

VHUBVO ARCHAEO- HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

1144 OSIZWENI
 NEWCASTLE
 2952

CELL: 082 5356 855
 FAX: 086 7184 802
 E-MAIL: engwee@webmail.co.za



REGISTRATION NO: 2010/175966/23



HERITAGE INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED 10KM ACCESS ROAD IN GOQWANA VILLAGE WITHIN MHLONTLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF O. R. TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY. EASTERN-CAPE PROVINCE, RSA.

REPORT CONDUCTED BY:	CONDUCTED FOR:	ON BEHALF OF:
VHUBVO	All Green Environment	Mhlontlo Local Municipality
P.O. Box 50010	Posnet Suite 43	
Osizweni	Private Bag X6	
2952	Cascade	
	3202	

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

IMPORTANT RELEVANT NO:
 SAHRA : +27 (021) 4624 502
 NHC : +27 (012) 3481 663



©COPYRIGHT

This Phase 1 heritage report contains intellectual information that is protected by copyright in favour of *Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc*. Thus, it may not be reproduced or edited without prior written consent of *Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc*; it has been exclusively prepared for *All Green Environmental Consultant* on behalf of *Mhlontlo Local Municipality*.

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, *Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultant Cc* 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. He is a CRM member of ASAPA(Member No. 313) 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 completed hundreds of Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in several provinces (of the Republic of South Africa). He's been involved in project as diverse as the 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
Tel: +27 (0-15) 963 1308
Fax: +27 (0-86) 566 8079
E-mail: munyadziwam@gmail.com

CLIENT CONTACT DETAILS:

 All Green Environmental Consultant

Mr. Nemato,
Cell: +27 (0-76) 262 9420
Fax: +27 (0-86) 560 8667
E-mail: nemato@yahoo.co.uk



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultants* was appointed by *All Green Environmental Consultant* to undertake the Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed 10Km access road in Goqwana Village within Mhlontlo Local Municipal area of the O.R. Tambo District Municipality in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999.**

A review of studies that has been conducted in the region was done to determine the heritage variability of the area. The Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessments for the proposed project was conducted on the 05th of September 2011. Although this study revealed no heritage resources within the footprint of the proposed area, three informal-graveyards which can be indirectly affected by the proposed development were noted. These were discussed with the developer who then realigns the access road to an area which is safe from the heritage point of view.

Nonetheless, the developer is reminded that archaeological deposits (e.g. pottery, remains of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils are often located underground. Thus, unavailability of archaeological material does not mean absenteeism; archaeological material might be concealed underground, as such, the client is reminded to take precautions during the development of the proposed road.

From an archaeological and cultural heritage resources perspective, we have no objection to the proposed project, as such; we recommend SAHRA to approve the project to proceed on condition that the suggested mitigation measures are adhered to.

We have submitted this report to SAHRA in fulfillment of the requirement of the National Heritage Resource Act, and it's important to note that this report is annulled without comments from SAHRA.



APPENDIX 1: Topographical Map

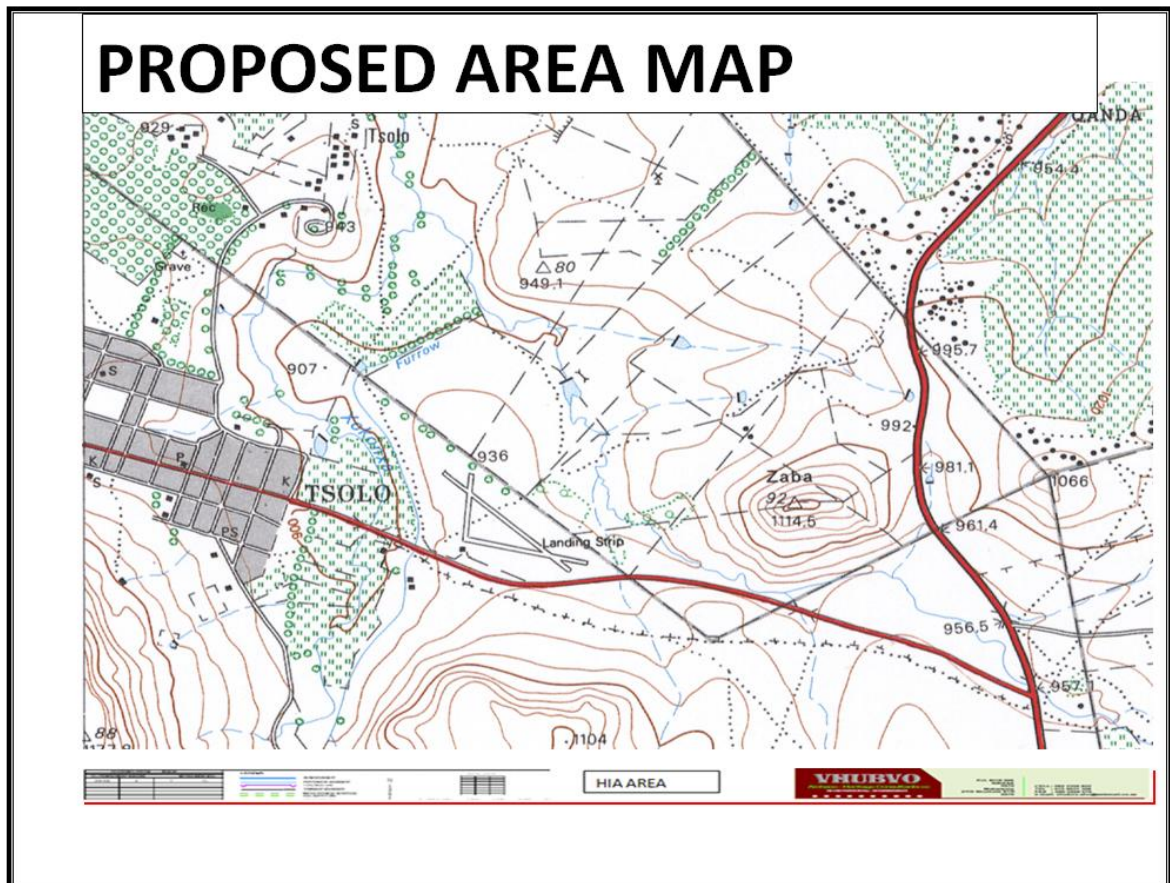


TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	11
6. METHODOLOGY	11
7. DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE	12
8. BRIEF HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA.....	14
9. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE AREA AROUND THE PROPOSED SITES.....	17
10. SURVEY FINDINGS.....	18
11. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
12. CONCLUSION	199
REFERENCE	23
APPENDIX 2: Site Significance	24
APPENDIX 3: Grave.....	25
APPENDIX 4: Google Map.....	25
Table 1	13
Table 2	13



1. INTRODUCTION

All Green Environmental Consulting commissioned environmental studies for the proposed access road in Goqwana, the extent of the road is 10Km long and is divided into two portions. They appointed Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultants Cc to conduct Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). HIA 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 understanding of the heritage-sensitivity of the proposed access road. From a cultural heritage point of view, this survey will be referred to as heritage impact assessment. It is used to integrate cultural heritage management, with the impact of planning proposals prepared to provide a detailed 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,

It is also of importance to note that HIA is not limited to archaeological material, graves and historical building it also includes intangible resources such as places of historical/ cultural significant, oral tradition and rituals.



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 m² 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 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.

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 proposed road access is 10Km long and is divided into two portions servicing the village of Goqwana. The width of the street is 5m with the reserve of 10m maximum. This access road is within Mhlontlo Local Municipal area of the O.R Tambo District Municipality. The village of Goqwana is about 8Km south of the small Town of Tsolo and approximately 30Km north of the Town of Umthatha. The village can be accessed through the left junction from the Mhlontlo Municipality Head-office in Tsolo Town. From the Town you take the junction along the R396 to Maclear and as you proceed you off-ramp to the village on the following co-ordinates @ S 31.36680°; E 28.76720° (decimal). This proposed access road currently exists as a bare earth-track and it appears that it was chosen due to that reason. The geographic co-ordinates of the approximate area of the proposed site are the following (Decimal):

Beginning of Road 1: **S 31.36680° S 28.76631°**

Beginning of Road 2: **S 31.37314° S 28.78629°**

5. NATURE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

- The project involves roadbed treatment, installation of storm water culverts, construction of gravel wearing course and installation of road signage. There were no other alternatives considered due to the fact that the roads exist as bare earth tracks in a built up area and were reserved for access road purposes. The alignment is also the one agreed to by the community during a public participation meeting held on the 23 June 2011 at the Goqwana Junior Secondary School.

6. METHODOLOGY

- In-order to provide insight into the proposed access road, a desktop study was first undertaken to better understand the nature of the activity, this study involve the investigation of the history of the area through internet search and consultation with relevant authorities.
- The area was inspected on the **05th September 2011**, in the present of the environmental practitioner from All Green Environment Consulting.
- To make solid defensible judgment a ground survey through acceptable heritage standard was undertaken with no attempt to alter with the environment, the survey lasted approximately two hours and it was conducted by foot and by a slow moving vehicle. Areas that could yield



information in relation to graves, and are next to the proposed road project were given a closer look. Other areas that were given special attention include tree (or shrubs) that are known to be associated with residential site.

- 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. It is important to note that there was no research which was undertaken on the subsurface, since a permit is required to tamper with a site.

- **Interview**

As a supplement to the literature and our own observations, oral interview was conducted with local communities and they indicated that they were not aware of the existence of any other graves except for the one already identified in this report. The same response was given to signs of archaeological material.

- **Limitation**

N/A

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:

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



8. BRIEF HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has one of the longest sequences of human development in the world. Thus, the prehistory and history of South Africa span the entire known life span of human on earth and as such it is difficult to determine exactly where to start, a possible choice could be the development of *Hominidae* (human race) five million years ago, or maybe 2.3 million years ago with the development of the genus *Homo*. South African scientists have been actively involved in the study of human origins since 1925 when Raymond Dart identified the Taung child as an infant halfway between apes and humans. Dart called the remains *Australopithecus africanus*, southern ape-man, and his work ultimately changed the focus of human evolution from Europe and Asia to Africa. In many ways this discovery marked the birth of palaeoanthropology as a discipline.

Australopithecines represent the first human ancestors to walk upright, and they are only found in Africa. In South Africa they are usually found in breccias in dolomite. The majority were found through lime mining activities near Johannesburg (lime was used to process gold at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries). This dolomite band contains some of the best-known australopithecine sites in the world. Kromdraai, Swartkrans and Sterkfontein. Because of its richness, a large portion of the fossil-bearing zone has been listed as a World Heritage Site, known as the 'Cradle of Humankind'.

Recently, Lee Berger and his team found the remains of a juvenile male and adult female of a new species, *Australopithecus sediba*. The hominids had fallen down a deep sink hole and were then covered by calcified sediment in an underground pool. It dates to between 1.78 and 1.95 million years ago.

Although often found in breccias, australopithecines did not normally live in caves. They probably slept in the tropical forest galleries that stood along the river banks. They were probably omnivorous. Their bones ended up in the dolomite caves because they were hunted by leopard, hyena and sabre-toothed cats which did use caves, or by accident, as in the case of the recent discovery.

This period is known as Stone Age and is the earliest form of culture known in South Africa; the Stone Age is a broad prehistoric period during which humans widely used stone for tool-making, stone tools were made from a variety of different sorts of stone. For example, flint and chert were shaped for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone. Stone Age can be divided into Early, Middle and Late, it is argued that there are two transitional period.

Early Stone Age (ESA) ► 2 000 000 - 150 000 (BP)

During this period human being became the creators of culture and was basically hunters & gatherers. Approximately 2.6 million years ago human began to manufacture stone tools. Thus, marking the ESA, known as the Oldowan industry, most of the earliest tools were rough cobble cores and simple flakes. The flakes were used for such activities as cutting meat and skinning animals. At present, it is unclear which hominids made Oldowan tools. Many scientists believe *Homo habilis* produced them. Sterkfontein is one of the few sites anywhere to yield an *in situ* assemblage of Oldowan tools.

By about 1.4 million years ago, hominids started producing more recognizable stone artefacts such as handaxes, cleavers and core tools. Although serving many purposes, these Acheulian tools were probably designed to butcher large animals, such as elephants, rhino and hippo, which had died of natural causes. Because these animals were particularly dangerous, hominids were probably not yet able to hunt them. At this time, then, our ancestors were most likely specialized scavengers. Such scavenging yielded enormous amounts of protein which was critical in the evolution of the human brain. The hominids that made Acheulian tools can confidently be identified as *Homo ergaster* (formerly called *Homo erectus*).



Acheulian artefacts seldom occurred in cave sites until the end of the Earlier Stone Age (from about 400,000 to 250,000 years ago), but some have been found at Sterkfontein and Swartkrans. Most Acheulian material is found outside caves because our ancestors had not yet mastered fire.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) ► 150 000 – 30 000 (BP)

This period which possesses smaller tools than in ESA is characterized by the production of food and the introduction of domestication of animals, shafts made of wood and bones were also used. These people lived in open camps, sometimes near pans, lakes or rivers, however they were not as dependent on close sources of water as their ancestral ESA counterparts, this independence from water suggests that they had water containers that could have been made of skin or ostrich egg. The repeated use of caves by 250,000 years ago indicates that our ancestors had developed the concept of a home base, and hearths show that they could make fire. Around 100,000 years ago this archaic human were anatomically fully modern. The degree to which their behaviour was equally modern, however, is still under investigation. Indeed, the MSA is particularly important today for this study () Fully modern human behaviour, such as abstract thought and complex politics, requires the use of true language, although other animals communicate; only humans have the ability to string together sounds in unlimited combinations. Unfortunately, archaeologists cannot study directly abstract thought, kinship systems or language. This is why small artefacts are so important, In addition, the widespread use of red ochre, presumably as body paint, also shows that MSA behaviour had become more human.

Late Stone Age (LSA) ► 30 000 – until c. AD 200

Here humans began to depend more on cultivated crops and domestication of animals and less on hunting & gathering. Grinding and polishing of tools were stressed, and a small form of trade was introduced. Thus, human behaviour was recognisably modern in many ways, uniquely human traits such as rock art and purposeful burials with ornaments were a regular practice.

Iron Age

The inception of iron in South Africa is associated with the arrival of a new group about 2000 years ago, this inception changed the African continent irrevocably and was a large step towards the development of its people, and initially it created the potential for agriculture, which changed the lifestyles of African people forever. Population numbers rose and a pattern of migration started, a pattern that would develop into the mass migration of black people from the great lakes in central Africa to the north, east and south of southern Africa, it is known as the southern migration.

These newcomers who were farmers are the direct ancestors of majority of Black South African citizen, on arrival they found the Khoi-San people occupying the land and introduce an alien way of life to the areas which were occupied by Stone Age groups, over time these Stone Age groups were conquered, displaced or absorbed, it is important to note that Stone Age groups are the first known inhabitants of South Africa and are believed to have emerged from the same gene pools as Iron Age people, but to have developed separately. The characters of Iron Age groups include settled village life, metallurgy and manufacture of pottery. Their use of fire to clear agriculture land and felling of hardwood trees led to forests being replaced by secondary grassland. These Iron Age group are further subdivided into Early (AD 200 – AD 1000) and Late Iron Age (AD 1000 – AD 1830).

Early Iron Age farmers were built in low lying areas, such as river valleys and the coastal plain, where forests and savannas facilitated shifting (slash and burn), they also cultivate grains such as cow peas, ground beans, sorghum and millets, unlike the broad and flat surface grinding stones of Late Iron Age, the Early Iron Age grinding stones is deeper and more lenticular grooves.

Greater degree of economic specialization is attributed to Late Iron Age, as such each village was no longer a self-sufficient unit, iron slag no-longer appear in every site instead there are centre's that



specializes in mining and production of iron. Also Later Iron Age settlement were no longer located in rivers valleys, but were built on higher ground where homestead which in most instances were made of stone for building purposes would benefit from cooling breezes and good views for strategic purposes, pottery styles also underwent significant changes, maize was also introduced during Late Iron Age.

Historical Age (Since the arrival of the white settlers; c. AD 1840 in RSA)

The white population arrived on South African land long after the black people, Bartolomeu Dias, was the first European to sail around the southern point of Africa in 1486, he named it "The Cape of Good Hope", nine years later it was Vasco da Gama, however, these Portuguese seafarer were not seriously interested in southern Africa.

On the 6 April 1652, the Dutch seafarer Jan van Riebeeck arrived in Table Bay with his three ships. His mission was not to establish a full-fledged colony at the Cape but to establish supply station on behalf of the Dutch East India Company (DEIC), however it committed itself when it grant nine Company servants freedom in 1657 to establish private farms in the Rondebosch area below the eastern slopes of Table Mountain, one of the reasons why the Dutch settled at the Cape was to access the herds of cattle kept by the Khoi-Khoi, this was first achieved by friendly trade, however it was not long before disputes over land commenced after Free Burghers began to encroach on traditional communal grazing lands, by the early 1700's the Dutch colonists have prevailed.

These new white settlers will influence the context and content of South African's culture forever, starting with developing Cape Town into an urban centre, however it took many years for it to equal the size of Mapungubwe Kingdom which was attained five centuries earlier (it is also argued that Mapungubwe was during its time more developed than other area in Europe). These newcomers also introduce new style of houses consisting of flat roofs and ornate pediments, slaves were also imported from other parts of Africa, Madagascar, India and East Asia, these slave who were used as labourer were skilled carpenters and bricklayers as such their skills played an invaluable role in speeding up the progress and development of the Cape. It is important to note that the intermingling between the slaves and the European population marked the beginning of the coloured community. The DEIC continue to control the economy, but in practice corruption was a dominant force.

One of the most significant historical occurrences in the early history of South Africa was the Mfecane/Difaqane, the great Zulu and Sotho tribes fought each other for space and domination throughout southern Africa, killing and displacing hundreds of thousands of people across the sub-continent, a key figure in this all-out battle among the African tribes was the great Zulu king Shaka.

Over a time span of three years starting in 1835, some 12,000 Voortrekkers (pioneers) left the Cape Colony and trekked into the interior by ox wagon. In time, these Voortrekkers who were escaping British policies started to build a unique identity and started calling themselves Afrikaners, they also developed a hybrid language, Afrikaans, which stemmed from high Dutch but incorporated strong French, Malay, German and Black influences. The Afrikaans-speaking descendants of these people would later simply be called "Boere" (boers or farmers).

From the 1820s European missionaries worked tirelessly to Christianize indigenous communities and to in-culture them in a European way of life, whatever intention these missionaries have undermine African and contributed in displacing African tradition across South Africa. By the 1860s African states began to weaken as Europeans were eager to exploit Africans as a source of labour and to acquire the fertile area, during these era most African leader died, (e.g.): Makapane (1854); Soshangane (1858);



Sekwate (1861); Mswati (1865); Mzilikazi (1868); Moshoeshoe (1870); Mpande (1872); Sekhukhune (1882) and Makhado (1895).

With the discovery of diamonds and gold in the 19th century, urbanisation started in South Africa. People came from all over the world to claim their stake in the diamond fields, these discoveries also make the British to realise that there was great wealth for the taking outside the Cape Colony, and with these discovery South African black's view of life were further changed.

The 1902 Peace treaty in Vereeniging marked the end of Anglo/Boers war, this gave South African black people peace treaty as they hope for better opportunity after all the suppression and domination, unfortunately it turned out differently as it made no provisions as far as human rights for black people were concerned. Thus, the process of segregation increased in South Africa.

9. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE AREA AROUND THE PROPOSED SITE.

Assessing the impact of heritage on a given site does not only involve site survey, but it also takes into account other heritage researches that have been done in the region over the past years. This is important since it provide the researcher with what other researcher has found in the area.

The area around Mthatha has been less intensively surveyed in the past years, and to make thing worse is that even the existing data bases are incomplete, this appears to have been exaggerated by the fact that heritage impact assessment is not compulsory in the province and many development are carried out without such studies, the little that have been conducted indicate dense vegetation during the period of survey. It is without doubt that archaeological (and palaeontological) material might have been expatriated by development over the past years. Jim Feely who was based at the University of Transkei conducted several archaeological surveys in the area around Mthatha in the 1980 and 1990s; however, this did not cover much of the area. Leila Henry also do a research in the region, however, this is irrelevant to the proposed area, since it was more into rock art. Van Schalkwyk & Wahl has also conducted research in the region, but their work was based on aerial survey.

Nonetheless, this section contains few heritage sites because it is situated on the inland plateau with few geographical and environmental features that encouraged prehistoric settlement of this area in the past. But then the only famously known heritage sites located towards this region is a palaeontological fossil occurrence on a bypass of the N2 near Grahamstown. There scientists from the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Chicago discovered a 360 million-year-old lamprey fossil - the oldest evidence for this species in the world. The fossil has been named *Priscomyzon riniensis* (from Latin prisco (ancient) myzon (a lamprey) and Rini, the Xhosa name for Grahamstown and surrounds).

The following table summarises area of heritage significance which might be affected (indirectly) by the proposed development. Their exact coordinates are also given in order to aid the developer in identifying the no-go areas in terms of heritage legislation. It is important to note that none is in the footprint of the proposed project.

No	Heritage Site	Age	Significance	Mitigation	Form of Mitigation	GPS
1	LIA Burial (See Fig. 3)	±100	High to Medium	No, but a buffer of 20M must be maintained	The developer should guard that their activities does not lead to water ascending to the grave-yard, since this can cause	S 31.37431° E 28.76717°



					damage.	
2	LIA Burial (See Fig. 2)	±100	High to Medium	No, but a buffer of 20M must be maintained	The informal graves are not looked after and not clear, as such it is possible that some might be very close to the road. Thus, the developer is advised to move towards the left (east) as much as possible.	S 31.36758° E 28.76631°
3	LIA Burial (See Fig. 5)	±50	High to Medium	No, but a buffer of about 20M must be maintained.	The informal graves are on the elevated area, about 10M from the proposed access road. Thus, the developer should maintain or increased the buffer to about 20M.	S 31.35726° E 28.78268°

Table 2: Heritage sites noted next to the proposed area

10. SURVEY FINDINGS

■ Archaeology

Archaeological materials are often, if not always, located underground. However, damage to the surface as a result of development (e.g. structures, roads, etc) impacts badly to archaeological material. Although, no archaeological material was observed on the surface, it should not be interpreted as absentee. Thus, the possibility of finding archaeological material is moderate; as such the developer is cautioned to be careful.

■ Palaeontology

Paleontological materials are known to preserve well in ancient dunes. This is irrelevant since the road is currently in use and they will not be mining beyond 1M deep. Thus, chances of finding paleontological material are considered low.

■ Human graves

Three informal grave-yards have been noted as summarised on Table 2 above.

■ Traditional deeds

From an anthropological point of view there was no indication or signs that the area proposed for this development have been used for any traditional performance. Furthermore, given the current utilisation of the proposed area, no traditional impacts are likely.

■ Structures

None were observed on the footprint of the area proposed for development.



11. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- *In compliance with the National Heritage Legislature, there was no observable development activities associated with the proposed project.*
- No stone robbing or removal of any material is allowed. Any disturbance or alteration on these sites (graveyards) would be illegal and punishable by law.
- Maintain a 20m buffer zone around the identified graves. No dumping of construction material is allowed within this buffer zone and no alteration or damage of these sites may occur.
- It should also be pointed out that the South African National Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities. Thus, if any artefact is unearthed along any section or locality of the entire route, then all activities should stop immediately and SAHRA be contacted.
- Furthermore, although no archaeological material was noted in the footprint of the proposed area, the developer is reminded that unavailability of archaeological material does not mean absenteeism; archaeological material might be hidden underground, as such, special care must be taken not to alter or damage any heritage material that may be exposed by the development.

10. 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 with suggested recommended measures.

N.B. This report (and its content) is annulled without comments from SAHRA.





Figure 1: The beginning of the proposed access road.



Figure 2: Sectional area of the proposed access road where the road will transverse next to the informal graveyard. The informal graves have been indicated by the red arrow. On the left of the photo is the area where the road will now transverse, this part was surveyed and yielded no heritage material. .





Figure 3: Outline of the area where the proposed access road will advance next to the family graveyard. On the left photo, the graveyard is indicated by a red arrow, while on the right is a close view of the graveyard. The black arrow is an indication of where the proposed access road will advance. This new access road will be about 18 to 20M from the graveyard and there is no structure that will be directly affected.



Figure 4: Sectional area of the proposed access road.





Figure 5: View of the informal graveyard which was noted next to the proposed access road.



Figure 6: View of the end of the proposed access road.



REFERENCE

- 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. 1996. Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities. National Monuments Council. Publication no. PO21E.
- 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.
- 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.
- Hrbek, I. 2003. General History of Africa. III Africa from the Seventh to the Eleventh Century. Abridged Edition. ABC Press: Cape Town.
- Inskeep, R.R. 1978, The peopling of Southern Africa. David Philip, Cape Town
- Mason 1962. Prehistory of the Transvaal. Wits university press.
- 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.
- Van der Ryst, M.M. 1998. The Waterberg Plateau in the Northern Province, RSA, in the Later Stone Age. British Archaeological Reports (BAR) International Series 715. Oxford
- 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
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)



APPENDIX 2: 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 3: GRAVE

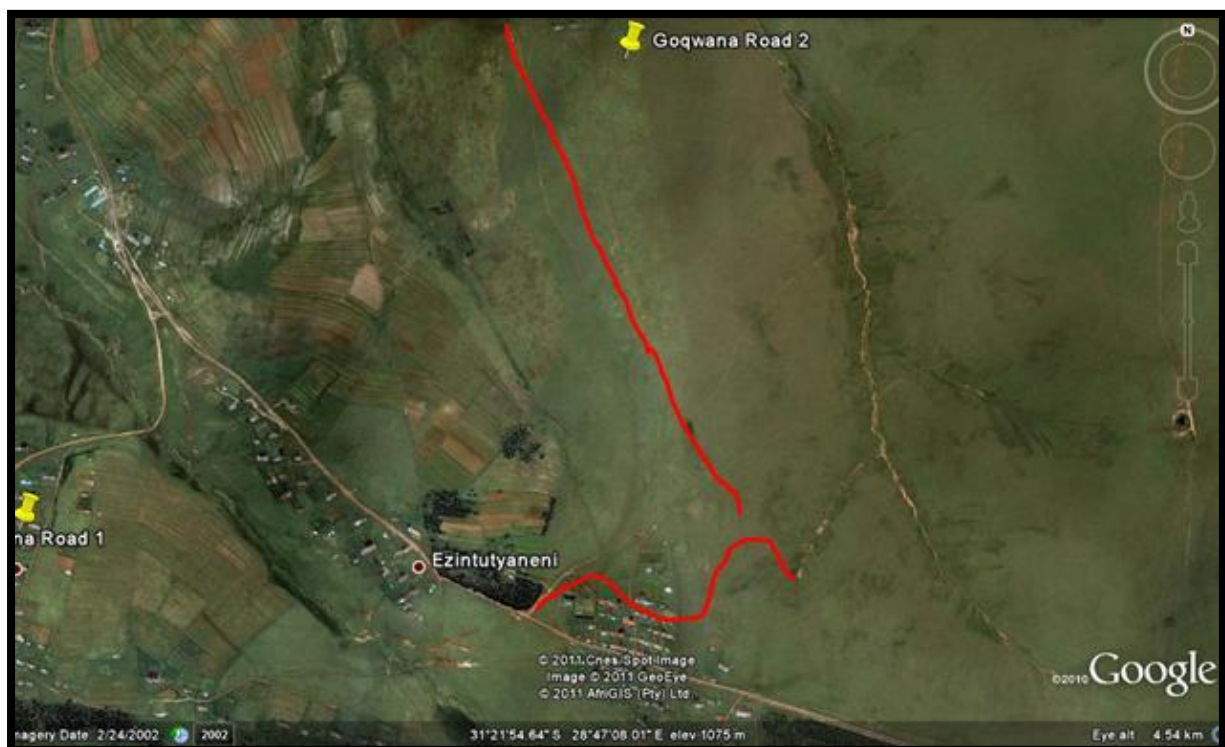
A grave is a place of interment and includes all that is associated with such a place, and should be avoided by all means possible unless when totally impossible. If accidental found during construction, the constructor should immediately halt construction and notify LIHRA (or SAHRA), the nearest Police 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, and 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.



APPENDIX 4: GOOGLE MAP



Goqwana Road 1



Goqwana Road 2

