

**ENGWE  
SCOPING-  
CULTURAL  
HERITAGE Cc**

1144 OSIZWENI  
NEWCASTLE  
2952

CELL: 082 5356 855  
FAX: 086 7184 802  
E-MAIL: [engwee@webmail.co.za](mailto:engwee@webmail.co.za)



REGISTRATION NO: 2010/175966/23



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF 15 STAFF ACCOMMODATION UNITS AND SEWEGE TREATMENT PLANT IN DWESA CWEBE NATURE RESERVE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF MBASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WHICH IN TURN FALLS UNDER THE AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT CONDUCTED BY:	CONDUCTED FOR:	ON BEHALF OF:
ENGWE SCOPING CULTURAL HERITAGE	DEDOSA CONSULTING	ENVISOPRO

**REPORT AUTHOR:**  
Munyadziwa Magoma,  
ASAPA CRM Member  
AMAFA CRM Member

**IMPORTANT RELEVANT NO:**  
SAHRA (Graves): +27 (0-12) 3622 535  
SAHRA : +27 (0-21) 4624 502  
NHC : +27 (0-12) 3481 663



## ©COPYRIGHT

This Phase 1 heritage report contains intellectual information that is protected by copyright in favour of *Engwe Scoping Cultural Heritage*. Thus, it may not be reproduced or edited without prior written consent of *Engwe Scoping Cultural Heritage*; it has been exclusively prepared for Dedosa Consulting on behalf of *Envisopro*.

## DISCLAIMER

Even though all care is taken to identify sites of heritage significance during survey, it's important to mention that the scenery of sites in southern Africa are often contextualised such that it often is possible that certain sites could be unnoticed during the survey. Accordingly, *Engwe Scoping Cultural Heritage* and its employees will not be held accountable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

---

---



## **DECLARATION**

### **ABILITY TO CONDUCT THE PROJECT**

Munyadziwa Magoma is a professional archaeologist; he obtained his BA degree in Archaeology and Anthropology @ UNISA and an Honours degree @ UNIVEN and is currently completing his MA (Archaeology) @ UP. He is a CRM member of ASAPA and AMAFA, and a member of the South African Archaeological Society, the Society of Africanist Archaeologists and the International Council of Archaeozoology. He has more than seven years experience in Cultural Resources Management; during that tenure Munyadziwa worked for different organisation, companies and institution. He has managed over hundred of Cultural resource Management (CRM) in several provinces (of the Republic of South Africa). He's been involved in project as diverse as the relocation of graves, establishment of major substation, upgrade and establishment of road, establishment and extension of mine, alteration and addition of building. His detailed CV is available on request.

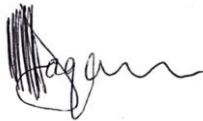
---

### **INDEPENDENCE**

I, Munyadziwa Magoma declare that this report has been prepared independently of any influence as may be specified by all relevant department, institution and organisation.

### **AUTHOR AND CONTACT DETAILS:**

Munyadziwa Magoma,



Cell: +27 (0-82) 535 6855

Fax: +27 (0-86) 566 8079

E-mail: [munyadziwam@gmail.com](mailto:munyadziwam@gmail.com)

---

### **CLIENT CONTACT DETAILS:**

 Envisopro

---

Zandile Khumalo,

Cell: +27 (0-73) 329 6027

E-mail: [envisopro@gmail.com](mailto:envisopro@gmail.com)

---



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Envisipro appointed Dedosa Consulting to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of 15 staff accommodation units and sewerage treatment plant in Dwesa-Cweba Nature Reserve which is within the jurisdiction of Mbashe Local Municipality (Amathole District). Envisipro then appointed Engwe to conduct heritage investigation for the proposed development in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999. This study is often commissioned as part of a component of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and is required under Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

Initially, desktop study, review of studies that has been conducted in the region, as well as consultation with local authority were accomplished to familiarize and determine the heritage variability of the area. In addition, oral interview was instigated with Park dwellers and Park personnel to further enhance and understand the proposed area for development. Finally, the area was surveyed to assess the impact it may have on the heritage of the area, if any.

The Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessments for the proposed construction of 15 staff accommodation units and sewerage treatment plant on Farm Dwesa Cweba Nature Reserve No 293, yielded no material of heritage significance on the footprint of the proposed development. Several structures were noted and recorded. However, none of these are older than 60 years of age, or can be considered to be associated or attached with living heritage. Thus, these structures are not protected by the NAHRA legislation. As such, no permit must be obtained from SAHRA for their alteration or demolition.

Due to bush encroachment, the area proposed for sewage treatment plant was not able to be assessed satisfactory. As such, it is recommended that an archaeologist is assigned during bush clearing to further assess the area. This is based on that, shell middens are known to exist in several sites within the reserve, coupled with that Hockey et al (1988) noted several sites in the surrounding area during his survey in 1986.



Accordingly, although this study was not able to identify material of significance in the proposed area, it should be noted that Dwesa-Cwebe Nature Reserve is a sensitive area from a cultural-heritage point of view. In that note, we remind the developer that archaeological deposits (e.g. pottery, remains of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils are often located underground. As such; the client is reminded to take precautions during the development of the proposed staff houses and sewage treatment project.

From a cultural heritage resources perspective, we recommend South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) to approve the project to proceed on condition that the suggested recommendation measures are successfully adhered to.

**N.B. It is of high significance to mention that it is impossible to establish all the cultural resources in a given area. Developers should however note that this report has made it clear how to handle any other finds that might be found.**

**We have submitted this report to SAHRA in fulfillment of the requirement of the National Heritage Resource Act, it should be noted that this report is annulled without comments from SAHRA.**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
COPYRIGHT INFORMATION.....	2
DECLARATION .....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION .....	7
2. PURPOSE AND MEANING OF THE STUDY .....	7
3. HERITAGE LEGISLATURE AND TERMINOLOGY .....	8
4. SITES LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	11
5. NATURE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT .....	12
6. METHODOLOGY .....	13
7. DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE .....	14
8. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE AREA AROUND THE PROPOSED SITE.....	15
9. DISCUSSION OF SURVEY FINDINGS.....	17
10. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
11. CONCLUSION .....	23
REFERENCE CITED.....	24
APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE .....	25
APPENDIX 2: GRAVE .....	26
Table 1.....	15



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Envisopro appointed Engwe Scoping Cultural Heritage to conduct Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of 15 staff accommodation units and sewerage treatment plant in Dwesa-Cwebe Nature Reserve, which is in the jurisdiction of Mbashe Local Municipality (Amathole District). Envisopro then appointed Engwe to conduct Heritage Impact Assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999. Heritage Impact Assessment is often commissioned as part of the heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and is required under Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999); Section 38(8) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the Mineral Amendment Act, No. 103 of 1993.

## 2. PURPOSE AND MEANING OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to conduct a detailed site survey and have a holistic perspective of the area proposed for the construction of 15 staff accommodation units and sewerage treatment plant. This survey is used to integrate cultural heritage management, with the impact of planning proposals prepared to provide a detailed and holistic framework for decision making, and for the implementation of a coherent set of appropriate actions for the conservation and preservation of cultural heritage sites if found. Impact assessments highlight the many issues facing sites in terms of site management, conservation, monitoring and maintenance and the environment in and around the site. Thus, cultural heritage impact assessment involves the following:

- Taking responsibility to ensure protection of identified cultural and heritage material that may be affected by the proposals. Thus, as a result of an impact assessment, proposals may be modified to avoid or minimize harm,
- Identification and recording of heritage resources that will be affected by the proposed development,
- Decision-makers who provide a basis for decisions on whether a proposal safeguards cultural heritage,





- All participants in determining the basis for cultural heritage management and monitoring if a proposal proceeds,
- Incorporation of all stakeholders' views in assessment and decision-making processes.

### 3. HERITAGE LEGISLATURE AND TERMINOLOGY

Several Acts exist for the protection and preservation of both cultural and natural resources, these include the National Environment Management Act, No. 107 of 1998; Mineral Amendment Act, No 103 of 1993; Tourism Act, No. 72 of 1993; Cultural Institution Act, No. 119 of 1998, and the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, Section 38 (1) of this Act requires the conduction of Heritage Impact Assessment in case of:

- (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 50 m in length; and
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -
  - (i) exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent;
  - (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 m<sup>2</sup> 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.

Section 3 of the national heritage resource Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources that qualify as part of South Africa national estate. When conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources had to be identified:

- (a) Places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance
- (b) Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- (c) Historical settlements and townscapes
- (d) Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- (f) Archaeological and paleontological sites
- (g) Graves and burial grounds including-
  - (i) ancestral graves
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict
  - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
  - (vi) other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983)
- (h) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
- (i) moveable objects, including -





- (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens
- (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- (iii) ethnographic art and objects
- (iv) military objects
- (v) objects of decorative or fine art
- (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- (a) Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history
- (b) Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage
- (c) Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage
- (d) Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects
- (e) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group
- (f) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- (g) Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- (h) Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

**Other sections of the Act with relevance are the following:**

**Section 34(1)** No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

**Section 35(4)** No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite

**Section 36 (3)** No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:

- 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 formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

According to the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, the following definitions are relevant:

(1) "archaeological" means—

- (a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- (c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- (d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;



- (2) **“conservation”**, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance;
- (3) **“cultural significance”** means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;
- (4) **“development”** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being
- (5) **“grave”** means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;
- (6) **“heritage resource”** means any place or object of cultural significance;
- (7) **“land”** includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;
- (8) **“living heritage”** means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include—
  - (a) cultural tradition; (b) oral history; (c) performance; (d) ritual; (e) popular memory; (f) skills and techniques; (g) indigenous knowledge systems; and (h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;
- (9) **“object”** means any movable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of this Act, including—
  - (a) any archaeological artefact;
  - (b) palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
  - (c) meteorites; and
  - (d) other objects referred to in section 3;
- (10) **“owner”** includes the owner’s authorised agent and any person with a real interest in the property;
- (11) **“palaeontological”** means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace;
- (12) **“place”** includes—
  - (a) a site, area or region;
  - (b) a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
  - (c) a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with group of buildings or other structures;
  - (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
  - (e) in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;
- (13) **“planning”** means urban and regional planning, as contemplated in the Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No. 125 of 1991), and provincial town planning and land use planning legislation;
- (14) **“victims of conflict”** means—
  - (a) certain persons who died in any area now included in the Republic as a direct result of any war or conflict as specified in the regulations, but excluding victims of conflict covered by the Commonwealth War Graves Act, 1992 (Act No. 8 of 1992);
  - (b) members of the forces of Great Britain and the former British Empire who died in active service in any area now included in the Republic prior to 4 August 1914;
  - (c) persons who, during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) were removed as prisoners of war from any place now included in the Republic to any place outside South Africa and who died there; and
  - (d) certain categories of persons who died in the “liberation struggle” as defined in the regulations, and in areas included in the Republic as well as outside the Republic;



#### 4. SITES LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The construction of a 15 staff accommodation units and a sewage treatment plant is proposed in the Dwesa-Cweba Nature Reserve which is approximately 50km east of the small town of Willowvale, and/or south and about 80km of Umthatha which is one of the main towns in Eastern Cape. This project is on a land which is in the custody of the Dwesa Cwebe Land Trust, which is represented by 7 villages of Mpume, Ntubeni, Ntlangana, Ngoma, Mendwane, Hobeni and Cwebe.

Generally, the area proposed for this project is on a small rolling hill facing the ocean. Construction of staff houses is proposed on a 1.5 hectares vastly disturbed land. This land is characterised of structures which are in bad condition. These messy and disorganised structures are scattered around the area, as such, the impact is expected to be minimal on this area.

The geographic co-ordinates of the approximate centre of the proposed site of staff housing are the following: **S 32° 18' 30.4''**

**E 28° 49' 26.7''**

The site proposed for sewage treatment plant is approximately half a hectare and concentrated of dense vegetation. This precipitous site is about a kilometre from the area proposed for housing development.

The geographic co-ordinates of the approximate centre of the proposed site of staff housing are the following: **S 32° 18' 24.0''**

**E 28° 49' 28.1''**

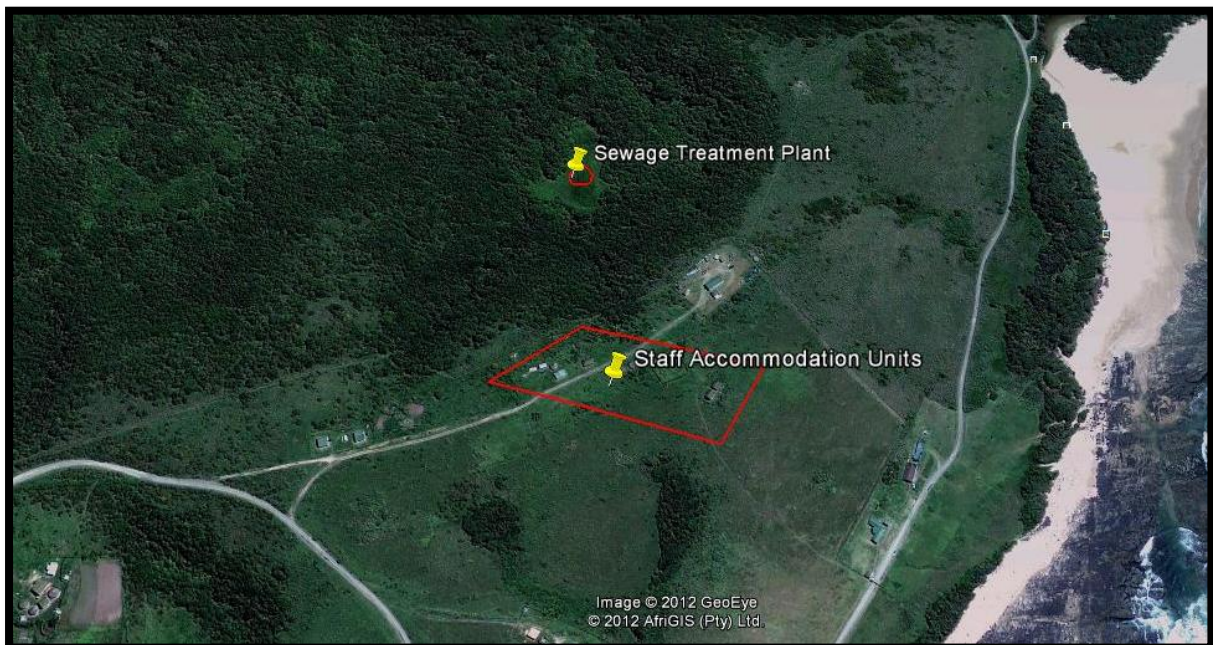
From the small town of Willowvale, the road to the proposed site is elusive, uneven and has many junctions, few of them has signpost. In addition, the reserve may not be accessed after rainfall. Nonetheless, the best way to reach the site is to advance towards Mbashe River while asking for directions of the main gate of Dwesa Nature Reserve.







Map 1: Topographical map of the proposed area (Courtesy of Vhubvo).



Map 2: Locality map of the proposed area (Courtesy Google Earth 2012).



## 5. NATURE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT (Information provided by the client)

Due to the condition of structures on which the Dwesa-Cweba Nature Reserve employee were residing, the Eastern Cape Parks has proposed to construct 15 staff accommodation units and a sewage treatment plant.

To minimize the impact on the area, the construction of staff accommodation units will be on the existing footprints of structures that will be demolished. Sanitation will be provided by way of constructing a new sewerage treatment plant, this plant will cater for a minimum of 150 people (at 175 litres per day during any 24 hour period).

## 6. METHODOLOGY

- In line with fulfilling our directive as per the appointment letter, a desktop study was first undertaken to better understand the nature of the activity. This study involves the investigation of the history of the area through internet search and previous archaeological study. In addition relevant authorities were consulted.
- A site survey took place on the **24<sup>th</sup> of February 2012**.
- The survey was conducted on foot and it lasted approximately two hours.
- To make solid defensible judgment, a ground survey through acceptable heritage standard was undertaken with no attempt to alter with the environment. Area that could yield information in relation to graves was given a closer look. Other areas that were given special attention include part of the site that shows erosion, areas that were burrowed by rodent, were also given attention.
- Photographs were taken with a 10.1 mega-pixel Sony Cybershot Digital Camera and co-ordinates were taken with a handheld Garmin etrex Venture HC.
- The visibility of the soil was good on the area proposed for staff houses, while appalling on the area proposed for sewage treatment plant.



## 6.1 Interview

Oral interview was conducted with reserve employees, as well as with local communities. The information they provided was fundamental to the compilation of this report.

## 6.2 Limitation

The objectivity of this report was to some extent limited by bush encroachment. This bush concentration made certain section of the area to be difficult to survey. Hence, we have recommended that the developer engage the service of the archaeologist during the process of bush clearing.

## 7. DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE

This category requires a broad, but detailed knowledge of the various disciplines that might be involved. Large sites, for example, may not be very important, but a small site, on the other hand, may have great significance as it is unique for the region.

### 7.1 Significance rating of sites

(i) High                      (ii) Medium                      (iii) Low

This category relates to the actual artefact or site in terms of its actual value as it is found today, and refers more specifically to the condition that the item is in. For example, an archaeological site may be the only one of its kind in the region, thus its regional significance is high, but there is heavy erosion of the greater part of the site, therefore its significance rating would be medium to low. Generally speaking, the following are guidelines for the nature of the mitigation that must take place as Phase 2 of the project.

#### High

- This is a do not touch situation, alternative must be sought for the project, examples would be natural and cultural landscapes like the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site, or the house in which John Langalibalele live in.
- Certain sites, or features may be exceptionally important, but do not warrant leaving entirely alone. In such cases, detailed mapping of the site and all its features is imperative, as is the collection of diagnostic artefactual material on the surface of the site. Extensive excavations must be done to retrieve as much information as possible before





destruction. Such excavations might cover more than half the site and would be mandatory; it would also be advisable to negotiate with the client to see what mutual agreement in writing could be reached, whereby part of the site is left for future research.

### Medium

- Sites of medium significance require detailed mapping of all the features and the collection of diagnostic artefactual material from the surface of the site. A series of test trenches and test pits should be excavated to retrieve basic information before destruction.

### Low

- These sites require minimum or no mitigation. Minimum mitigation recommended could be a collection of all surface materials and/ or detailed site mapping and documentation. No excavations would be considered to be necessary.

In all the above scenarios permits will be required from the National Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as per the relevant law, namely the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) destruction of any heritage site may only take place when a permit has been issued by SAHRA or its provincial equivalent should this exist. The following table is used to grade a site if found:

Level	Significance	Possible action
National (Grade I)	Site of National Value	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	Site of Provincial Value	Nominated to be declared by PHRA
Local Grade (IIIA)	Site of High Value Locally	Retained as heritage
Local Grade (IIIB)	Site of High Value Locally	Mitigated and part retained as heritage
General Protected Area A	Site of High to Medium	Mitigation necessary before destruction
General Protected Area B	Medium Value	Recording before destruction
General Protected Area C	Low Value	No action required before destruction

**Table 2:** Grading and rating systems of identified heritage resources in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

## 8. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE AREA AROUND THE PROPOSED SITE.

This area was initially settled by the Khoi-San. However, towards the end of the 17th century Khoi-San were displaced by the Hlubi people wandering down from KwaZulu-Natal, led by a woman named Xhosa. These people claimed a common ancestry with all the tribes of the eastern coast, originating from a place called eMbo. When the Xhosa encountered the Khoi-Khoi, they were much taken with the clicks in





the Khoi language, which became a fashionable part of the Hlubi language. Successive waves of people came down the coast and began to split up into groups. The northern group became the Pondo, the middle group became the Mtembu and the southern group became the Gcaleka.

Pressure from migrating tribes in the north pushed the population southwards where they began to encounter the white traders and settlers moving north. The inevitable result was conflict. The first half of the 19th century were particularly turbulent years, it was at this time that a young girl called Nongqawuse had a vision that her forebears would help the Xhosa drive the English out. But matters were not helped by the fact that the Xhosa themselves were not a homogenous people, as such, there were a number of old and newly-formed tribes in a shifting demographic landscape and often they fought amongst themselves.

Eventually the Transkei area was incorporated into the Cape Colony. But it was never quiet. There were raids between settlers and Xhosas, and turf wars between different Xhosa tribes. Missions were established here and there to try to bring Christianity to the people, with limited success. Because of the warlike reputation of the region and the ongoing tensions between the different factions, the place was never really populated by European settlers and was thus left largely to the indigenous people.

The Dwesa and Cweba Forests were established as Demarcated State Forests in 1891-1893. In 1975 Dwesa and Cweba were established as Nature Reserves in terms of the Transkei Nature Conservation Act No.6 of 1971. From establishment until 1978 the forests were managed by forestry departments, first under the RSA and then under the Transkei Bantustan administration. Since 1978 the reserves have been managed by Nature Conservation Departments, first in the Transkei and since 1994, under the Eastern Cape Provincial Government.

In the late 1980s local people voiced their belief that the Dwesa and Cweba Reserves excluded them from a significant part of their ancestral lands, and that they were not compensated for this exclusion. They claim they lost their land rights through forced removals to make way for the establishment of the Dwesa-Cweba Nature Reserve. In 1993, the people of Dwesa and Cweba came together to fight for



their respective land. In 1995 they lodged their land claim in respect of the Dwesa and Cwebe Nature Reserves with RLCC.

In 2001 a settlement agreement was reached between the Dwesa-Cweba Trust and all stake-holders. Through the agreement the Dwesa-Cwebe Trust effectively suspend their rights to occupy the land in exchange for ownership rights. The Dwesa-Cwebe could be used for conservation purposes in perpetuity. The Dwesa Cwebe Trust household members would benefit from the agreement through lease of the reserve and use the reserve as an attraction for tourists. The Dwesa Cwebe Land Trust represents 7 villages of Mpume, Ntubeni, Ntlangana, Ngoma, Mendwane, Hobeni and Cwebe.

## **9. DISCUSSION OF SURVEY FINDINGS**

It must be borne in mind that this survey may not have detect all the heritage resources in a given project area. Some remains may simply be missed during surveys; others may occur below the surface and may only be exposed once development began. In addition, SAHRA or its subsidiary might request further recommended mitigation measure beyond what has been recommended on this report. The following are the results of the survey:

- Staff Accommodation Units

Several structures of low cultural heritage significance were identified in the area proposed for development. These structures were built from the late 1970 to the 1980. None of these are protected by the legislature. This information was acquired from the nature reserve manager. Furthermore, these structures are in a general-poor condition.



### Structure #1

- Location: s32° 18' 30.3'' / e28° 49' 28.8''
- Significance: Low
- Mitigation measures: C



**Figure 1:** View of the roundavel structure that will be demolished. This, house is currently used by reserve employee.



### Structure #2

- Location: s32° 18' 30.6'' / e28° 49' 27.3''
- Significance: Low
- Mitigation measures: C



**Figure 2:** An overview of the three roomed structure that will be demolished.

### Structure #3

- Location: s32° 18' 30.5'' / e28° 49' 32.2''
- Significance: Low
- Mitigation measures: C



**Figure 3:** View of two structures that will be destroyed.



#### Structure #4

- Location: s32° 18' 30.0'' / 28° 49' 29.7''
- Significance: Low
- Mitigation measures: C



**Figure 4:** View of another house that will be demolished to make way for the proposed staff accommodation units. On the right is a close view of the roof of the structure. These were thatched of wheaten-straw and later on when straw start to perish, aluminium sheeting was laid above as indicative on the right photo.

#### ▪ Sewage Treatment Units

This is the site proposed for the sewage treatment plant, this site is approximately one kilometer from the area proposed for staff accommodation units. Furthermore, this site is concentrated of grass and small shrubs which made visibility fairly difficult.







**Figure 5:** An overview of the area proposed for sewage treatment from the west.



**Figure 6:** View of the area proposed for sewage treatment plant from the north.





**Figure 7:** An overview of the proposed site for sewage treatment plant as zoomed from afar and indicated by a circle.

## 11. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

*In compliance with the National Heritage Legislature, there was no observable development activities associated with the proposed project.*

- It is recommended that the archaeologist is present during bush clearing on the area which could not be adequately surveyed due to bush encroachment, i.e.:
  - The area proposed for construction of the sewage treatment plant.
  - The area where the sewer pipeline will transverse from the treatment plant to the accommodation units.
- It is the responsibility of the developer to notify contractors and workers that archaeological material (e.g. pottery, remains of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils are often located underground. Thus, archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction stage, and should any archaeological material be exposed, construction should be halted immediately and SAHRA be notified.





## 12. CONCLUSION

From an archaeological and cultural heritage resources perspective we have no objections to the proposed project, as such; we recommend SAHRA to approve the project to proceed on condition that the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to accordingly. SAHRA (South African Heritage Resource Agency) or its subsidiary might request further recommended measure beyond what has been recommended on this report.



## REFERENCE CITED

Aukema, J. 1989. Rain-making: a thousand year-old ritual? South African Archaeological Bulletin 44: 70-72.

Connah, G. 2004. An Introduction to its Archaeology. Routledge: USA & Canada.

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

Derick, A. F. 2011. Post-apartheid transformations and population change around Dwesa-Cwebe nature reserve, South Africa. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 9(1): 8-15.

Ehret, C. 2002. The Civilization of Africa: A History to 1800. London: Currey.

Feely, J. M. 1987. Final report for the ecology of the Iron Age Project: March 1983 to March 1987. Unpublished Report. University of Transkei, Botany Department.

Hall, M. 1987. The Changing Past: farmers, kings and traders in southern Africa. 200-1860. Cape Town: David Phillip.

Hockey, A. J; Bosman, A. L and Siegfried, W. P. 1988. Patterns and Correlates of Shellfish Exploitation by Coastal People in Transkei: An Enigma of Protein Production. Journal of Applied Ecology: 25 (353-363).

Inskeep, R.R. 1978. The peopling of Southern Africa. David Philip, Cape Town

Maclennan, B. 2006. Ancient Lamprey Fossil found in Grahamstown, Newsletter, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

Mitchell, P. 2002. The Archaeology of Southern Africa. Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom.

Nkhasi-Lesaoana, M. 2008. Aerial photographic survey of the Vredefort Dome. South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Van Schalkwyk, L and Wahl, 2003. Cultural Heritage Assessment of the proposed Eros Grassridge 400Kv transmission line, Eastern Cape and Kwazulu Natal, South Africa. Unpublished report submitted to Eyethu Engineers cc

Dwesa-Cwebe Nature Reserve. 20006. Eastern Cape Parks Board.

National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999).

[http://sagns.dac.gov.za/local\\_authorities.asp](http://sagns.dac.gov.za/local_authorities.asp)

<http://www.sarada.co.za/ixbin/hixclient.exe?>

<http://www.wildcoast.co.za/dwesa>



## APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines for determining site significance were developed by SAHRA in 2003. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

**(a) Historic value**

- Is it important in the community, or pattern of history?
- Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history?
- Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery?

**(b) Aesthetic value**

- Is it important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group?

**(c) Scientific value**

- Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage?
- Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period?

**(d) Social value**

- Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?

**(e) Rarity**

- Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage?

**(f) Representivity**

- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects?
- What is the importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class?
- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality?



## APPENDIX 2: GRAVE

A grave is a place of interment and includes all that is associated with such a place. It should be avoided by all means possible, unless when totally impossible. If accidentally found during construction, the constructor should immediately halt construction and notify SAHRA (or a PHRA), the nearest Police Station and a Museum (preferably where there is an Archaeologist), or an independent Archaeologist, so that the discovery can be speedily investigated and facilitated. In the mean time a buffer of about ten meters from the grave should be maintained. If the grave is to be relocated, the correct procedure which involve, notification, consultation and permit application should be followed. If the grave is less than 60 years of age, it is subject to provision of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the ordinance on excavations (ordinance no. 12 of 1980) (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925). Permission must also be sought from the descendent (where known), the national department of health, provincial department of health, premier of the province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be sought from the landowners before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the human tissues act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). This act states that a survey and an evaluation of cultural resources should be undertaken in areas where development, which will change the face of the environment, is to be made.

