the causal activity, or as a result of a complex pathway, e.g. restriction of access to a heritage resource resulting in the gradual erosion of its significance, which is dependent on ritual patterns of access. The following table provides an outline as to the relationship between the significance of a heritage context, the intensity of development and the significance of heritage impacts to be expected.

Table 4: Direct Impact Assessment Criteria

| HERITAGE CONTEXT | TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | CATEGORY A | CATEGORY B | CATEGORY C | CATEGORY D |
| CONTEXT 1 High heritage Value | Moderate heritage impact expected | High heritage impact expected | Very high heritage impact expected | Very high heritage impact expected |
| CONTEXT 2 Medium to high heritage value | Minimal heritage impact expected | Moderate heritage impact expected | High heritage impact expected | Very high heritage impact expected |
| CONTEXT 3 Medium to low heritage value | Little or no heritage impact expected | Minimal heritage impact expected | Moderate heritage impact expected | High heritage impact expected |
| CONTEXT 4 Low to no heritage value | Little or no heritage impact expected | Little or no heritage impact expected | Minimal heritage value expected | Moderate heritage impact expected |

NOTE: A DEFAULT "LITTLE OR NO HERITAGE IMPACT EXPECTED" VALUE APPLIES WHERE A HERITAGE RESOURCE OCCURS OUTSIDE THE IMPACT ZONE OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

| HERITAGE CONTEXTS | CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT |
|--|---|
| <p>Context 1: Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a national, provincial and local context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 1, 2 or 3A heritage resources</p> <p>Context 2: Of moderate to high intrinsic, associational and contextual value within a local context, i.e. potential Grade 3B heritage resources.</p> <p>Context 3: Of medium to low intrinsic, associational or contextual heritage value within a national, provincial and local context, i.e. potential Grade 3C heritage resources</p> <p>Context 4: Of little or no intrinsic, associational or contextual heritage value due to disturbed, degraded conditions or extent of irreversible damage.</p> | <p>Category A: Minimal intensity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No rezoning involved; within existing use rights. - No subdivision involved. - Upgrading of existing infrastructure within existing envelopes - Minor internal changes to existing structures - New building footprints limited to less than 1000m2. <p>Category B: Low-key intensity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spot rezoning with no change to overall zoning of a site. - Linear development less than 100m - Building footprints between 1000m2-2000m2 - Minor changes to external envelop of existing structures (less than 25%) - Minor changes in relation to bulk and height of immediately adjacent structures (less than 25%). <p>Category C: Moderate intensity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rezoning of a site between 5000m2-10 000m2. - Linear development between 100m and 300m. - Building footprints between 2000m2 and 5000m2 - Substantial changes to external envelop of existing structures (more than 50%) - Substantial increase in bulk and height in relation to immediately adjacent buildings (more than 50%) <p>Category D: High intensity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rezoning of a site in excess of 10 000m2 - Linear development in excess of 300m. - Any development changing the character of a site exceeding 5000m2 or involving the subdivision of a site into three or more erven. - Substantial increase in bulk and height in relation to immediately adjacent buildings (more than 100%) |

6.3.3 Management actions

Recommendations for relevant heritage resources management actions are vital to the conservation of heritage resources. Recommended management actions may include the following:

Table 5: Management and Mitigation Actions

No further action / Monitoring

Where no heritage resources have been documented, heritage resources occur well outside the impact zone of any development or the primary context of the surroundings at a development footprint has been largely destroyed or altered, no further immediate action is required. Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage remains are destroyed.

Avoidance

This is appropriate where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. Mitigation is not acceptable or not possible. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources.

Mitigation

This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated to a degree of medium to low significance, e.g. the high to medium impact of a development on an archaeological site could be mitigated through sampling/excavation of the remains. Not all negative impacts can be mitigated.

Compensation

Compensation is generally not an appropriate heritage management action. The main function of management actions should be to conserve the resource for the benefit of future generations. Once lost it cannot be renewed. The circumstances around the potential public or heritage benefits would need to be exceptional to warrant this type of action, especially in the case of where the impact was high.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is considered in heritage management terms as a intervention typically involving the adding of a new heritage layer to enable a new sustainable use. It is not appropriate when the process necessitates the removal of previous historical layers, i.e. restoration of a building or place to the previous state/period. It is an appropriate heritage management action in the following cases:

- The heritage resource is degraded or in the process of degradation and would benefit from rehabilitation.

- Where rehabilitation implies appropriate conservation interventions, i.e. adaptive reuse, repair and maintenance, consolidation and minimal loss of historical fabric.
- Where the rehabilitation process will not result in a negative impact on the intrinsic value of the resource.

Enhancement

Enhancement is appropriate where the overall heritage significance and its public appreciation value are improved. It does not imply creation of a condition that might never have occurred during the evolution of a place, e.g. the tendency to sanitize the past. This management action might result from the removal of previous layers where these layers are culturally of low significance and detract from the significance of the resource. It would be appropriate in a range of heritage contexts and applicable to a range of resources. In the case of formally protected or significant resources, appropriate enhancement action should be encouraged. Care should, however, be taken to ensure that the process does not have a negative impact on the character and context of the resource. It would thus have to be carefully monitored.

6.4 Site significance and impact rating

Refer to Section 6.3.1, Section 6.3.2 & Section 6.3.3 for background on the rating of impacts and recommendation of management actions for sites of heritage potential. Impact thresholds and management measures for the sites are further discussed in section 6.3.5.

6.4.1 Site MGH01

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|---|
| 1. SITE DESCRIPTION : Recent Historical Homestead Remains | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 General Site Description | | | | | | | |
| The remains of a small historical homestead and cattle enclosure outposts. | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Site features / artefacts / Other | | | | | | | |
| Site Location | | | | | | | |
| Province / District | Eastern Cape Province | | | Map Number | 3128DC | | |
| Farm / Settlement / Zone | Magubu Commonage | | | | | | |
| Co-ordinates | Site MGH01 | S31.83534 | E28.61034 | | | | |
| Site Type | | | | | | | |
| Surface sites | X | Caves and rock shelters | | | | | |
| Larger open-air sites | | Sealed sites (deposits) | | | | | |
| River deposits | | Other | | | | | |
| Site Function | | | | | | | |
| Living / habitation | X | Kill | | | | | |
| Ceremonial | | Burial | | | | | |
| Trading / Barter | | Art | | | | | |
| Quarry / Mining / Smelting | | Other | | | | | |
| Site Placement | | | | | | | |
| Valley floor | | Hill top | | Vlei/swamp | | River Mouth | |
| Dam | | River Bank | | Slope | X | Plains | X |
| Other / Comments | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation | | | | | | | |
| Riverine forest | | Bushveld | | Savannah | | Mountain forest | |
| Thornveld | | Grassland | X | Cultivated | X | Other | |
| Age Classification | | | | | | | |
| Stone Age | | Early Iron Age | | Middle Iron Age | | Later Iron Age | |
| Historical | X | Other | X – Recent Historical | | | | |
| Material Culture | | | | | | | |
| Midden | | House Remains | X | Stone Walling | | Stone Structures | X |
| Granary | | Grinding Stone (L) | | Grinding Stone (U) | | Granary Stand | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Metal | | Ceramics (Potter) | | Ceramics (Porcelain) | | Stone (non-lithic) | X |
| Metal slag | | Tuyere | | Fauna | | Bead (Glass) | |
| Bead (OES / Shell) | | Glass | | Lithics | | Smelting Residues | |
| Other: | | | | Other: | | | |
| 1.3 Site Condition | | | | | | | |
| The site integrity has been severely compromised as structures have collapsed. | | | | | | | |
| 2. SITE EVALUATION | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Heritage Value (NHRA, section 2 [3]) | | | | | High | Medium | Low |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or pre-colonial history. | | | | | | | X |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage. | | | | | | | X |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | | | | | X | |
| It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | | | | | | | X |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | | | | | | | X |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period. | | | | | | X | |
| It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | | | | | | X | |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | | | | | | | X |
| It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination. | | | | | | | X |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | | | | | | | X |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | | | | | | X | |
| 2.2 Field Register Rating | | | | | | | |
| National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] | | | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] | | | | | | | |
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation] | | | | | | | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | | | | | | | X |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 Sphere of Significance | | | | | High | Medium | Low |
| International | | | | | | | |
| National | | | | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | | | | |
| Local | | | | | | | X |
| Specific community | | | | | | | |
| 3. IMPACT RATING AND MITIGATION | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Impact assessment | | | | | | | |
| APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT: 0 - 50 METERS | | | | | | | |
| NATURE OF IMPACT: HISTORICAL, AESTHETIC, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARCHITECTURAL & VISUAL. | | | | | | | |
| EXTENT OF IMPACT: Local | | | | | | | |
| SPECIALIST LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DEGREE OF IMPACT AND SEVERITY: High | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 Impact Significance and Severity | | | | | | | |
| General assessment of impacts on resource | | | | | Without Management* | With Management* | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| (Refer to Section 7.3.1) | Duration | Permanent | Short Term |
| | Intensity | Low | Low |
| | Probability | Highly Probable | Improbable |
| | Impact Significance | Low | Negligible |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 3.3 Direct Impact Rating | | |
| Direct impact on resource | None (the potential development does not adversely or positively affect the heritage resource) | |
| | Peripheral / Indirect (the heritage resource or its setting is located in proximity to the footprint of the potential development) | X |
| | Destruction / Direct (the heritage resource or site is physically located within the footprint of the potential development) | |

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Direct impact rating (Refer to Section 7.3.2) Note that a default "no impact expected" value applies where a heritage resource occurs outside the impact matrix or applicable conservation buffers of the development. | High Heritage Impact Expected. |
|--|---------------------------------------|

| |
|---|
| 3.4 Recommended Management* (refer to section 7.3.3) |
| Monitoring |
| Comments on recommended management |
| Monitoring: It is necessary that the sites be monitored to ensure that heritage resources are not impacted on. If further impact occurs, or is envisaged at any stage of development and operation the following will be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of sites. - Further desktop study and community consultation to more accurately ascertain context of sites. - Relevant Permitting from Heritage Resources Authority where applicable. . |

| |
|---|
| 4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) - Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws |

6.4.2 Site MGH02

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------------|---|
| 1. SITE DESCRIPTION : Recent Historical Shop and Home Structures. | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 General Site Description | | | | | | | |
| The brick structure of the Nozolile Café and round and square house structures. | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Site features / artefacts / Other | | | | | | | |
| Site Location | | | | | | | |
| Province / District | Eastern Cape Province | | | Map Number | 3128DC | | |
| Farm / Settlement / Zone | Magubu Commonage | | | | | | |
| Co-ordinates | Site MGH02 | S31.82968 | E28.59310 | | | | |
| Site Type | | | | | | | |
| Surface sites | X | Caves and rock shelters | | | | | |
| Larger open-air sites | | Sealed sites (deposits) | | | | | |
| River deposits | | Other | | | | | |
| Site Function | | | | | | | |
| Living / habitation | X | Kill | | | | | |
| Ceremonial | | Burial | | | | | |
| Trading / Barter | X | Art | | | | | |
| Quarry / Mining / Smelting | | Other | | | | | |
| Site Placement | | | | | | | |
| Valley floor | | Hill top | | Vlei/swamp | | River Mouth | |
| Dam | | River Bank | | Slope | | Plains | X |
| Other / Comments | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation | | | | | | | |
| Riverine forest | | Bushveld | | Savannah | | Mountain forest | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| Thornveld | | Grassland | X | Cultivated | X | Other | |
| Age Classification | | | | | | | |
| Stone Age | | Early Iron Age | | Middle Iron Age | | Later Iron Age | |
| Historical | | Other | X – recent historical | | | | |
| Material Culture | | | | | | | |
| Midden | | House Remains | X | Stone Walling | | Stone Structures | X |
| Granary | | Grinding Stone (L) | | Grinding Stone (U) | | Granary Stand | |
| Metal | X | Ceramics (Potter) | | Ceramics (Porcelain) | X | Stone (non-lithic) | X |
| Metal slag | | Tuyere | | Fauna | | Bead (Glass) | |
| Bead (OES / Shell) | | Glass | X | Lithics | | Smelting Residues | |
| Other: | | | | Other: | | | |
| 1.3 Site Condition | | | | | | | |
| The site preservation is good. | | | | | | | |
| 2. SITE EVALUATION | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Heritage Value (NHRA, section 2 [3]) | | | | High | Medium | Low | |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or pre-colonial history. | | | | | | | X |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage. | | | | | | | X |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | | | | X | | |
| It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | | | | | X | | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | | | | | | | X |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period. | | | | | | | X |
| It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | | | | | X | | |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | | | | | | | X |
| It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination. | | | | | | | X |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | | | | | | | X |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | | | | | X | | |
| 2.2 Field Register Rating | | | | | | | |
| National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] | | | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] | | | | | | | |
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation] | | | | | | | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | | | | | | | X |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 Sphere of Significance | | | | High | Medium | Low | |
| International | | | | | | | |
| National | | | | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | | | | |
| Local | | | | | | | X |
| Specific community | | | | | | | |

3. IMPACT RATING AND MITIGATION**3.1 Impact assessment****APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT: 0 - 50 METERS****NATURE OF IMPACT: HISTORICAL, AESTHETIC, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARCHITECTURAL & VISUAL.****EXTENT OF IMPACT: Local****SPECIALIST LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DEGREE OF IMPACT AND SEVERITY: High****3.2 Impact Significance and Severity**

| General assessment of impacts on resource (Refer to Section 7.3.1) | | Without Management* | With Management* |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Duration | Permanent | Short Term |
| | Intensity | Low | Low |
| | Probability | Highly Probable | Improbable |
| | Impact Significance | Moderate | Negligible |

3.3 Direct Impact Rating

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Direct impact on resource | None (the potential development does not adversely or positively affect the heritage resource) | |
| | Peripheral / Indirect (the heritage resource or its setting is located in proximity to the footprint of the potential development) | X |
| | Destruction / Direct (the heritage resource or site is physically located within the footprint of the potential development) | |

Direct impact rating (Refer to Section 7.3.2)

Note that a default "no impact expected" value applies where a heritage resource occurs outside the impact matrix or applicable conservation buffers of the development.

High Heritage Impact Expected.**3.4 Recommended Management* (refer to section 7.3.3)****Monitoring****Comments on recommended management**

Monitoring: It is necessary that the sites be monitored to ensure that [previously undetected heritage resources are not impacted on. If further impact occurs, or is envisaged at any stage of development and operation the following will be required:

- Documentation of sites.
- Further desktop study and community consultation to more accurately ascertain context of sites.
- Relevant Permitting from Heritage Resources Authority where applicable. .

4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

6.4.3 Site MDH01, Site MDH02**1. SITE DESCRIPTION : Mqhekezweni Great Place****1.3 General Site Description**

The homestead where the young Nelson Mandela and his mother resided, the old Blue Gum trees and the remains of a trade post.

1.2 Site features / artefacts / Other**Site Location**

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| Province / District | Eastern Cape Province | | Map Number | 3128DC |
| Farm / Settlement / Zone | Madonisi Commonage | | | |
| Co-ordinates | MDH01 | S31.80921 | E28.55653 | |
| | MDH02 | S31.81141 | E28.55486 | |

Site Type

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Surface sites | X | Caves and rock shelters | |
| Larger open-air sites | | Sealed sites (deposits) | |
| River deposits | | Other | |

Site Function

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|--|
| Living / habitation | X | Kill | |
| Ceremonial | | Burial | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Trading / Barter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Art | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quarry / Mining / Smelting | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Site Placement | | | |
| Valley floor | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hill top | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dam | <input type="checkbox"/> | River Bank | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other / Comments | | | |
| Vegetation | | | |
| Riverine forest | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bushveld | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Thornveld | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Age Classification | | | |
| Stone Age | <input type="checkbox"/> | Early Iron Age | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historical | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - recent historical |
| Material Culture | | | |
| Midden | <input type="checkbox"/> | House Remains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Granary | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grinding Stone (L) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Metal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ceramics (Potter) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Metal slag | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tuyere | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bead (OES / Shell) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Glass | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other: | | | |
| 1.3 Site Condition | | | |
| The site integrity is fair. | | | |
| 2. SITE EVALUATION | | | |
| 2.1 Heritage Value (NHRA, section 2 [3]) | High | Medium | Low |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or pre-colonial history. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.2 Field Register Rating | | | |
| National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation] | | | | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | | | | |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | | | | |
| 2.3 Sphere of Significance | High | Medium | Low | |
| International | | | | |
| National | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | |
| Local | X | | | |
| Specific community | | | | |
| 3. IMPACT RATING AND MITIGATION | | | | |
| 3.1 Impact assessment | | | | |
| APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT: 0 - 250 METERS | | | | |
| NATURE OF IMPACT: HISTORICAL, AESTHETIC, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARCHITECTURAL & VISUAL. | | | | |
| EXTENT OF IMPACT: Local | | | | |
| SPECIALIST LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DEGREE OF IMPACT AND SEVERITY: High | | | | |
| 3.2 Impact Significance and Severity | | | | |
| General assessment of impacts on resource (Refer to Section 7.3.1) | | Without Management* | With Management* | |
| | Duration | Permanent | Short Term | |
| | Intensity | Low | Low | |
| | Probability | Probable | Improbable | |
| | Impact Significance | High | Negligible | |
| 3.3 Direct Impact Rating | | | | |
| Direct impact on resource | None (the potential development does not adversely or positively affect the heritage resource) | | | |
| | Peripheral / Indirect (the heritage resource or its setting is located in proximity to the footprint of the potential development) | | | X |
| | Destruction / Direct (the heritage resource or site is physically located within the footprint of the potential development) | | | |
| Direct impact rating (Refer to Section 7.3.2) Note that a default "no impact expected" value applies where a heritage resource occurs outside the impact matrix or applicable conservation buffers of the development. | | | | High Heritage Impact Expected. |
| 3.4 Recommended Management* (refer to section 7.3.3) | | | | |
| Monitoring / Avoidance | | | | |
| Comments on recommended management | | | | |
| Monitoring: It is necessary that the sites be monitored to ensure that [previously undetected heritage resources are not impacted on. If further impact occurs, or is envisaged at any stage of development and operation the following will be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of sites. - Further desktop study and community consultation to more accurately ascertain context of sites. - Relevant Permitting from Heritage Resources Authority where applicable. . | | | | |
| 4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) - Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws | | | | |

6.4.4 Site MGB01 – Site MGB12

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| 1. SITE DESCRIPTION : Informal Burial Places | | | |
| 1.4 General Site Description | | | |
| Informal burial places in the form of soil mounds, stone mounds, dressed marble, brick and tile. | | | |
| 1.2 Site features / artefacts / Other | | | |
| Site Location | | | |
| Province / District | Eastern Cape Province | Map Number | 3128DC |
| Farm / Settlement / Zone | Magubu Commonage | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Co-ordinates | Site MGB01 | S31.82517 | E28.61694 |
| | Site MGB02 | S31.82924 | E28.61504 |
| | Site MGB03 | S31.83517 | E28.59955 |
| | Site MGB04 | S31.83446 | E28.59907 |
| | Site MGB05 | S31.83323 | E28.59698 |
| | Site MGB06 | S31.83260 | E28.59635 |
| | Site MGB07 | S31.83209 | E28.59595 |
| | Site MGB08 | S31.83159 | E28.59470 |
| | Site MGB09 | S31.82941 | E28.59289 |
| | Site MGB10 | S31.82875 | E28.59242 |
| | Site MGB11 | S31.82841 | E28.59193 |
| | Site MGB12 | S31.82724 | E28.59071 |

| Site Type | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------|------------|
| Surface sites | X | Caves and rock shelters | |
| Larger open-air sites | | Sealed sites (deposits) | |
| River deposits | | Other | |
| Site Function | | | |
| Living / habitation | | Kill | |
| Ceremonial | | Burial | X |
| Trading / Barter | | Art | |
| Quarry / Mining / Smelting | | Other | |
| Site Placement | | | |
| Valley floor | | Hill top | |
| Dam | | River Bank | |
| Other / Comments | | Vlei/swamp | |
| | | Slope | |
| | | River Mouth | |
| | | Plains | X |
| Vegetation | | | |
| Riverine forest | | Bushveld | |
| Thornveld | | Grassland | X |
| | | Savannah | |
| | | Cultivated | X |
| | | Mountain forest | |
| | | Other | |
| Age Classification | | | |
| Stone Age | | Early Iron Age | |
| Historical | X | Other | X - recent |
| | | Middle Iron Age | |
| | | Later Iron Age | |
| Material Culture | | | |
| Midden | | House Remains | |
| Granary | | Grinding Stone (L) | |
| | | Grinding Stone (U) | |
| Metal | | Ceramics (Potter) | |
| | | Ceramics (Porcelain) | |
| Metal slag | | Tuyere | |
| Bead (OES / Shell) | | Glass | |
| | | Fauna | |
| | | Bead (Glass) | |
| | | Lithics | |
| | | Smelting Residues | |
| Other: X - Marble, tile and concrete grave dressings | | Other: X - concrete | |
| 1.3 Site Condition | | | |
| The site integrity ranges between poor in burials that are not maintained, to good in maintained and more recent graves. | | | |
| 2. SITE EVALUATION | | | |
| 2.1 Heritage Value (NHRA, section 2 [3]) | High | Medium | Low |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or pre-colonial history. | | X | |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage. | X | | |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | X | |
| It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | X | | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | | | X |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a | | | X |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| particular period. | | | | | |
| It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | X | | | | |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | | | X | | |
| It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination. | | | X | | |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | | | X | | |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | | X | | | |
| 2.2 Field Register Rating | | | | | |
| National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] | | | X | | |
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation] | | | | | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | | | | | |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | | | | | |
| 2.3 Sphere of Significance | High | Medium | Low | | |
| International | | | | | |
| National | | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | | |
| Local | X | | | | |
| Specific community | | | | | |
| 3. IMPACT RATING AND MITIGATION | | | | | |
| 3.1 Impact assessment | | | | | |
| APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT: 0 - 50 METERS | | | | | |
| NATURE OF IMPACT: HISTORICAL, AESTHETIC, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARCHITECTURAL & VISUAL. | | | | | |
| EXTENT OF IMPACT: Local | | | | | |
| SPECIALIST LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DEGREE OF IMPACT AND SEVERITY: High | | | | | |
| 3.2 Impact Significance and Severity | | | | | |
| General assessment of impacts on resource (Refer to Section 7.3.1) | | Without Management* | With Management* | | |
| | Duration | Permanent | Short Term | | |
| | Intensity | Low | Low | | |
| | Probability | Highly Probable | Improbable | | |
| | Impact Significance | High | Negligible | | |
| 3.3 Direct Impact Rating | | | | | |
| Direct impact on resource | None (the potential development does not adversely or positively affect the heritage resource) | | | | |
| | Peripheral / Indirect (the heritage resource or its setting is located in proximity to the footprint of the potential development) | | X | | |
| | Destruction / Direct (the heritage resource or site is physically located within the footprint of the potential development) | | | | |
| Direct impact rating (Refer to Section 7.3.2) Note that a default "no impact expected" value applies where a heritage resource occurs outside the impact matrix or applicable conservation buffers of the development. | | Very High Heritage Impact Expected. | | | |
| 3.4 Recommended Management* (refer to section 7.3.3) | | | | | |
| Avoidance / Mitigation / Monitoring | | | | | |
| Comments on recommended management | | | | | |
| Avoidance: Changes to development layout and routes in order to avoid impact on the burials or conservation buffers. Monitoring: Ensure that sites are not impacted on. | | | | | |
| However, if this measure is not plausible, the following mitigation actions would be required: | | | | | |

- Documentation of site.
- Exhumation and reburial
- Full social consultation.
- Possible conservation management and protection measures.
- Relevant Permitting from Heritage Resources Authority.

4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for removal

6.4.5 Site MDB01 – Site MDB06

| 1. SITE DESCRIPTION : Informal Burial Places | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------|--|
| 1.5 General Site Description | | | | | | | |
| Informal burial places in the form of soil mounds, stone mounds, dressed marble, brick and tile. | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Site features / artefacts / Other | | | | | | | |
| Site Location | | | | | | | |
| Province / District | | Eastern Cape Province | | Map Number | | 3128DC | |
| Farm / Settlement / Zone | | Madonisi Commonage | | | | | |
| Co-ordinates | Site MDB01 | S31.80517 | | E28.55079 | | | |
| | Site MDB02 | S31.80308 | | E28.55211 | | | |
| | Site MDB03 | S31.80243 | | E28.55177 | | | |
| | Site MDB04 | S31.80249 | | E28.54968 | | | |
| | Site MDB05 | S31.80159 | | E28.54997 | | | |
| | Site MDB06 | S31.79406 | | E28.55413 | | | |
| Site Type | | | | | | | |
| Surface sites | | X | | Caves and rock shelters | | | |
| Larger open-air sites | | | | Sealed sites (deposits) | | | |
| River deposits | | | | Other | | | |
| Site Function | | | | | | | |
| Living / habitation | | | | Kill | | | |
| Ceremonial | | | | Burial | | X | |
| Trading / Barter | | | | Art | | | |
| Quarry / Mining / Smelting | | | | Other | | | |
| Site Placement | | | | | | | |
| Valley floor | | | | Hill top | | | |
| Dam | | | | Vlei/swamp | | | |
| Other / Comments | | | | Slope | | Plains X | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation | | | | | | | |
| Riverine forest | | | | Bushveld | | | |
| Thornveld | | | | Savannah | | | |
| | | | | Grassland | | X | |
| | | | | Cultivated | | X | |
| | | | | Mountain forest | | | |
| | | | | Other | | | |
| Age Classification | | | | | | | |
| Stone Age | | | | Early Iron Age | | | |
| Historical | | X | | Other | | X - recent | |
| | | | | Middle Iron Age | | | |
| | | | | Later Iron Age | | | |
| Material Culture | | | | | | | |
| Midden | | | | House Remains | | | |
| | | | | Stone Walling | | | |
| | | | | Stone Structures | | X | |
| Granary | | | | Grinding Stone (L) | | | |
| | | | | Grinding Stone (U) | | | |
| | | | | Granary Stand | | | |
| Metal | | | | Ceramics (Potter) | | | |
| | | | | Ceramics | | | |
| | | | | Stone (non-lithic) | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | (Porcelain) | | |
| Metal slag | | Tuyere | Fauna | | Bead (Glass) |
| Bead (OES / Shell) | | Glass | Lithics | | Smelting Residues |
| Other: X - Marble, tile and concrete grave dressings | | | Other: X - concrete | | |
| 1.3 Site Condition | | | | | |
| The site integrity ranges between poor in burials that are not maintained, to good in maintained and more recent graves. | | | | | |
| 2. SITE EVALUATION | | | | | |
| 2.1 Heritage Value (NHRA, section 2 [3]) | High | Medium | Low | | |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or pre-colonial history. | | X | | | |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage. | X | | | | |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | X | | | |
| It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | X | | | | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | | | X | | |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period. | | | X | | |
| It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | X | | | | |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | | | X | | |
| It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination. | | | X | | |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | | | X | | |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | | X | | | |
| 2.2 Field Register Rating | | | | | |
| National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] | | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] | X | | | | |
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation] | | | | | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | | | | | |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | | | | | |
| 2.3 Sphere of Significance | High | Medium | Low | | |
| International | | | | | |
| National | | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | | |
| Local | X | | | | |
| Specific community | | | | | |
| 3. IMPACT RATING AND MITIGATION | | | | | |
| 3.1 Impact assessment | | | | | |
| APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT: 0 - 50 METERS | | | | | |
| NATURE OF IMPACT: HISTORICAL, AESTHETIC, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARCHITECTURAL & VISUAL. | | | | | |
| EXTENT OF IMPACT: Local | | | | | |
| SPECIALIST LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DEGREE OF IMPACT AND SEVERITY: High | | | | | |
| 3.2 Impact Significance and Severity | | | | | |
| General assessment of impacts on resource (Refer to Section 7.3.1) | Without Management* | With Management* | | | |
| Duration | Permanent | Short Term | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|
| | Intensity | Low | Low |
| | Probability | Highly Probable | Improbable |
| | Impact Significance | High | Negligible |
| 3.3 Direct Impact Rating | | | |
| Direct impact on resource | None (the potential development does not adversely or positively affect the heritage resource) | | |
| | Peripheral / Indirect (the heritage resource or its setting is located in proximity to the footprint of the potential development) | | X |
| | Destruction / Direct (the heritage resource or site is physically located within the footprint of the potential development) | | |
| Direct impact rating (Refer to Section 7.3.2) Note that a default "no impact expected" value applies where a heritage resource occurs outside the impact matrix or applicable conservation buffers of the development. | | | Very High Heritage Impact Expected. |
| 3.4 Recommended Management* (refer to section 7.3.3) | | | |
| Avoidance / Mitigation / Monitoring | | | |
| Comments on recommended management | | | |
| Avoidance: Changes to development layout and routes in order to avoid impact on the burials or conservation buffers. Monitoring: Ensure that sites are not impacted on. However, if this measure is not plausible, the following mitigation actions would be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of site. - Exhumation and reburial - Full social consultation. - Possible conservation management and protection measures. - Relevant Permitting from Heritage Resources Authority. | | | |
| 4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). - Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) - Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) - Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws - National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) - Permit from SAHRA for removal | | | |

6.5 Discussion: Evaluation of Results

The landscape around the village of Qunu encompasses an extremely rich and diverse cultural and historical landscape. The area's close link to the Mandela family legacy attests to this fact. The following impact assessment discussion summarises the extent of heritage significance and impact on resources, cognisant of this rich larger archae-historical landscape (refer to Section 2.3 for infrastructure description and Table 6 for impact assessment matrix).

Sites dating to the **Historical / Colonial Period** in occur in the study area.

The recent Historical Period huts remains and cattle enclosure posts (**Site MGH01**) are of medium-low significance due to the poor preservation of the structures. The site is located in close proximity of demarcated road routes and the impact on the site by the proposed activities is expected to be peripheral and of permanent duration where in essence, the impact might result in the possible destruction of sites and / or potential loss of archaeological material. **The significance of the impact on the heritage resources is considered LOW but the threshold of the impact can be limited to a NEGLIBLE impact by the implementation of mitigation measures (documentation, monitoring) for the site, if / when required.** The remains of the Nozolile Café and round and square house buildings (**Site MGH02**) are of medium significance as the structures might yield an understanding of the recent occupational social history of the area, as well as historical architectural and settlement developments in the larger landscape. The site is located in close proximity of demarcated road routes and the impact on the structures by the proposed activities is expected to be peripheral and of

permanent duration where in essence, the impact might result in the possible destruction of sites and / or potential loss of archaeological material. **The significance of the impact on the heritage resources is considered to be MODERATE but the threshold of the impact can be limited to a NEGLIBLE impact by the implementation of mitigation measures (monitoring, avoidance) for the site, if / when required.** The homesteads where the young Mandela and his mother resided, the old Blue Gum trees and the remains of a trade post remain at Mqhekezweni (**Site MDH01 & Site MDH02**) are of heritage priority since these sites attest to a historically significant landscape. In all cases the sites are located in the general vicinity of demarcated road routes and, should impact on the sites by the proposed activities occur, these impacts are expected to be peripheral and of permanent duration where in essence, the impact might result in the possible alteration or loss of the sites and their associated meanings. **The significance of the impact on the heritage resources is considered LOW but the threshold of the impact can be limited to a NEGLIBLE impact by the implementation of mitigation measures (monitoring, avoidance) for the sites, if / when required.**

The large number of graves and cemeteries occurring in the Magubu area (**Sites MGB01 – MGB12**) and burials in the Madonisi area (**Sites MDB01 – MDB06**) are of heritage priority and carries high significance ratings. In almost all of the burial locations, sites occur within or in close proximity of demarcated road routes and the impact on these sites by the proposed activities is expected to be direct and permanent where in essence, the impact might result the potential damage / loss of burials. **The significance of the impact on these heritage resources is considered to be MODERATE but the threshold of the impact can be limited to a NEGLIBLE impact by the implementation of mitigation measures (avoidance, conservation & monitoring or relocation) for the sites, if / when required.**

Table 6: Impact assessment matrix for Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project Heritage Resources.

| Site | Activity | Impact | P | D | S | M/S | Significance Before Mitigation | | Mitigation Measures | P | D | S | M / S | Significance After Mitigation | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|-----|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | | | | | | | | | | Pre-Construction and Construction Phase | | | | | | |
| Site MGH01 | Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | Loss of Heritage Resource and Attributes | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 32 | Low | | Documentation & Monitoring | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Negligible |
| Site MGH02 | Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | Loss of Heritage Resource and Attributes | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 48 | Moderate | | Monitoring & Avoidance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Negligible |
| Site MDH01, Site MDH02 | Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | Loss of Heritage Resource and Attributes | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 30 | Low | | Monitoring & Avoidance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Negligible |
| Site MGB01 – Site MGB12 | Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | Loss of Heritage Resource and Attributes | 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 56 | Moderate | | Avoidance, Monitoring & Conservation / Relocation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Negligible |
| Site MDB01 – Site MDB06 | Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation and Closure | Loss of Heritage Resource and Attributes | 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 56 | Moderate | | Avoidance, Monitoring & Conservation / Relocation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Negligible |

| Aspect | Description | Weight | Aspect | Description | Weight | Aspect | Description | Weight | Aspect | Description | Weight | Aspect | Description | Weight |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|---|--------|
| Probability | Improbable | 1 | Duration | Short term | 1 | Scale | Local | 1 | Magnitude/Severity | Low | 2 | Significance | Sum(Duration, Scale, Magnitude) x Probability | |
| | Probable | 2 | | Medium term | 3 | | Site | 2 | | Medium | 6 | | Negligible | <20 |
| | Highly Probable | 4 | | Long term | 4 | | Regional | 3 | | High | 8 | | Low | <40 |
| | Definite | 5 | | Permanent | 5 | | | | | | | | Moderate | <60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | High | >60 |



7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The larger landscape around Qunu is rich in pre-historical and historical remnants where heritage signatures demonstrate a rich and influential deep, recent and current history. Cognisant of this historically significant landscape and the need for the conservation of its heritage resources, the following recommendations are made based on general observations in the proposed the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project Area:

- Since the palaeontological sensitivity of rock units within the study area is generally low the impact significance of the proposed prospecting activities as far as fossil heritage is concerned, is likely to be small. However, a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is recommended and, should fossil remains such as fossil fish, reptiles or petrified wood be exposed during construction, these objects should be carefully safeguarded and the relevant heritage resources authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately so that the appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist.
- Considering the localised nature of heritage remains, a careful watching brief monitoring process is recommended for all stages of the project, specifically around heritage sensitive areas i.e. historical period structures and graves. Should any subsurface palaeontological, archaeological or historical material, or burials be exposed during construction activities, all activities should be suspended and the archaeological specialist should be notified immediately
- Recent Historical Period huts remains and cattle enclosure posts (**Site MGH01**) are of medium-low significance due to the poor preservation of the structures and it is recommended that the site be documented and monitored should any development activities impact on the site. The remains of the Nozolile Café and associated round and square house buildings (**Site MGH02**) are of medium significance as the structures might yield an understanding of the recent occupational social history and historical architectural and settlement developments in the larger landscape. It is recommended that the structures be avoided and that any activity pertaining to the development occurring in this area be monitored in order to minimise impact on the resource. Should the sites be impacted on by the development the structures should be documented and destruction permits should be obtained from the relevant heritage resources authority (SAHRA). The homesteads where the young Mandela and his mother resided, the old Blue Gum trees and the remains of a trade post remain at Mqhekezweni (**Site MDH01 & Site MDH02**) are of heritage priority since these sites attest to a historically significant landscape. It is recommended that the structures be avoided and that any activity pertaining to the development occurring in this area be monitored in order to minimise impact on the resources.
- In principle, graves or any possible burials should be excluded from mitigation measures as the legal, moral and ethical aspects of the disturbance of graves are extremely complex. Also, graves older than 60 years, or unmarked burial places are protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). The intrinsic heritage and social value of the graves and cemeteries occurring in the Magubu area (**Sites MGB01 – MGB12**) and burials in the Madonisi area (**Sites MDB01 – MDB06**) implies that these resources carry high significance ratings. As such, these sites require special management attention and the burials necessitate a conservation buffer zone of at least 20m around all graves and cemeteries. It is recommended that portions of access road routes in the proximity of identified graves and burials be rerouted to avoid these sites and the required conservation buffers. In addition, it is strongly recommended that all cemeteries and graves in the proximity of the proposed activities be properly fenced and access control be implemented. However, should the graves or the required 20m buffer zone be impacted in any way by the planned activities, full grave relocations are recommended for these burials. This measure should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, and in accordance with the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended), the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) and any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws pertaining to human remains. A full social consultation

process should occur in conjunction with the mitigation of cemeteries and burials.

- It is essential that cognisance be taken of the larger archaeological landscape of the area in order to avoid the destruction of previously undetected heritage sites. It should be stated that it is likely that further undetected archaeological remains will occur elsewhere in the Study Area along water sources and drainage lines, fountains and pans would often have attracted human activity in the past. Burials and historically significant structures dating to the Colonial Period occur on farms in the area and these resources should be avoided during all phases of construction and development.

In addition to these site-specific recommendations, careful cognizance should be taken of the following:

- Archaeological traces of Iron Age settlements in this area are sometimes ephemeral unless the characteristic stone-wall towns are identified or surface scatters of thick-walled pottery.
- As noted in this report, rock art is known to exist in sandstone overhangs and rock faces in the larger landscape. Such geological features occur in the landscape but no rock art or markings were identified. Such sandstone outcrops and rock faces should nonetheless be regarded as potentially sensitive in terms of rock markings.
- Water sources such as drainage lines, fountains and pans would often have attracted human activity in the past.
- As Palaeontological remains occur where bedrock has been exposed, such geological features should be regarded as sensitive in terms of impacts on fossilized resources.
- We have seen that the Qunu area has been occupied for many centuries and places of “Living Heritage” might be present in the landscape. Here, “Living Heritage” can broadly refer to a place of cultural heritage and sacred nature; with cultural attributions that are not generally physically manifested. Such places might include initiation sites, places of ritual seclusion, old farmsteads, ritual graves and specific meeting areas. These sites and possible material residues thereof convey an intangible cultural significance beyond the site, shelter or object, where the meaning speaks directly of a sense of place and lived experience. Therefore, Historical period and recent material culture and structures should be regarded as potentially sensitive in terms of the tangible and intangible value of such resources.

8 GENERAL COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

This AIA report serves to confirm the extent and significance of archaeological material in proposed the Magubu & Madonisi Access Roads Project area. In addition to heritage resources occurring here, the larger Eastern Cape encompasses rich and diverse archaeological landscapes and cognisance should be taken of heritage resources and archaeological material that might be present in surface and sub-surface deposits. If, during construction, any possible archaeological material culture discoveries are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find. Such material culture might include:

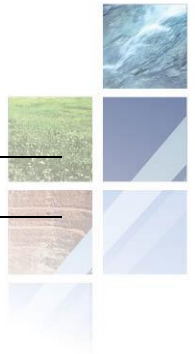
- Formal Earlier Stone Age stone tools such as handaxes, choppers and cleavers.
- Formal Middle Stone Age stone tools such as points, blades and scrapers.
- Formal Later Stone Age stone tools such a microlithic blades, points and scrapers.
- Lithic residues and debris such as stone cores and flakes.
- Decorated and undecorated potsherds.
- Iron objects.
- Beads made from ostrich eggshell and glass.
- Ash middens and cattle dung deposits and accumulations.
- Animal bones and faunal remains.

- Human remains/graves.
- Stone walling or any sub-surface structures.
- Historical glass, tin or ceramics.
- Fossils.

If such site were to be encountered or impacted by any proposed developments, recommendations contained in this report, as well as endorsement of mitigation measures as set out by SAHRA, the National Resources Act and the CRM section of ASAPA will be required. Please note that this report is an archaeological scoping study only and does not include or exempt other required heritage impact assessments.

It must be emphasised that the conclusions and recommendations expressed in this archaeological heritage sensitivity investigation are based on the visibility of archaeological sites/features and may not therefore, represent the area's complete archaeological legacy. Many sites/features may be covered by soil and vegetation and might only be located during sub-surface investigations. If subsurface archaeological deposits, artefacts or skeletal material were to be recovered in the area during construction activities, all activities should be suspended and the archaeological specialist should be notified immediately (**cf. NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)**).

It must also be clear that Archaeological Specialist Reports will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.



9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Academic Research Publications

Benson, Mary. 1986. Nelson Mandela : the man and the movement. New York : W.W. Norton & Co

Binneman, J. 1994. Preliminary report on the investigations at Kulubele, an Early Iron Age farming settlement in the Great Kei River Valley, Eastern Cape. *Southern African Field Archaeology* 5:28-35.

Brody, E.M., Hancox, P.J. & Rubidge, B.S. 2004. A description of the sedimentology and palaeontology of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Elliot Formation in Lesotho. *Palaeontologica africana* 40: 43-58.

Cain, C.R. 2009. Cultural heritage survey of Lesotho for the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Project, 2005 – 2006: palaeontology, archaeology, history and heritage management. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 64: 33-44.

Deacon, J. 1996. *Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities*. National Monuments Council. Publication no. P021E.

Deacon, J. 1997. Report: Workshop on Standards for the Assessment of Significance and Research Priorities for Contract Archaeology. In: *Newsletter No 49, Sept 1998*. Association for Southern African Archaeologists.

Ellenberger, D.F. 1912 [1997]. *History of the Basuto: Ancient and Modern*. Morija: Morija Museum & Archives.

Gill, S.J. 1993. *A Short History of Lesotho*. Morija: Morija Museum & Archives.

Feely, J.M. 1987. *The Early Farmers of the Transkei, southern Africa*. BAR International Series No. 378.

Feely, J.M & Bell-Cross, S.M. 2011. The distribution of early Iron Age Settlement in the Eastern Cape: Some Historical and Ecological Implications. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 66 Number 194: 33-44.

Hall, M. 1987. *The Changing Past :Farmers, Kings & Traders in Southern Africa 200 – 1860* Cape Town, Johannesburg: David Philip

How, M. 1962. *The Mountain Bushmen of Basutoland*. Pretoria: J. van Schaik.

Jolly, P. 2003. Late Baroa in Lesotho. *The Digging Stick* 20(3): 5-7.

Kitching, J.W. & Raath, M.A. 1984. Fossils from the Elliot and Clarens Formations (Karoo Sequence) of the northeastern Cape, Orange Free State and Lesotho, and a suggested biozonation based on tetrapods. *Palaeontologica africana* 25: 111-125.

Le Cordeur, B.A. *Die Besettings van die Kaap, 1795–1854*. 1991. In: Cameron, T. & Spies, S.B. (eds) *Nuwe Geskiedenis van Suid Afrika* (revised edn): 75–93. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau.

Mandela, N. 2001. *Long walk to freedom : the autobiography of Nelson Mandela*. London : Little, Brown,

Mitchell, P.J. 1992. Archaeological research in Lesotho: a review of 120 years. *African Archaeological Review* 10: 3-34.

Mitchell, P. 2001. Recent archaeological research in Lesotho: An overview of fieldwork for the years 1988-2001. *NUL (National University of Lesotho) Journal of Research* 9: 1-24.

Rudner, J. 1968. Strandloper pottery from South and South West Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* 49:441-663.

Swanepoel, N. et al (Eds.) 2008. Five hundred years rediscovered. Johannesburg: Wits University Press

Vinnicombe, P 1972. Myth, motive, and selection in southern African rock art. *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute* 42: 192-204

Phillipson, D.W. 1985. *African Archaeology* (second edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Renfrew, C & Bahn, P. 1991. *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice* USA: Thames & Hudson

Winter, S. & Baumann, N. 2005. Guideline for involving heritage specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 E. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.

Human Tissue Act and Ordinance 7 of 1925, Government Gazette, Cape Town

National Resource Act No.25 of 1999, Government Gazette, Cape Town

9.2 Unpublished CRM Reports

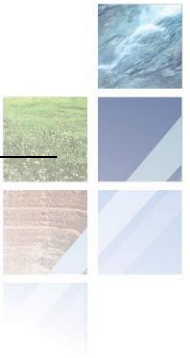
Anderson, G. 1996. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route for the Kokstad-Mt. Frere Transmission Line. Umlando Archaeological Tourism & Resource Management

Anderson, G. A. 2011. Heritage survey of the proposed photovoltaic and wind turbine farm at Qunu. Umlando Archaeological Tourism & Resource Management

Anderson, G. A. 2011. heritage survey of the proposed construction of 132 kv power line from the proposed Taweni substation to the proposed Hombe substation, Eastern Cape. Umlando Archaeological Tourism & Resource Management.

Binneman, J. 2011. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed low cost housing development at Icwili settlement near Kei river mouth town, Great Kei River Local Municipality, Amathole district municipality, Eastern Cape Province. East London: Eastern Cape Heritage Consultants

De Jong, Robert. 2011. A Heritage Impact Assessment for the installation of long-haul dark fibre ducting infrastructure along the N2 between Durban and East London, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces by Cultural Heritage Consulting Services



Van Schalkwyk, L.O. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway. eThembeni Cultural Heritage.

Van Schalkwyk, L.O. 2008. A Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed N2 wild coast Toll Highway by Ethembeni Cultural Heritage.

Van Schalkwyk, L.O. 2010. A Heritage Impact Assessment for the N2 - Mvezo village link road and bridge, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa by Ethembeni Cultural Heritage.

Wahl, E & Van Schalkwyk, L. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: OR Tambo Homestead. Pietermaritzburg: eThembeni Cultural Heritage

9.3 Web References

www.nelsonmandela.org accessed 2013-10-25

www.nelsonmandelamuseum.org.za/ accessed 2013-10-25

www.anc.org.za/list_by.php?by=Nelson%20Mandela accessed 2013-10-25