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MEMORANDUM ON SITE STATUS AND HERITAGE IMPACT FOR FEATURES OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL (SITE EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01) IN THE WESLEY-CISKEI WIND FARM PROJECT AREA ON A PORTION OF THE FARM RIVER BANK 147, AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY , EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

1. Background and Scope

Riverbank Wind Power (Pty) Ltd is in the construction phase of the Riverbank Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm Facility in the Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province (hereafter referred to as the “Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm Project”).

The Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm project entails the construction of:

- 10 wind turbines with a hub height of up to 90m each, to be secured using concrete foundations (20m [l] x 20m [w] x 2m[d]) to support them.
- New overhead power line to connect to Eskom’s existing Wesley substation which is located approximately 5km west of the project study site.
- Internal roads linking the wind turbines and other infrastructure on the site. Existing farm roads will be used as far as possible.
- Underground cabling (1m deep) 22kV, linking the wind turbines to the on-site substation via electrical transformers.
- On-site substations to facilitate the connection between the facility and the grid via the Wesley substation (the generated power will be stepped up from 22kV to 66kV via transformer).
- Ancillary infrastructure including control room, workshop, high voltage switchgear room, mess room, ablution facilities, a SCADA room and storeroom.’

The project has been the subject of a number of Heritage Impact Assessment Studies¹ prior to issuing of Environmental Authorization. During the course of preapplication and site clearing a number of features, specifically depression hollows on site were flagged as potential graves. The nature of these features were tested by means of non-intrusive measures (GPR Scanning) which indicated that the depression hollows are probably not graves. Local communities suggested that the depressions might be old grain storage pits. In order to verify this finding, the Heritage Specialist from Exigo Sustainability was requested to scan the site and surroundings in order to more clearly describe the nature of the site (for the purposes of this document named **Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01**). As these features might be impacted on by the project development, the nature and context of the features needs to be established / confirmed in order to provide heritage management measures for the project.

¹Booth, C. 2010. An Archaeological Desktop Study for the proposed Riverbank Wind Energy Facility between Hamburg and Wesley, Peddie, Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province

Binneman, J., Booth, C. & Higgitt, N. 2010. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed Riverbank Wind Energy Facility between Hamburg and Wesley, Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province

Van Ryneveld, K. 2015. Phase 1 b Archaeological Ground Truthing for Phase 1: Riverbank Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Riverbank 147 and Sandflat 149, near Wesley, Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape

The conservation of heritage resources 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)**. This memorandum describes heritage features at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01, the current state of the site and the process of immediate management at the site. It also provides a description of the extent of the heritage landscape and an interpretation of the site under question is provided. A copy of this memorandum will be lodged with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and recommendations contained in this document will be reviewed.

2. Site Description and Status

Riverbank Wind Power (Pty) Ltd is currently constructing the Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm Project situated between Hamburg and Wesley in the Amathole District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province. The project footprint appears on 1:50 000 map sheets 3327AD more or less at the following geographical point: S33.28036° E27.38788° . The project site along gradually rolling hills and plains with the occurrences of flatter parcels of developable land along the urban edges of Wesley. Surface cover and vegetation remain intact around the portions of the surroundings but a number of encroacher species occur throughout the study area, implying historical surface disturbance across the landscape. These surface disturbances was probably the result of agriculture and intensive livestock. The current land-use appears to be open space/subsistence grazing and localise agriculture and crop faring.

3. The Heritage Landscape

The archaeological history of the Eastern Cape Province dates back to about 2 million years and possibly older. Several archaeological sites have been recorded in the landscape around Wesley. The Albany Museum database holds limited information of archaeological sites for the north Eastern Cape, however, records are held at several institutions including the University of the Transkei (now Walter Sisulu University), the University of Fort Hare, and the Rock Art Research Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand. Rock art research, mainly conducted by researchers from the Rock Art Research Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, have been conducted around the Barkly East, Ugie, Maclear, Dordrecht and other areas in the Southern Drakensberg escarpment of the north-eastern Cape. The literature shows evidence of an archaeological heritage that spans from the Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age to the Later- Stone, as well as evidence of pastoralism and Iron Age farmers. Rock paintings are prolific throughout Southern Drakensberg Mountains. The region is also significant historically as a frontier between hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, Nguni-speaking farming communities and European settlers.

- Early History

The earliest evidence for humanity in the Eastern Cape comes from a period known archaeologically as the Early Stone Age. The Early Stone Age sites of the Eastern Cape Province are for the most part open air scatters of stone tools with little other remains. A general problem when studying the Early Stone Age is that is usually only these tools which survive the immense periods of time. However, archaeological sites with good deposits dating back to Early Stone Age times are scarce in the Eastern Cape. Stone tools characteristic of the Early Stone Age have been found on the coastal belt around East London, in the Sundays River Valley closer to the coast, and Geelhoutboom and Amanzi Springs near Uitenhage. According to Binneman (Albany Museum, Grahamstown) some Early Stone Age open air sites have been reported in the foothills of the Sneeuberge Mountains. Amanzi Springs has been the only Early Stone Age site in the Eastern Cape systematically investigated by archaeologists. These springs obviously provided an attractive locality around which early man chose to camp. Sediment deposited by the springs sealed his artefacts within well-defined layers. These artefacts are mostly large, bifacially flaked handaxes and cleavers shaped from locally available quartzite cobbles. Archaeologists agree that these tools were probably used in the hand and were not mounted on shafts in any way. They were most probably used to remove meat from and prepare hides from the carcasses they had either hunted themselves or scavenged from other predators. Although plant material is not preserved, bulbs, roots and berries

probably provided the bulk of their food. It is not possible to measure directly the age of the Early Stone Age in the Eastern Cape but comparison between dated sites in Gauteng, and the Northern Cape Provinces as well as Eastern Africa suggests that these sites fall somewhere between 200 000 and 1 million years ago. Little technological change is evident during this long period of time. No human remains have been found in the Eastern Cape which would indicate who the makers of the Early Stone Age tools were. Again evidence from elsewhere in Africa, such as at the Cradle of Humankind near Krugersdorp, suggests that they were an upright walking people called *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster*. Present archaeological understanding is that an early dispersal of *Homo erectus* out of Africa, around 2 million years ago, led to parts of Eurasia being populated by this hominin. In Western Europe *Homo erectus* eventually developed into *Homo neanderthalensis* whereas this species developed directly into early forms of *Homo sapiens* in Africa.

These archaic *Homo sapiens* eventually developed into *Homo sapiens sapiens* (or anatomically modern humans) somewhere in eastern or Southern Africa. In fact, southern Africa boast some of the earliest evidence in the world for the presence of early *Homo sapiens sapiens* and for early symbolic behaviour and the development of human cognition (Mitchell 2007). The archaeological site industry associated with early *Homo sapiens sapiens* is called the Middle Stone Age. The start of the Middle Stone Age around 200 000 years ago was marked by technological advances relative to the Early Stone Age. Middle Stone Age Tools are smaller and more refined. Whereas Early Stone Age hand axes were shaped by removing flakes, Middle Stone Age tools were made from flakes and the larger stones or cores from which they were struck were discarded. These flakes are often finely pointed and recent research has indicated that some were mounted on wooden or bone hafts in order to make spears, arrows, and knives. The raw material for these tools was mostly quartzite, except for a brief time around 94 000 years ago, when finer grained silcretes were used to manufacture a wider range of tools. An important feature during the later time periods of the Middle Stone Age, from about 80 000 years ago was the fluctuating but progressive drop in world temperatures. As the ice caps expanded the sea levels dropped and retreated. These cooler conditions would also have brought about changes in the more inland areas such as the project area. During the initial stages of the Middle Stone Age the vegetation would have been similar than today. However, as temperatures dropped the vegetation became more open with large areas been given to grassland. Grazing animals came to dominate the diets of the people located inland from the coastal zones. It was during the Later Stone Age that the full range of material culture which can be readily identified with that made by the Bushmen or San of the historical period, developed. Although skeletal material belonging to the period between 40 000 years and 20 000 years ago are very scarce in South Africa human skulls dated from about 15 000 years ago onwards clearly suggests a Khoisan affinity to the makers of later Stone Age tools. More than 200 Later Stone Age sites are known from the Eastern Cape Province and many more are awaiting discovery. The majority of the known sites have been recorded in the coastal areas, the greater Grahamstown area and the Baviaanskloof by archaeologists from the Albany Museum in Grahamstown. Various caves and rock shelters containing Later Stone Age deposit have been located in the Suurberg and Winterhoekberg extension of the Cape folded mountains around Grahamstown, Alicedale and Uitenhage (Hall 1988). This area has been systematically surveyed by professor Garth Sampson and his team over a period of thirty years. The vast majority of the 16 000 Stone Age sites located here are open air sites. However, Garth Sampson also located a handful of rock shelters that were excavated (1985). These include Driekoppen, Volstruisfontein, Lame Sheep, Leeuhoek, Abbot's Cave, Van Zyl Rus, and Boundary shelter (Close & Sampson 1998). Further south most thoroughly investigated Later Stone Age rock shelters occur at Edgehill and Welgeluk. These sites are situated near Fort Beaufort to the immediate north of the Cape folded mountains. Further north the sites of Fairview and Waterval, situated in the Winterberg, have also been excavated by archaeologists (Hall & Binneman 1985). All the above mentioned sites were inhabited by the San - some as late as the final years of the 19th century. Most archaeological research on the Khoekhoen are focussed on the coastal areas of the Eastern Cape region.

Later Stone Age (LSA) sites occur both at the coast and inland as caves deposits, rock shelters, open sites and shell deposits. The majority of LSA archaeological sites in the Eastern Cape area would date from the past 10 000 years where San hunter-

gatherers inhabited the landscape living in rock shelters and caves as well as on the open landscape. These latter sites are difficult to find because they are in the open veld and often covered by vegetation and sand. Sometimes these sites are only represented by a few stone tools and fragments of bone. The Southern Drakensberg was occupied by hunter-gatherers before 10 000 BP (Opperman 1987) but was subsequently abandoned in the Holocene after ca. 6 000 BP, only to be re-occupied by 3 000 BP (Tusenius 1989). Ecological evidence suggests that the southern Drakensberg may have been too dry to support the animals and plants needed for the existence of hunter-gatherer people between 6 000 and some time before 3 000 BP (Tusenius 1989). The north-eastern Cape forms a link between the better watered eastern half of South Africa and the drier west. The wettest conditions apparently existed around 2700 BP, probably correlating with an increase in human occupation in the Southern Drakensberg following the possible abandonment of that area during the dry phase(s) of preceding millennia (Rosen et al. 1999). The succession of stone artefact Industries within the LSA of the Drakensberg region of the north-eastern Cape demonstrates that the resources of this area, which is characterized by a steep ecological gradient, were consistently exploited throughout end Pleistocene and Holocene following the amelioration of conditions after the cold maximum of the Late Pleistocene. The culture stratigraphic sequence is very comparable to that recorded in Lesotho, the middle Orange River basin and the southern and Eastern Cape (Opperman 1982). Bonawe (Opperman 1982) is a rock shelter situated below the escarpment about 7 km west of the town of Elliot. The site has been radiocarbon dated to 8 040 ± 100 B.P. and contained end-Pleistocene and Holocene material. Te Vrede is also a rock shelter situated below the escarpment near Ugie and was dated to 10 000 ± 120 B.P. and 8 100 ± 80 Pta-3204, containing end Pleistocene and Holocene material (Opperman 1982). Colwinton Rock Shelter contained end Pleistocene and Holocene material including faunal remains, stone artefacts and pottery (Opperman 1982). The stone tool analysis reveals a sequence of three industries in cultural sequence of the southern and eastern Cape, Lesotho and Middle Orange River.

The renowned San rock paintings of the Drakensberg region also belongs to the LSA period- although the majority were made between 4000 years ago and about 120 years ago. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings. Rock paintings occur on the walls of caves and rock shelters across southern Africa and are prolific in the Southern Drakensberg, north-eastern Cape extending the entire Drakensberg range into KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho. Rock engravings are limited to the Karoo and Northern Cape Regions and do not generally occur within the north Eastern Cape region and former Transkei region. Rock art research within the Southern Drakensberg has been conducted by several researchers and students from the Rock Art Research Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, over a period of 25 years, with a well-established database of site from Maclear, Tsolo, Barkly East, Ugie, Dordrecht and the wider region and extent of the Drakensberg range and Maluti Mountains. Khoekhoe pastoralists or herders entered southern Africa about 2000 years ago, with domestic animals such as fat-tailed sheep and goats, travelling through the south towards the coast. Their economic systems were directed by the accumulation of wealth in domestic stock numbers and their political make-up was more hierarchical than that of the hunter-gatherers. The most significant Khoekhoe pastoralist sites in the Eastern Cape include Scott's Cave near Patensie (Deacon 1967), Goedgeloof shell midden along the St. Francis coast (Binneman 2007) and Oakleigh rock shelter near Queenstown (Derricourt 1977). Often, these archaeological sites are found close to the banks of large streams and rivers. Little detailed pastoralist research has been conducted within the Elliot area, except for the incidences of ceramics recorded during excavations. Colwinton Rock Shelter situated north towards Barkly East above the escarpment yielded evidence of pre-agriculturalist ceramics within the excavation as well as at Bonawe Rock Shelter west of the town of Elliot (Opperman 1982; Mazel 1992).

- Later History

Even though much research has been conducted on the Iron Age (IA) across southern Africa, only a small portion has focused on the Eastern Cape. A few important Eastern Cape Early Iron Age Sites (EIA) sites include Kulubele situated in the Kei River Valley near Khomga (Binneman 1996), Ntsitsana situated in the interior Transkei, 70 km west of the coast, along the Mzimvubu River (Prins & Granger 1993), and Canasta Place situated on the west bank of the Buffalo River

(Nogwaza 1994). Previous investigations into the EIA in the Transkei and Ciskei include work at Buffalo River Mouth (Wells 1934; Laidler 1935), at Chalumna River Mouth (Derricourt 1977) and additional research by Feely (1987) and Prins (1989). The first EIA farming communities during the first millennium AD 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. The closest documented and well-researched Early Iron Age site, to Elliot 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 in the past been some speculation that Early Iron Age 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. A closer Early Iron Age site has been documented to the south of East London (Cronin 1982). Thicker and decorated pottery sherds, kraals, possible remains of domesticated animals, upper and lower grindstones and storage pits are associated for identifying EIA 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 EIA communities. The Later Iron Age (LIA) is not only distinguished from the EIA by greater regional diversity of pottery styles but is also marked by extensive stone wall settlements. LIA sites in the Eastern Cape Province occur adjacent to the major rivers in low lying river valleys but also along ridge crests above the 800m contour. The LIA in the project area can be ascribed to the Mpondomise, Thembu, and Xhosa tribal clusters or their immediate predecessors (Feely 1987). It is also possible that some stone walled sites, especially those incorporating shelters or caves, were constructed by hybrid San/Nguni groups. Trade played a major role in the economy of LIA societies. Goods were traded locally and over long distances. The main trade goods included metal, salt, grain, cattle and thatch. This led to the establishment of economically driven centres and the growth of trade wealth. Keeping of domestic animals, metal work and the cultivation of crops continued with a change in the organisation of economic activities (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007). Hilltop settlements are mainly associated with LIA settlement patterns that occurred during the second millennium AD. Later Iron Age settlements have been formally recorded by the Albany Museum and cover a relatively extended area in comparison with the Early Iron Age settlement patterns. With the exception of the Tembu, stone buildings which characterizes the Iron Age sites of Sotho areas, is absent in the Transkei and Ciskei, and a pattern of some mobility without, it is presumed, a stone working technology of significance, makes the allocation of sites a major problem (Derricourt 1973).

- **European Occupation and Recent History**

The small town of Wesley in the Amathole District Municipality of the in the Eastern Cape is situated on the Twecu River, a tributary of the Chalumna River. Founded by William Shaw of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1823, it was probably named after the founder of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, John Wesley.

4. Heritage survey and scoping

i. The Off-Site Desktop Findings

In terms of heritage resources, the general landscape around the project area is primarily well known for its Iron Age Farmer and Colonial / Historical Period archaeology primarily related to farming and Missionary expansion of the past century. A careful analysis of literature, historical aerial imagery and archive maps of the River Bank area reveals the following:

- A number of Iron Age occurrences were identified on the project site during the 2010 and 2015 HIA's for the development (Binneman et al and Van Ryneveld). In the 2015 HIA document, Van Ryneveld notes the following ("LIA" refers to "Later Iron Age"):

"Site S4 was described by Binneman et. al. (2010) as: 'Heavy disturbances next to the farm

road at the area marked S4 heeded investigation as the impressions in and on ground, covering an area of about 100m x 100m, familiarly resembled those of Iron Age settlements. There were a few raised circular areas ranging between 1m x 1m to 6m x 6m in diameter, which may represent hut floors. There were also a few depression hollows in the ground about 1m x 1m in diameter, which could be storage pits. The area is approximately 100m from the farmhouse and may be related to recent or current farming activities. No archaeological materials were found in association with these features and the depression hollows seem to be used by the occupants as dumping areas.' Phase 1b archaeological ground truthing confirmed the presence of the LIA settlement site as described." As such, it might be assumed that there is an Iron Age presence in the area which holds site features similar to the depression hollows found at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01.

- Portions of the River Bank farm have been altered by recent and Historical farming and limited cultivation is legible within the larger landscape, particularly along drainage lines.
- So-called "native huts" appear on maps of the area at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 at around 1964 and 1981 (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). The huts disappear from the site in later years but a small homestead remains in the landscape immediately to the east - which appears on later maps of the area (1998).
- Man-made structures, presumably huts and farmstead buildings appear at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 on historical aerial imagery (1939 & 1954) and a small homestead appears immediately to east throughout the past century. A possible livestock enclosure is visible in the area around Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01.

In summary, archive maps and aerial images indicate that portions of River Bank - and particularly areas subject to this assessment - have been altered by recent and Historical farming. So-called "native huts" were present in the area around Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01, by at least 1939 and it might be assumed that the depression hollows can be attributed to human activity in the area dating to the later Historical Period of the previous century.

ii. Site Survey

An archaeological site scan investigated Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 and the immediate surrounding landscape. 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.

At the site, the depression hollows were observed to occur in an area where the geomorphology displays an ashy composite which contained fragments of charcoal. In addition, decomposing and potentially vitrified cattle dung were observed in association with the depression hollows. It is likely that the depression hollows were indeed grain storage pits dug into the cattle dung deposit. Upon further inspection, foundation remains of at least 3 huts were noted south of the depression hollows. These features display large circular indents and depressions. A number of middens and ash heaps were noted in association with the hut remains. Material culture such as glass, porcelain and charcoal were noted. It is argued that Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 comprises a Historical Period homestead settlement which consisted out of a large livestock enclosure (the location of the depression hollows), a number of huts and also refuse discard areas in the form of middens. It is likely that graves might occur in association with the site but no clear signs of human burials were identified and it is unlikely that the numerous depression hollows indicate burial sites (it should be noted that a small cemetery occurs at the farmstead east of the site but the graves are presumably not related to the Historical Period site). According to indications, the homestead settlement was in use during the previous century structures are probably older than 60 years - and generally protected under the National Heritage Resource Act (NHRA 1999). However, the features are poorly preserved and they are of low heritage significance.

5. Heritage Impact Statement and Recommendations

As noted above, it is argued that Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 subject to this assessment comprises a Historical Period homestead settlement which consisted out of a large livestock enclosure (the location of the depression hollows), a number of huts and also refuse discard areas in the form of middens. This interpretation is confirmed by historical maps and aerial imagery which indicates the presence of so-called “native huts” in the area. As such, the homestead settlement was in use during the previous century structures are probably older than 60 years - and generally protected under the National Heritage Resource Act (NHRA 1999). However, the features are poorly preserved and they are of low heritage significance. The following recommendations are made for Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 in terms of heritage management and mitigation:

PROJECT COMPONENT/S	All phases of construction and operation.		
POTENTIAL IMPACT	Damage/destruction of sites.		
ACTIVITY RISK/SOURCE	Digging foundations and trenches into sensitive deposits that are not visible at the surface.		
MITIGATION: TARGET/OBJECTIVE	To conserve the historical fabric of the site and to locate undetected heritage remains as soon as possible after disturbance so as to maximize the chances of successful rescue/mitigation work.		
MITIGATION: ACTION/CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	
Fixed Mitigation Procedure (required)			
Site Monitoring: Regular examination of trenches and excavations.	ECO, HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER	Monitor as frequently as practically possible.	
Additional Mitigation Procedure			
Permitting: Application for a destruction permit from SAHRA prior to destruction / development impact.	HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER	All phases of construction and operation.	
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Archaeological sites are discovered and mitigated with the minimum amount of unnecessary disturbance.		
MONITORING	Successful location of sites by person/s monitoring.		

6. Conclusion

Exigo Sustainability conducted a heritage site scan of a number of features, specifically depression hollows in the Riverbank Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm Facility project area at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01. It was established that site probably comprises a Historical Period homestead settlement which consisted out of a large livestock enclosure (the location of the depression hollows), a number of huts and also refuse discard areas in the form of middens. According to indications, the homestead settlement is older than 60 years - and generally protected under the National Heritage Resource Act (NHRA 1999). Even though the site is probably of low heritage significance, application should be made for a destruction permit from SAHRA prior to destruction or development impact. It should be noted that graves might occur in association with the site even though it is unlikely that depression hollows indicate human burials. It is essential that any development activities at the site be carefully monitored by an informed ECO or the heritage practitioner in order to avoid the destruction of previously undetected heritage sites or human burials in the area.



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Figure 1: 1:50 00 Map representation of the location of the Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm project (sheet 3327AD).

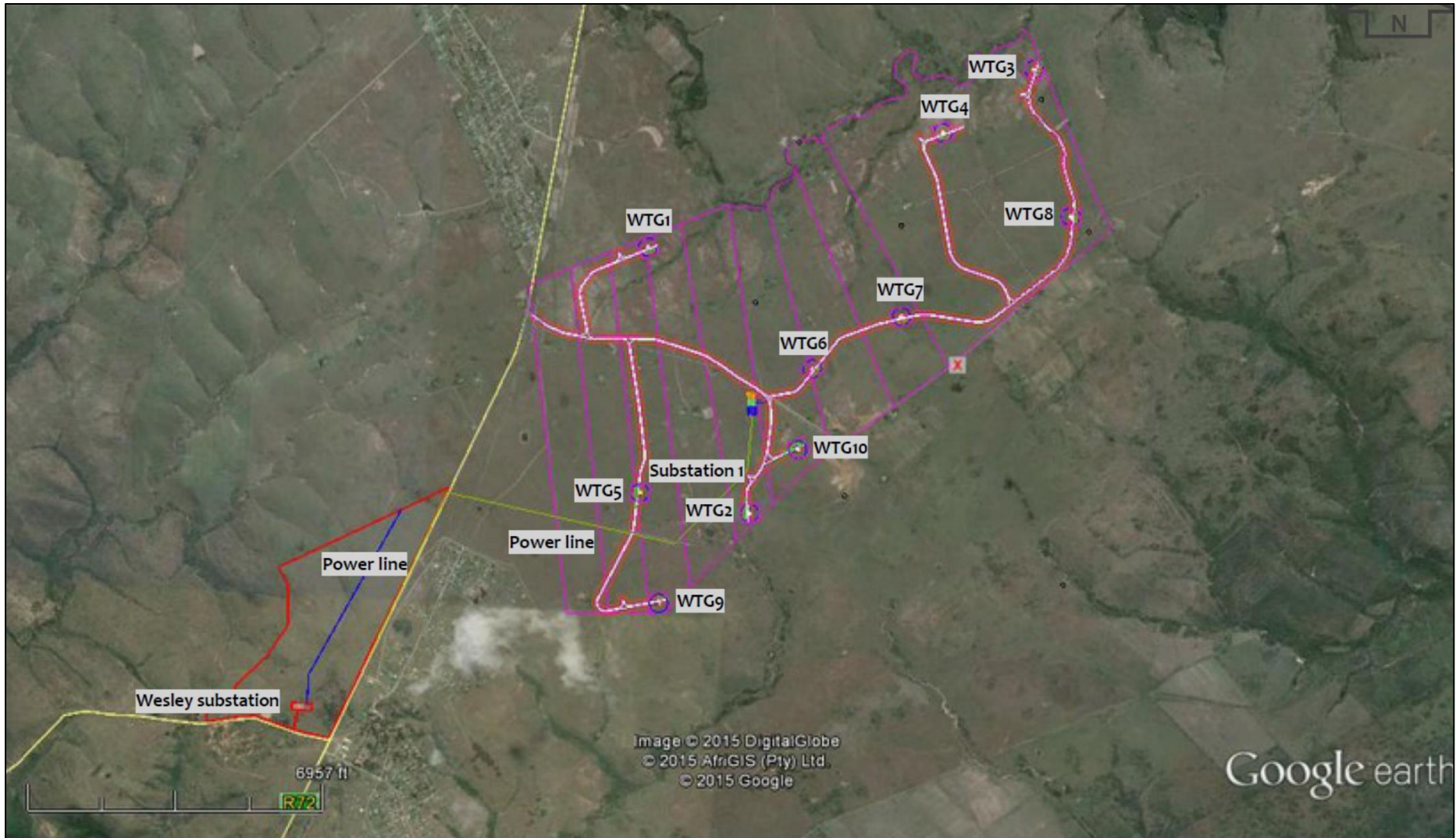


Figure 2: Aerial map indicating the final layout of the Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm (Map: EOH-CES)

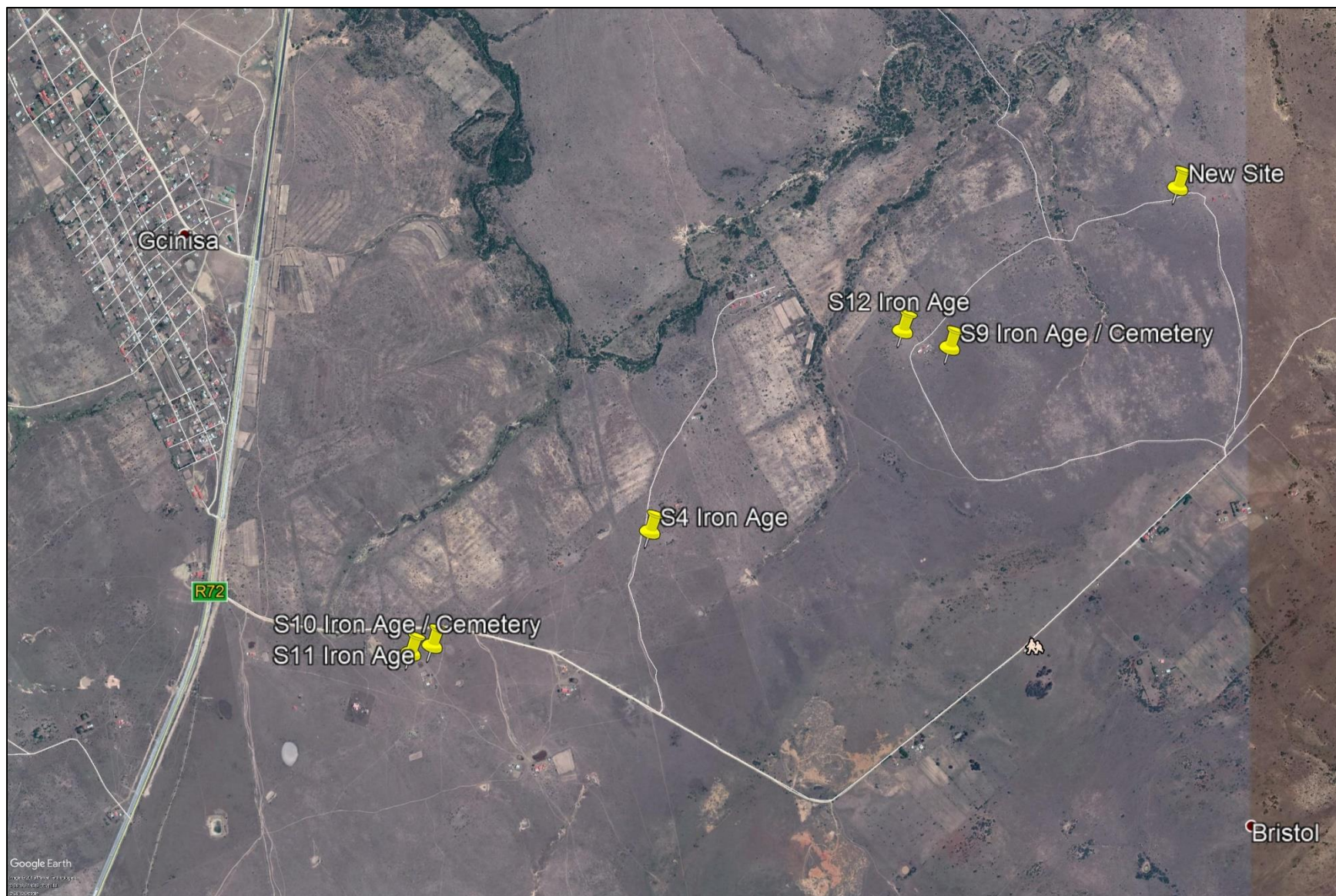


Figure 3: Aerial map indicating the locations of known heritage sites in the Wesley-Ciskei Wind Farm project area. The site subject to this assessment (Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01) is the “New Site”.

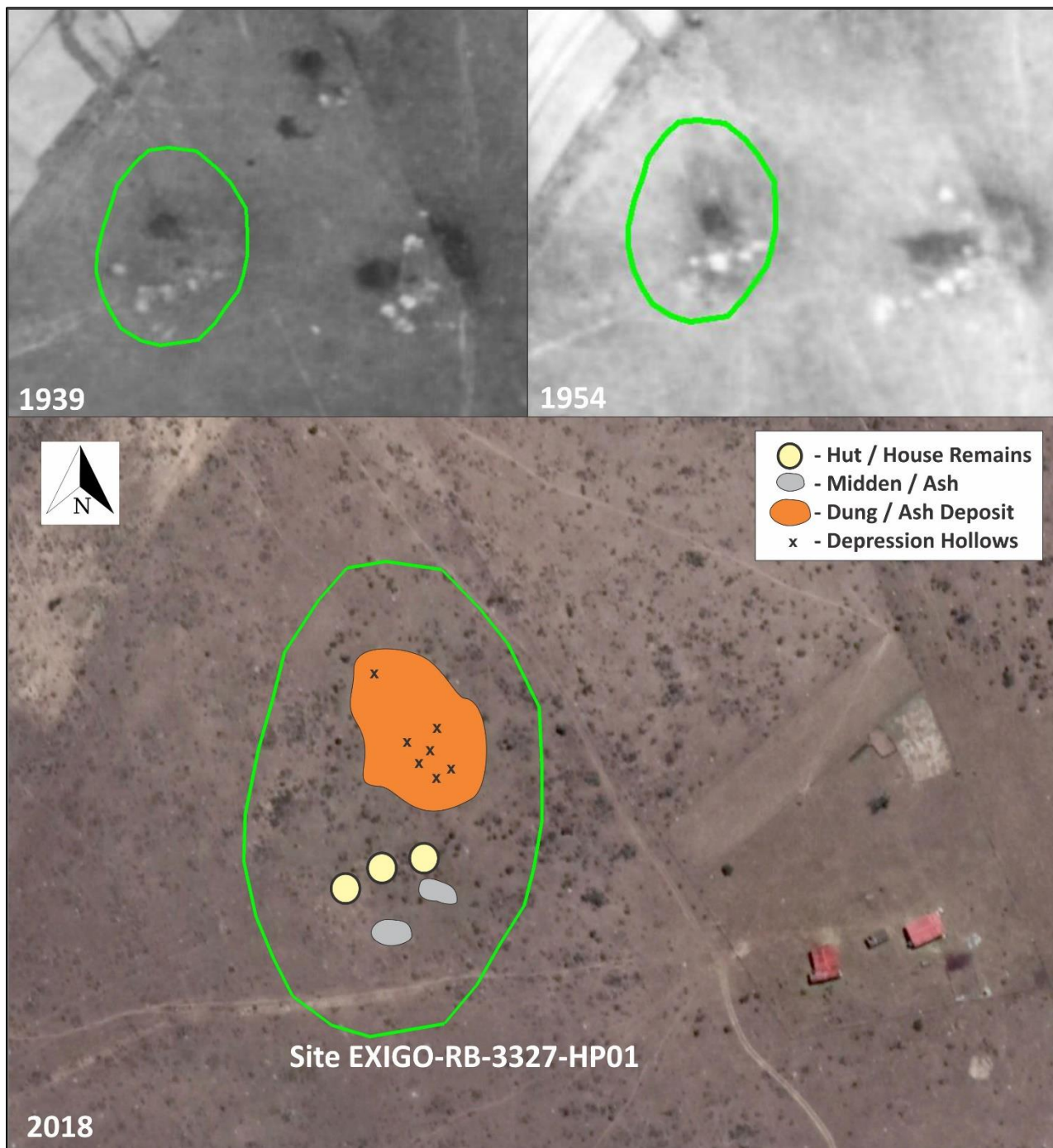
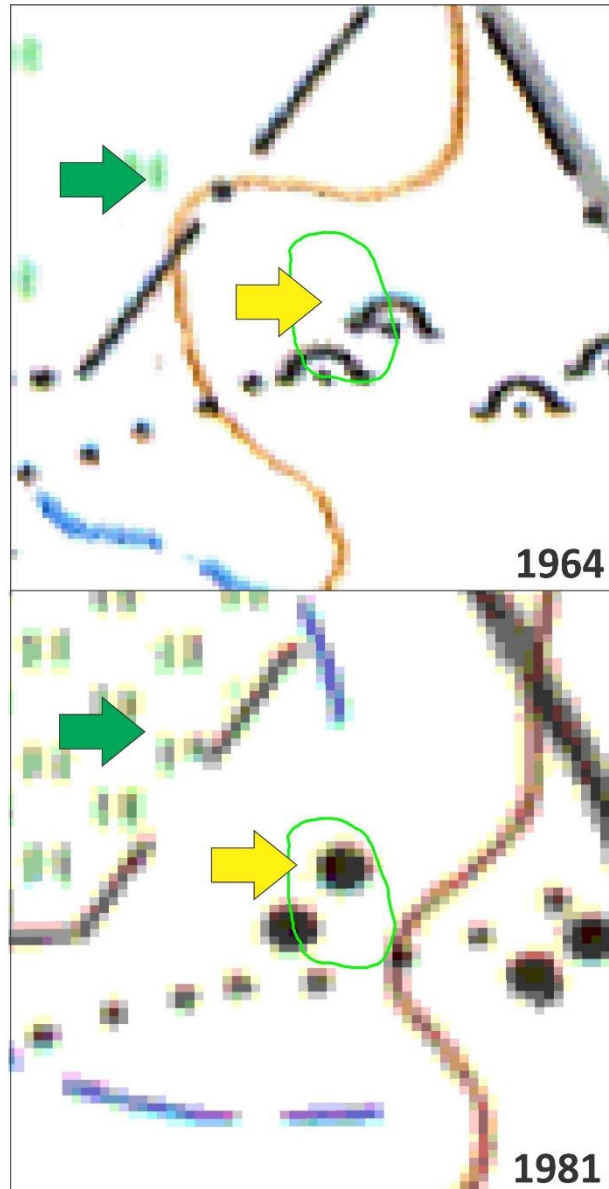


Figure 4: A series of historical aerial images indicating Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 (green outline). Note the presence of man-made features on the 1939 and 1954 images in the area.



VERKLARING	REFERENCE	
Magnetiese Stasies en Grondtekens	□ G	Magnetic Stations and Ground Signs
Hutte.....	^	Huts
Monumente.....	1	Monuments
Dipbakke.....	~	Dipping Tanks
Windpompe.....	⊗	Windmills
Mure	—	Walls
Grondbewaringswal.....	—	Anti-erosion Walls
Uitgrawings.....	—	Excavations
Standhoudende Water.....	—	Perennial Water
Nie-standhoudende Water.....	—	Non-perennial Water
Droë Panne.....	—	Dry Pans
Fonteine, Watergate en Putte.....	—	Fountains, Springs, Waterholes and Wells
Moerasse en Vleie.....	—	Marshes, Swamps and Vleis
Pyplyne.....	—	Pipeline
Fotomiddelpunte.....	—	Photo Centres
Uitstaande Klipbanke.....	—	Prominent Rock Outcrops
Terrasse.....	—	Terraces
Bewerkte Lande.....	—	Cultivated Lands
Boorde en Wingerde.....	—	Orchards and Vineyards
Bome en Bos.....	—	Trees and Bush

Figure 5: A series of historical topographic maps indicating Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01 (green outline) within the historical landscape. Note the presence of a so-called “native huts” (yellow arrows) as well as agricultural lands (green arrows) in the landscape.



Figure 6: General view of the project area.



Figure 7: A view of depression hollows marked by posts.



Figure 8: Another view of a depression hollow marked by posts.



Figure 9: View of the remains of a hut, note indented depression.



Figure 10: View of the remains of another hut indicated by an indented depression.



Figure 11: Porcelain, glass and bone fragments found in middens at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01.



Figure 12: A broken bone fragment from a midden at the site.



Figure 13: Ashy soil and decomposing cattle dung found in association with depression hollows at Site EXIGO-RB-3327-HP01.

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