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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**QUTUBENI VILLAGES WATER RETICULATION SCHEME:  
BULK WATER SUPPLY BACKLOG – NGCOBO CLUSTER 6,  
(LUQOLWENI, MARELENI, SIDINDI, EMPINDWENI,  
ENGXANGXASI, SILIDINI AND HALA VILLAGES)  
QUTUBENI, EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

DATE: 2010-08-16

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## 1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

Africa Geo-Environmental Services (AGES) has been appointed as independent environmental consultant by the service provider Stemele Bosch Africa (SBA) / Sinakho Consulting Joint Venture, on behalf of the proponent, the Chris Hani District Municipality (CHDM), to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed *Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project*, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape. ArchaeoMaps Archaeological Consultancy has been appointed by AGES to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) as specialist sub-section to the EIA.

### 1.1) Development Location, Details & Impact

The proposed *Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project* is situated approximately 10km north of Ngcobo, roughly midway between Qutubeni and Mthatha in the Eastern Cape.

The greater Ngcobo Water Backlog Cluster 6 incorporates Ngcobo Wards 9, 13, 15 and 16, which comprises of an estimated 125 villages, approximated at 6,369 households and 38,214 inhabitants. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) identified 4 villages in Ward 13 as priority villages in which the construction of the water supply should commence, including (SBA & SC 2010):

1. Sidindi Village, Qutubeni Administrative Area;
2. Hala Village, Qutubeni Administrative Area;
3. Mthwazi Village, Lower Qebe Administrative Area; and
4. Lokshini Village, Lower Qebe Administrative Area.

The current design report, and by implication the development impact area, is based on the reticulation water supply to the villages of the Qutubeni Administrative Area. The Qutubeni Villages are located more or less 10km north of Ngcobo along a rough approximate 65km linear layout. The Qutubeni Administrative Area comprises of 7 villages with a total of 779 households (SBA & SC 2010).

QUTUBENI VILLAGE POPULATION DATA			
LOCAL VILLAGE NAME	DWAF VILLAGE NAME	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION
Sidindi Village	Bulisa – A Village	55	330
Empindweni Village	Joweni – P Village	89	534
Engxangxasi Village	Tsalaba Village	11	66
Silidini Village	Chefane Village	37	222
Hala Village	KwaHala Village	39	234
Mareleni Village	Mafengweni Village	425	2,550
Luqolweni Village	Khanyi – A Village	123	738
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>779</b>	<b>4,674</b>

**Table 1:** Qutubeni Village population data (SBA & SC 2010)

The proposed water supply strategy focuses on the supply of bulk water to the villages from localized spring schemes. These will ultimately link into the regional bulk water scheme once implemented. Phase 1 of the project is centered on the implementation of bulk supply from spring water to the villages, while

Phase 2 constitutes the implementation of the village reticulation from the bulk supply. The current design report focuses on Phase 2, namely the reticulation supply which has been split into 5 similar sized sub-schemes (SBA & SC 2010):

1. Sub-scheme 1 – Empindweni and Sidindi Villages;
2. Sub-scheme 2 – Engxangxasi and Silidini Villages;
3. Sub-scheme 3 – Hala Village;
4. Sub-scheme 4 – Mareleni Village; and
5. Sub-scheme 5 – Luqolweni Village.

Implementation of the regional bulk water scheme will take place in parallel to the implementation of localized spring schemes. Local village water supply infrastructure has been designed to accommodate the changeover from the spring supply scheme to being supplied by the regional bulk water system in the future, once the required bulk water infrastructure has been constructed (SBA & SC 2010).

At present villagers are making use of unsuitable raw water drawn directly from localized springs; villagers are often required to walk great distances to collect water. In addition analysis of water sources showed that water sources are not suitable for human consumption. Suitable treatment of the water supply will be taken care of under the bulk water supply scheme to the area. In accordance primary principles of the current design scheme are based on (SBA & SC 2010):

1. A water reticulation network; and
2. Associated standpipes.

The development design allows for the provision of water to standpipes with a maximum walking distance to the standpipes of 200m. Population growth has not been considered for the design. Water reticulation pipelines will consist of uPVC piping, as well as sections of pipework that will be installed above the surface due to excessive hard rock. Where possible the pipelines have been routed along existing roads and tracks in order to ensure ease of monitoring, maintenance and location of the pipelines. Contour information has also been used to position the design plan of the development. Final optimum position of pipelines will be determined on site during the construction phase of the project but the magnitude of shift in pipeline locality is not expected to be significant (SBA & SC 2010).

Based on the above the impact of the proposed development can be described as localized but total; implying the loss of all surface and sub-surface heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of the line route with an estimated impact development corridor not exceeding 7-10m in width.



Figure 1: General locality of Ngcobo in the Eastern Cape



Figure 2: General locality of the proposed development area in relation to Ngcobo



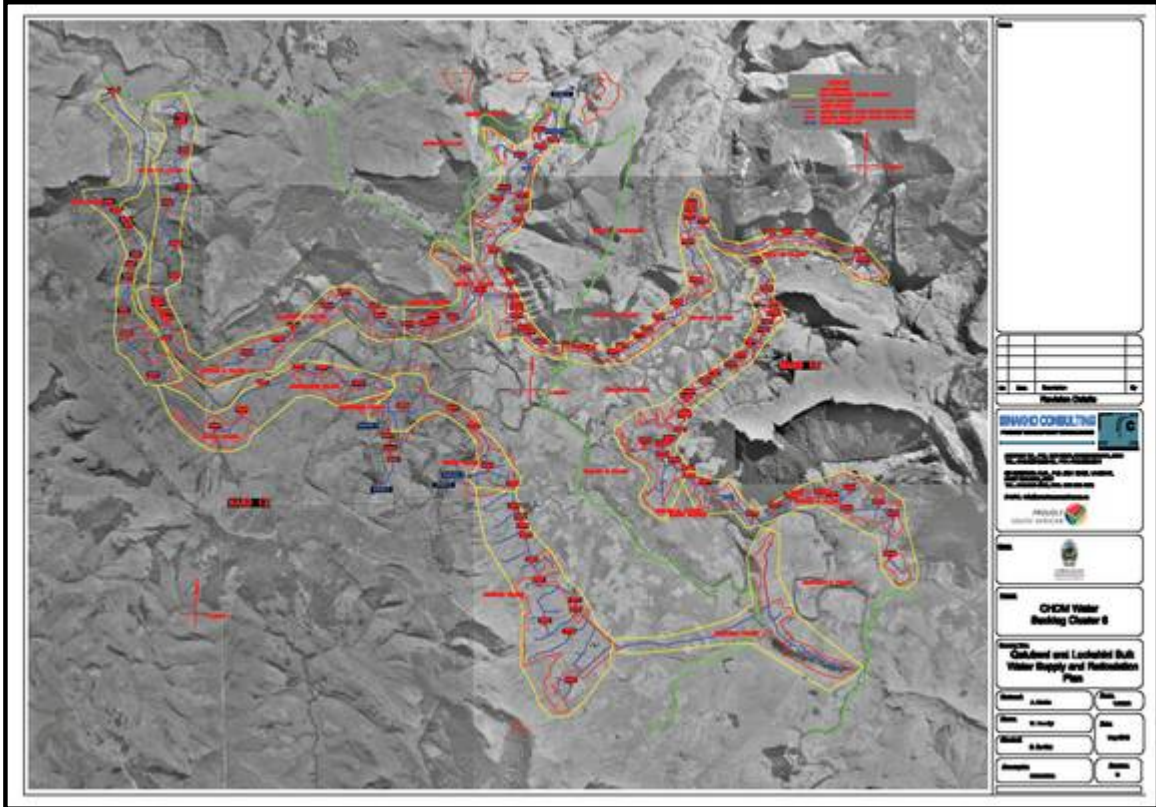


Figure 3: Locality of the proposed line route study site



Figure 4: Basic development line route co-ordinates





**Figure 5:** Greater design plan of the Qutubeni Water Supply Scheme, with the current proposed development area situated along the western and southern parts of the map (courtesy AGES)

## **2) THE PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### ***2.1) Archaeological Legislative Compliance***

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was requested by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) mandatory responsible for the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999). The Phase 1 AIA comprises one of three parts of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for purposes of development compliance to requirements set out in the NHRA 1999, being:

- 1) The Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA);
- 2) The Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA); and
- 3) The Socio-cultural Impact Assessment (SCIA).

The Phase 1 AIA was requested as specialist sub-section to the HIA for the developments' Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in compliance with requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998), the NEMA 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, No 62 of 2008 (NEMA 2008) and the NEMA Regulations (2006), and the NHRA 1999 and NHRA Regulations (2000 & 2002).

The Phase 1 AIA aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites, built structures older than 60 years, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict and cultural landscapes or views as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, that may be affected by the proposed development.

- Palaeontological deposits / sites as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 are not included as subject to this report.
- No socio-cultural consultation was conducted with the aim to identify intangible heritage resources or sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories. Comments on potential socio-cultural aspects are included in section 2.5) Socio-cultural Consultation.

### ***2.2) Methodology & Assessor Accreditation***

The Phase 1 AIA was conducted over a 3 day period (2010-07-30 & 31 and 2010-08-02) by one archaeologist. The assessment was done by foot and LVD, and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey; no excavation or sub-surface testing was done. GPS co-ordinates were taken with a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx GPS (Datum: WGS84). Photographic documentation was done with a Pentax K20D camera. A combination of Garmap and Google Earth software was used in the display of spatial information.

The assessment was done by Karen van Ryneveld (ArchaeoMaps):

Qualification: MSc Archaeology (2003) WITS University

Accreditation:

1. 2004 – Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) – Professional Member
2. 2005 – ASAPA CRM Section: Accreditation – Field Director (Stone Age, Iron Age, Colonial Period)
3. 2010 – ASAPA CRM Section: Accreditation – Principle Investigator (Stone Age)

Karen van Ryneveld is a SAHRA listed CRM archaeologist.

Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and associated mitigation recommendations were done according to the system prescribed by SAHRA (2007).

<b>SAHRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT</b>			
<i>SITE SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	Site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A	-	Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B	-	Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C	-	On-site sampling, monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

**Table 2:** SAHRA archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment

### 2.3) Coverage and Gap Analysis

The Phase 1 AIA covered the total of the proposed approximate 65km linear line route. The assessment aimed at a development corridor of 7-10m. However, the development corridor was largely determined by existing contemporary development and general landscape features.

More formal residential areas was characterized by fenced properties, largely demarcating access roads and road servitudes directly implicating very confined development impact areas. Where settlement patterns became less formalized, more than often on the outskirts of villages, fenced homesteads became less common, allowing a wider assessment area and interpretation, despite the fact that assessment did not impact on informally implied homestead perimeters for purposes of ownership privacy.

Landscape features that affected the assessment area are primarily based on slope gradient, varying between 1:5 and 5:1. The general terrain is characterized by mountainous areas intersected with flatter parcels development land closer to the Xuka River, to the north of the Qutubeni Villages and forming a natural drainage course running from west to east through the area. Vegetation consists basically of grassland with pockets of natural bush around the water courses emanating from the mountain slopes. Geologically the area is characterized by basal layers less than 1m below the surface (SBA & SC 2010).

The proposed development line route closely follows existing gravel roads, with only a few deviations thereof throughout Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni and Engxangxasi Villages. No motorized access is available for the northernmost approximate 12km from Silidini Village to Hala Village.

## 2.4) Phase 1 AIA Assessment findings

A total of 45 archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999, were identified during the course of the Phase 1 AIA. The proposed development will not impact negatively on any of the identified resources. Proximity of the resources to the development impact area is however of importance, and where of relevance site descriptions include recommendations to ensure continued conservation of sites.



**Figure 6:** Phase 1 AIA assessment findings

Identified heritage resources are classed in the following categories:

1. *Contemporary Resources*, primarily including graves and cemeteries (10 sites);
2. *Historical Period Tradition Resources*, characterized by 2 Historic Period Sites, 2 Historic Period Cultural Landscapes and a number of associated period features present on the landscape (11 sites and 2 Historic Period Cultural Landscapes);
3. *Iron Age Tradition Resources*, centered in the vicinity of Silidini Village and the southern portion of Hala Village and closely related to present day occupation of the area (20 sites); and
4. *Stone Age Tradition Resources*, represented by a oral history or intangible Later Stone Age (LSA) resource and a single low density Stone Age feature (2 sites).



**Figure 7:** View of the line route where it will deviate from the road alignment (Luqolweni Village)



**Figure 8:** General view of the northern part of the Luqolweni Village line route study site



**Figure 9:** View of the southern part of the Luqolweni route development area





**Figure 10:** View of the line route development area through Mareleni Village – 1



**Figure 11:** View of the line route development area through Mareleni Village - 2



**Figure 12:** View of the line route along the main access road (Mareleni Village)



**Figure 13:** View of the line route study site – Sidindi Village



**Figure 14:** General view of Sidindi Village



**Figure 15:** View of the Sidindi Village general development area



**Figure 16:** View of the eastern extremity of Empindweni Village



**Figure 17:** General view of the line route study site through Empindweni Village



**Figure 18:** General view from the high-lying Empindweni Village line route study site



**Figure 19:** General view of Engxangxasi Village



**Figure 20:** View of the general area where the line route study site will cross from Engxangxasi Village back to the main access road



**Figure 21:** General view of Engxangxasi Village from the main access road





**Figure 22:** View of the sparsely settled Silidini Village



**Figure 23:** View of a streambed in the Silidini assessment area



**Figure 24:** View of the Silidini Village area





**Figure 25:** General view of a Hala homestead



**Figure 26:** View of the sparsely settled Hala Village



**Figure 27:** View of a Hala Village homestead



**Figure 28:** Significant sub-surface sections along the line route study site – 1



**Figure 29:** Relatively shallow exposed sub-surface sections along the line route development



**Figure 30:** Significant sub-surface sections along the line route study site – 2

#### 2.4.1) Contemporary Resources

**A total of 10 Contemporary cultural heritage resources were identified during the Phase 1 AIA of the proposed Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape. None of the identified resources will be directly impacted on by the proposed development; sites will by implication be conserved.**

Towards the south of the development area formal cemeteries formed an integrated part of settlement layout. However, further north where settlement is characterized by more rural principles, and often no motorized access, formal cemeteries were absent from settlement layout. Across the development area continuing Iron Age practice, reflected in the burial of loved ones and family in close proximity to, or within the boundaries of homesteads, often for purposes of ancestral consultation and appeasement are a characteristic of site distribution. Despite the fact that informal cemeteries or grave sites are not associated with each and every homestead in the more formalized villages type sites can reasonably be expected to be associated with every homestead in the more rural parts of the study site (assessment aimed to not intrude on privacy of landowners).

**All identified contemporary cultural heritage resources comprise of cemeteries or grave sites, some of formal and some of informal nature. Large village cemeteries are at present not fenced, interpreted as cultural preference, particularly when compared to the high amount of fenced homesteads across the development area. More informal cemeteries, often comprising family grave sites or singular graves, were in all cases located in direct association with a particular homestead implying clear ancestral ties to the sites. Localities of cemeteries and grave sites are relevant to the development design with reference to proximity of the development only; all identified sites will be conserved. It is recommended that development proceeds as applied for; formal fencing of unfenced sites are not recommended and should this in any case be considered by the developer then conservation should be preceded by community consultation and approval.**

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**2.4.1.1) SITE C1 – Cemetery - S31°37'04.6"; E28°03'12.7"**


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**Figure 31:** Locality of Site C1

Site C1 (S31°37'04.6"; E28°03'12.7") is located at Luqolweni Village, immediately north of the main access road to the village. The site comprises of a large, approximate 100x80m formal cemetery, albeit not formally fenced. Graves are characterized by stone outlines and earth filled, some with a branch lining covering the earth filled surface of the graves. Graves are located quite close to the perimeter of the cemetery, demarcated by the access road to the village. The site is formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Development will not impact directly on the site. However, proximity of the proposed line route to the site does call for caution.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site C1 comprises of a heritage site as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. Development will not directly impact on the formal cemetery however proximity of the site to the line route does necessitate conservation measures.*
  - 1) *It is recommended that the line route development in the vicinity of Site C1 be located south of the access road to Luqolweni Village, providing for a minimum conservation barrier of 5-7m between the cemetery and the line route (despite the fact that the existing road is located immediately adjacent to the cemetery / within the conservation barrier).*
  - 2) *Alternatively, in the event that the line route cannot be moved to the south of the access road, it is recommended that the cemetery be formally fenced with an access gate (minimum SAHRA conservation standards) prior to commencement of construction. Formal conservation should be preceded by community consultation.*



**Figure 32:** View of the Site C1 cemetery – 1



**Figure 33:** View of the Site C1 cemetery – 2



**Figure 34:** View of the Site C1 cemetery – 3



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**2.4.1.2) SITE C4 – Cemetery - S31°37'41.9"; E28°01'06.8"**


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**Figure 35:** Locality of Site C2

Site C4 (S31°37'41.9"; E28°01'06.8") demarcates the locality of a formal cemetery situated in Mareleni Village. Site C4 measures approximately 70x80m in size with graves characterized by a mosaic of traditionally stone outlined and earth filled graves, some of relative depth where original grave markers have largely disappeared. More traditional type graves are supplemented by modern types with clearly demarcated headstones often with inscriptions. Some of the more modern graves located towards the south of the cemetery are individually fenced. Based on the principle that many of the Mareleni yards and individual homesteads are formally fenced, the fact that the cemetery is not in its entirety fenced is interpreted as cultural preference. The cemetery comprises a heritage site as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site C4 comprises of a heritage site as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. Development will not directly impact on the formal cemetery but proximity of the site to the line route does necessitate conservation measures.*
  - 1) *It is recommended that development in the vicinity of Site C4 be located towards the east of the Mareleni access road directly passing by the site in order to provide for a minimum conservation barrier of approximately 5m in width (with the existing road located within the conservation barrier).*
  - 2) *Alternatively, if the recommended line route adjustment cannot be accommodated within the design plan, it is recommended that the cemetery be formally fenced with an access gate*

*(minimum SAHRA conservation standards) prior to commencement of construction. Formal conservation should be preceded by community consultation.*



**Figure 36:** A selection of graves from the C2 cemetery - 1



**Figure 37:** A selection of graves from the C2 cemetery – 2



**Figure 38:** A selection of graves from the C2 cemetery - 3

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**2.4.1.3) SITE C6 – Cemetery - S31°37'09.6"; E28°01'13.6"**


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**Figure 39:** Locality of Site C6

The informal, unfenced C6 (S31°37'09.6"; E28°01'13.6") cemetery is located to the north of the main access road at Marelani Village. The cemetery contains approximately 8 modern graves, with the grave closest to the main road being approximately 30m. The site is situated directly alongside a line of Historic Period fence posts. The cemetery constitutes a heritage site as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site C6 comprises of a heritage site as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. The site is situated more or less 30m north of the main access road and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I1. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 40:** General view of Site C6



**Figure 41:** General view of Site C6 – 2



**Figure 42:** Proximity of the perimeter of Site C6 to the main access road



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**2.4.1.4) SITES C2, C3, C5, C7, C8, C9, C10 – Informal Cemeteries and Graves Sites**


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**Figure 43:** Distribution of informal cemeteries and grave sites along the line route

Continuing Iron Age tradition, closely linking with the contemporary principle of the African renaissance / naissance, is evidenced in a number of informal cemeteries or grave sites situated along the proposed line route development area. Throughout the more formally planned villages the sites are more than often fenced within private yards while in more rural villages and towards the perimeter of formal villages sites are generally loosely associated with a particular household or extended family homestead and merely situated in direct proximity thereto. The practice of burial in close proximity to the house or homestead is associated with the tradition of ancestral consultation and appeasement. None of the identified informal cemeteries and grave sites will directly be impacted on by the current development design. However, many more type sites may be expected across the development area: throughout the more rural settlement areas, where no formal cemetery sites exist it can reasonably be expected that at least 1 informal cemetery or grave site can be expected associated with a particular homestead. For purposes of ownership privacy the assessment did not extend into the private household yard, except where accompanied or consulted by villagers.

Recorded informal cemeteries and gravesites situated alongside line route can briefly be described as:

1. C2 (S31°36'32.3"; E28°03'17.2") – Fenced field with modern brick and cement graves and a few stone headstones demarcating more traditional type graves;
2. C3 (S31°36'31.5"; E28°03'15.6") – Single grave in private fenced property;
3. C5 (S31°37'17.3"; E28°01'17.0") – Grave site in private fenced property;



4. C7 (S31°36'54.1"; E28°00'52.6") – Traditional stone outlined and earth filled grave in rural settlement area located adjacent to the line route and situated within the rectangular mound demarcation of a relatively recent structure;
5. C8 (S31°36'16.2"; E28°00'12.9") – Traditional stone outlined and earth filled grave in direct association with a contemporary homestead;
6. C9 (S31°32'30.3"; E27°56'09.2") – Private unfenced family cemetery in direct proximity to a contemporary homestead; and
7. C10 (S31°32'18.5"; E27°56'00.3") – private unfenced family cemetery in direct proximity to a contemporary homestead.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Sites C2, C3, C5, C7, C8, C9 and C10 are defined as heritage resources, formally protected under the NHRA 1999. All the sites are ascribed a MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. Development will not impact on either the fenced or unfenced sites, all recorded informal cemeteries or grave sites will be conserved. Proximity of the sites in relation to the development corridor are however noteworthy.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the sites proceed as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements. Sites should be conserved in situ; many sites are at present fenced within private homesteads, where not formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended, unless where preceded by prior consultation with the particular family.*



**Figure 44:** General view of Site C2



**Figure 45:** General view of Site C3



**Figure 46:** General view of Site C5



**Figure 47:** General view of Site C7



**Figure 48:** General view of Site C8



**Figure 49:** General view of Site C9



**Figure 50:** General view of Site C10

#### 2.4.2) Historical Period Tradition Resources

**A total of 11 Historic Period resources were identified during the Phase 1 AIA of the proposed Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape. None of the identified resources are directly threatened by the proposed development.**

Historic Period occupation of the landscape is evidenced most prominently by Site H9. In addition 2 localities characterized by clusters of Eucalyptus trees demarcate Historic Period Cultural Landscapes. Both areas, located at S31°36'54.8"; E28°01'05.8" (HPCL1) and S31°36'05.8"; E28°00'32.7" (HPCL2) respectively, alongside the major access road and the proposed line route, are at present in private ownership, formally fenced and locked at the time of the assessment. Structures associated with the clusters of trees seemed however to be quite contemporary, but may be the result of later additions to original structures or supplementary buildings at the sites. Despite being situated alongside the proposed development line route portion neither of the Historic Period Cultural Landscapes will be impacted on by the proposed development. SAHRA Site Significance assignments to the localities are not at present possible, based on the fact that gates were locked, prohibiting formal site assessment. Site H11 is located just south of the HPCL2 site and inferred to be temporally associated with the later Historic Period Cultural Landscapes.

In addition low significance evidence associated with Historic Period structures were highly represented across the landscape from Luqolweni Village to the general vicinity of Engxangxasi Village, comprising of Historic Period farm camp and fence posts (Sites H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8 and H10) typically arranged in linear section, more than often echoing contemporary fences, or singularly as a monolithic gate posts. In cases Historic Period fence posts were identified as stand-alone archaeological site features. It can also be reasonably inferred that some Historic Period fence posts are at present in *ex-situ* context, closely associated with reoccupation of the landscape and the re-use of existing resources, in that representing a degree of cultural overlay.

**In conclusion, the most prominent Historic Period site situated along the line route and at present not formally fenced comprises of Site H9. The HPCL1, HPCL2 and H11 sites are interpreted as later addition Historic Period sites. Historic Period fence posts constitute low significant site features. Development will not impact on any of the recorded Historic Period sites or cultural landscapes and need not impact on any of the low significant Historic Period features. Some features may well be conserved *in-situ* by development. However, should development require destruction of portions of the fence post features it is recommended that development proceeds without the developer having to apply for SAHRA Site Destruction Permits prior to commencement of development.**



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**2.4.2.1) SITE H9 – Historic Period Structure - S31°34'58.5"; E27°59'19.8"**


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**Figure 51:** Locality of Site H9

Site H9 (S31°34'58.5"; E27°59'19.8") is situated in Empindweni Village immediately adjacent to the existing access road and the proposed development line route demarcation. The Historic Period structure pre-dates 60 years of age and is by implication formally protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is located more or less 15m from the centre of the gravel road with a relatively steep exposed section of approximately 1m in depth characterizing the site surface. The site constitutes a fairly well conserved structure, though not formally fenced, directly associated with the typical cluster of Eucalyptus trees immediately east thereof and fence posts demarcating an approximate 30x30m stock enclosure to the south. No middens or related period artefacts were identified in immediate proximity to the site.

- RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site H9 comprises an archaeological site and historic period structure as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. Despite the fact that the site is no longer in use, it is at present well kept and maintained. Formal site conservation complying to the SAHRA minimum standards of a fence and access gate is not recommended, based on proximity of the structure and related features (Eucalyptus trees) to the access road and surface levels between the access road and site that may in time result in increased erosion encroaching on the site property.*

*For purposes of site conservation it is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site be restricted to the already demarcated road surface area or alternatively that it be placed north and west of the gravel road in the general area of site H9.*





**Figure 52:** General view of Site H9 with the characteristic section exposure between the road level and the site surface level in the foreground



**Figure 53:** Close-up of the Site H9 structure

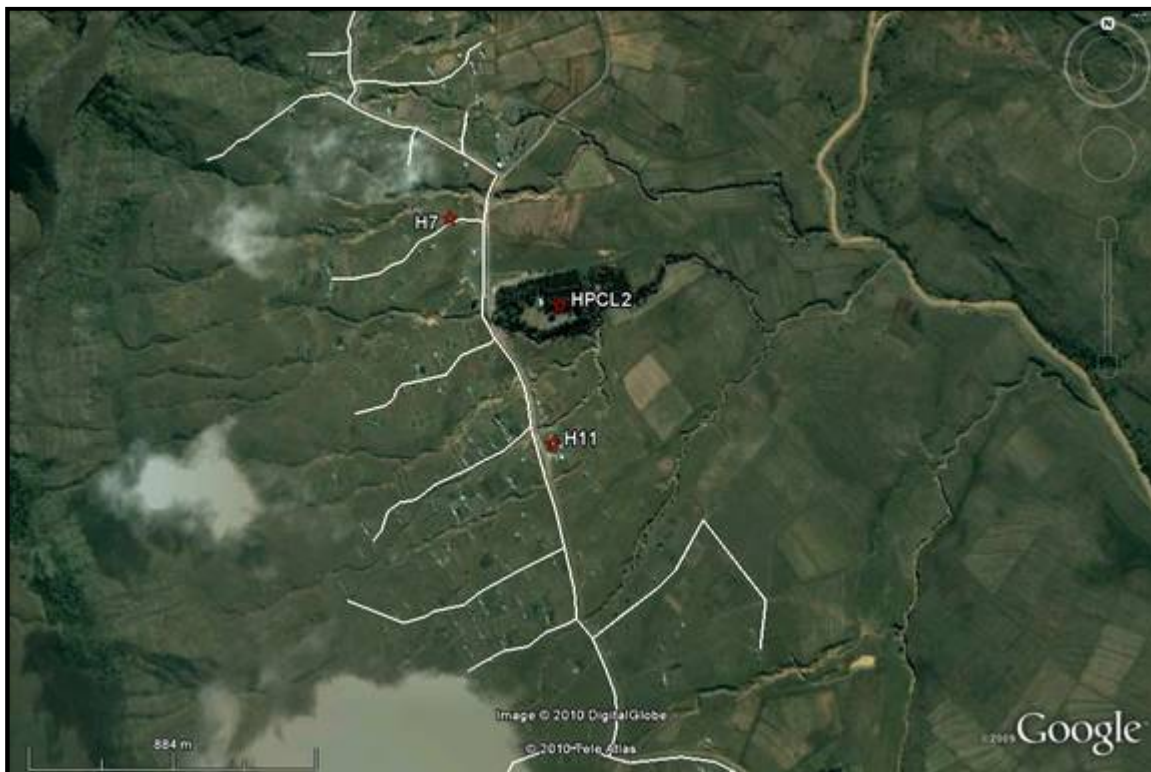


**Figure 54:** General view from the fence post stock enclosure feature to the Site H9 structure

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**2.4.2.2) SITE H11 – Historic Period Structure - S31°36'20.3"; E28°00'32.1"**


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**Figure 55: Locality of Site H11**

Site H11 (S31°36'20.3"; E28°00'32.1") is located just south of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Historic Period Cultural Landscape, inferred to be temporally closely related thereto, and to the east of the proposed development line route. The site comprises of a structure pre-dating 60 years of age and by implication formally protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is at present formally fenced with an access gate, complying with SAHRA minimum conservation standards with the premises and building used for trade as the Mandlakamoya Store. Neither the premises not the actual structure will be impacted on by the proposed development.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site H11 comprises an archaeological site and historic period structure as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. The site is at present formally fenced complying with SAHRA minimum site conservation standards; the structure is at present still in use and fairly well conserved.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of site H11 proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements. The site is formally fenced complying with SAHRA minimum site conservation standards and will not be impacted on by development.*

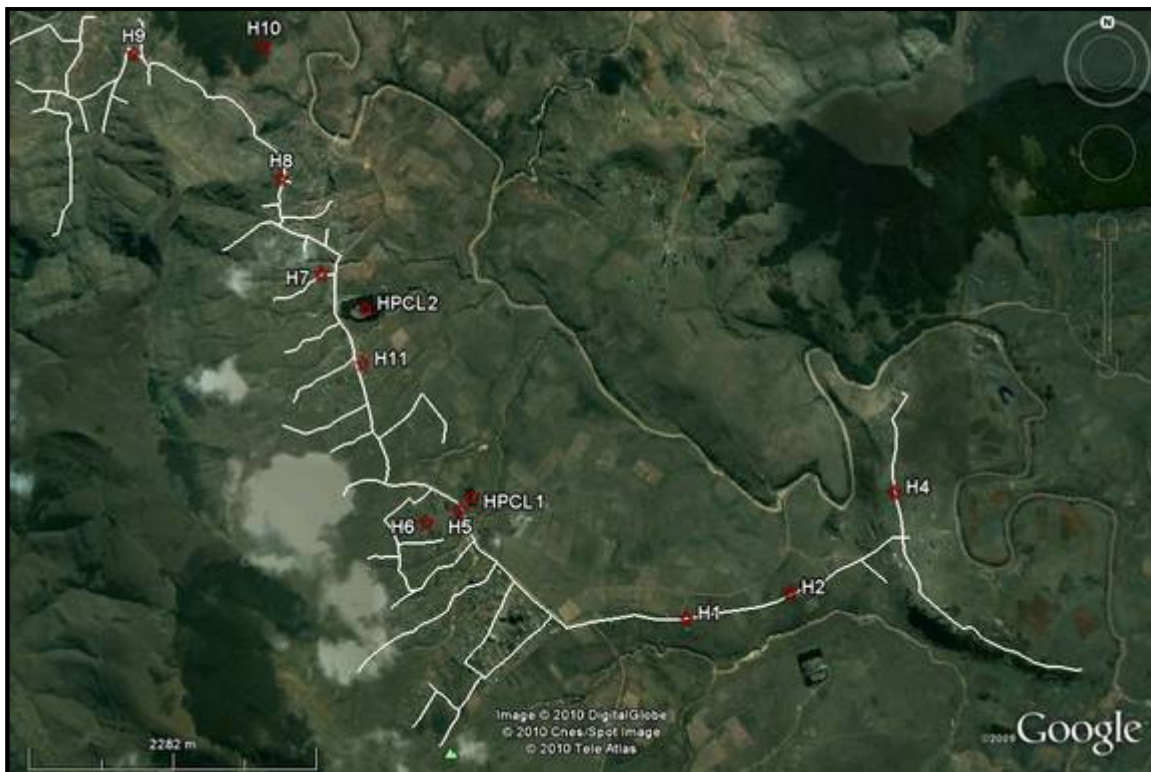


**Figure 56:** General view of Site H11

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**2.4.2.3) SITES H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8 and H10 – Historic Period Fence Post Features**


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**Figure 57:** Distribution of Historic Period fence post features alongside the line route study site

In addition to prominent Historical Period sites including Site H9, H11 and the 2 Historic Period Cultural Landscapes low significance use of the landscape is confirmed by a number of recorded localities in all cases represented by Historic Period farm camp and fence posts. The features are concentrated in the southern half of the development area, roughly between the villages of Luqolweni and Engxangxasi. Fence post features are typically arranged in linear section, more than often echoing contemporary fences, or singularly as a monolithic gate posts. In cases Historic Period fence posts were identified as stand-alone archaeological site features. It can also be reasonably inferred that some Historic Period fence posts are at present in *ex-situ* context, closely associated with reoccupation of the landscape and the re-use of existing resources, in that representing a degree of cultural overlay.

Identified features can briefly be described as:

1. Site H1 (S31°37'25.7"; E28°02'11.0") – Linear fence post section;
2. Site H2 (S31°37'19.0"; E28°02'42.6") – Monolithic post feature;
3. Site H3 (S31°37'17.2"; E28°02'47.4") – Monolithic post feature;
4. Site H4 (S31°36'53.3"; E28°03'14.6") – Linear fence post section;
5. Site H5 (S31°36'58.0"; E28°01'02.2") – Linear fence post section;
6. Site H6 (S31°37'01.3"; E28°00'51.9") – Linear fence post section;
7. Site H7 (S31°35'56.7"; E28°00'19.0") – Linear fence post section;
8. Site H8 (S31°35'32.1"; E28°00'06.3") – Linear fence post section; and
9. Site H10 (S31°34'55.8"; E27°59'59.1") – Monolithic post feature.



Fence post features recorded for purposes of the report included only those in direct proximity to the proposed line route development. The fact remains that their presence on the landscape is much more prominent than reflected in a brief recording of resources. However, these sites, or features, are in all cases of low cultural significance, with the most noteworthy data that can be deterred thereof being past landscape use, already implied through the low density of formal Historic Period sites and cultural landscapes. In selected cases the fence post features were associated with old wire and other rusted metal, that may or may not be directly associated with Historic Period landscape use.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Sites H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8 and H10 constitutes archaeological site components or features as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999. All the sites are ascribed a SAHRA LOW SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED C FIELD RATING. Recorded site features are at most evidence of former Historic Period landscape use without the potential to yield significant new data relating thereto in the case of formal conservation or Phase 2 archaeological mitigation. All of the fence post features are located adjacent to the proposed development line route – development thus need not impact thereon, implying that the features will be largely conserved.*

*Should development in particular cases require destruction or partial impact on any of these recorded features it is recommended that development proceeds without the developer having to apply for SAHRA Site Destruction Permits.*



**Figure 58:** View of the Site H1 fence post section





**Figure 59:** General view of the Site H3 monolithic fence post



**Figure 60:** View of the Site H4 fence post section



**Figure 61:** View of the Site H5 fence post section



**Figure 62:** General view of the Site H6 fence post section



**Figure 63:** View of the H7 fence post feature with a contemporary rectangular stone stock enclosure and anthropic sterile exposed sub-surface sections in the middle and foreground



**Figure 64:** View of the H10 monolithic fence post feature

### 2.4.3) Iron Age Tradition Resources

**Twenty Iron Age sites were identified during the Phase 1 AIA of the proposed *Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project*, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape. Of the 20 identified sites 10 are interpreted as of ‘archaeological’ origin and significance while an addition 10 relate to continuing Iron Age tradition in the area and directly related to early Iron Age settlement by the Tyane family in the Silidini area. None of the identified Iron Age resources will be impacted on during the course of development.**

Iron Age site distribution patterns closely reflect oral resources relating to early occupation of the area. Recorded Iron Age sites are all centered in the vicinity of Silidini Village where the 1<sup>st</sup> Iron Age settler, a direct ancestor of the contemporary Tyane family settled approximately 5-6 generations ago. Distribution patterns are in accordance with recorded archaeological and anthropological practices where particularly the sons of the main household would settle within a short distance from the fathers’ homestead to an extent where settlement distribution in the Silidini and lower Hala area reflect cultural continuity from archaeological to contemporary times.

(A selection of the recorded Iron Age sites was fenced during what is reported to have been a 1996 government project, inferred to have focused on heritage conservation. However, formal conservation of the sites was done without prior consultation and much to the dismay of local Silidini and Hala villagers and with evident disapproval from the Tyane family. Based on the fact that the current development design will not directly impact on any of the recorded Iron Age resources and that site localities are important for purposes proximity to the line route only it is not recommended that any ancestral sites be formally fenced and that local conservation preference of direct descendants takes preference over the general SAHRA conservation standard of formal fencing of heritage resources).

Throughout the more recent settlement or residential areas of northern Hala and the villages of Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni and Engxangxasi, where settlement post-dates 1994 democracy in South Africa, continuation of traditional Iron Age settlement patterns are at most reflected in some still standing, though often dilapidated and eroded hut and stock enclosure remains, in all cases situated in close proximity to contemporary residences or extended family homesteads and not reflecting occupation going more than 1-2 generations back, thus not complying to the definition of an ‘archaeological’ heritage resource.

**None of the recorded Iron Age sites will be impacted on by the proposed development. It is recommended that development in the Iron Age significant area of Silidini Village and southern Hala proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with any further heritage compliance requirements.**

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**2.4.3.1) SITE I1 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°35'27.2"; E27°57'02.1"**


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**Figure 65:** Locality of Site I1

Site I1 (S31°35'27.2"; E27°57'02.1") demarcates the locality of what is believed to have been a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Iron Age homestead of the Tyane family, constructed by one of the 3 sons of the first settler of Silidini Village. The site is characterized by the stone wall remains of a large circular 'kraal' or stock enclosure, approximating 15-17m in diameter. The remains of at least one hut associated with the 'kraal' is faintly identifiable by means of a rough sand / very fine grained gravel smear indicative of a decayed *daga* floor on a relatively horizontal surface level. No associated artefacts, with particular reference to decorated ceramic or midden material, were identified at the site. Graves are believed to be situated in close proximity to the site, but early grave demarcations have totally disappeared from the landscape (stone outlines and earth fill).

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I1 represents a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. An approximate date of 100-150 BP may be ascribed to the site. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated approximately 180m south-east of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development; the site will thus be conserved.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I1. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*





**Figure 66:** General view of the 'kraal' remains at Site I1



**Figure 67:** Close-up of the Site I1 'kraal' remains



**Figure 68:** View of the vicinity in which the decayed *daga* floor remains were identified with the 'kraal' remains in the background



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**2.4.3.2) SITE 12 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°35'34.5"; E27°56'57.8"**


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**Figure 69: Locality of Site 12**

Site 12 (S31°35'34.5"; E27°56'57.8") comprises of the remains of a relatively small, approximate 10m in diameter circular stone walled stock enclosure. The site is associated with the 'sunken' remains of a hut. In order to accommodate steep slopes of the landscape an area was leveled prior to construction of the residential unit / hut, resulting in a neatly cut section on the one side of the hut with the door facing the opposite floor level. The wall portion next to the cut section is particularly well preserved while the remaining circular foundation remains can be clearly identified. The site is relatively overgrown, having largely hampered identification of possible associated related structures, artefacts, middens and graves that can reasonably be inferred to be present in the area. The site is believed to demarcate the locality of the 1<sup>st</sup> Iron Age settler in the area, the direct ancestor of the contemporary Tyane family, with a recorded family history in the area that may go back to 5-6 generations. (The site is at present formally fenced, much to the dismay of the local community and the Tyane family in particular.)

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site 12 represents a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999, inferred to date to 100-150BP. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated more or less 350m south of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site 12. Formal conservation measures (permanent fencing), complying to minimum standards set by SAHRA are in place.*



**Figure 70:** View of a portion of the stock enclosure / 'kraal' remains



**Figure 71:** View of the well preserved portion of the hut wall



**Figure 72:** Stone foundation remains of the circular hut structure

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**2.4.3.3) SITE I3 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°35'31.2"; E27°56'53.9"**


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**Figure 73:** Locality of Site I3

Site I3 (S31°35'31.2"; E27°56'53.9" – reading taken from the fence, not the actual site) represents at least discernable hut remains from what is believed to have been a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation settlement, where one of the 3 sons of the original Tyane Iron Age settler build his homestead. The site is at present identifiable only by the slight greyish coloration on the landscape without visible evidence of stone wall remains in the nearby vicinity. The site has been formally fenced during a 1996 project, without prior community consultation and much to the disapproval of local villagers and direct descendants. Formal fencing prohibited access; site assessment aiming to identify associated artefacts and site features was not possible.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I3 represents a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. An approximate date of 100-150 BP may be ascribed to the site. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated approximately 300m south of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I2. Formal conservation measures (permanent fencing), complying to minimum standards set by SAHRA are in place.*





**Figure 74:** General view of Site 13



**Figure 75:** View of the remains of the formally fenced Site 13



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**2.4.3.4) SITE 15 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°35'17.0"; E27°56'40.1"**


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**Figure 76: Locality of Site 15**

Site 15 (S31°35'17.0"; E27°56'40.1") is characterized by the remains of a much more recent Iron Age homestead, inferred to be of the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> generation of occupation in the general area. The site is easily identifiable by the circular stone 'kraal' wall remains, approximately 10x10m in size and a leveled platform of approximately 3x4m demarcating the position of the original hut. Foundation hut remains could not be identified at the residential platform, however rough grained earth / very fine grained gravel characteristically represents decayed *daga* floor remains. No archaeological artefacts or middens are associated with the site; the site has evidently been 'cleaned' before occupants moved to a new locality. Circular stock enclosure remains are interpreted as evidence of continuous Iron Age traditions while square platforms may demarcate newer, perhaps more 'western' concepts and cultural influence.

- RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site 15 comprises a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. An approximate date of 80-100 BP may be ascribed to the site. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM-LOW SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated approximately 170m south-west of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site 15. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 77:** Remains of the Site I5 stock enclosure



**Figure 78:** General view of the Site I5 residential platform

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**2.4.3.5) SITE 18 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°35'02.2"; E27°56'27.7"**


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**Figure 79:** Locality of Site 18

The Site 18 (S31°35'02.2"; E27°56'27.7") area is typified by the relatively well preserved circular 'kraal' or stock enclosure structure remains of the homestead. The 'kraal' structure measures approximately 12x12m in extent and is characterized by a hole situated centrally within it. The hole represents a corn storage area, where corn used to be stored within the kraal, outlined with a layer of ash for preservation purposes; a tradition that is no longer upheld. In addition the remains of at least 2 huts were discovered in direct proximity to the stock enclosure, both being identifiable only by a coarse circular 'smear' of rough grained earth / very fine grained gravel reminiscent of a decayed *daga* floor. Aside from circular stone grain bin remains no associated artefacts, middens or graves could be identified; again it is inferred that early grave demarcations (stone outlines and earth mounds) have disappear, but the proximal presence of graves can reasonably be inferred. The site represents the 3<sup>rd</sup> and final 2<sup>nd</sup> generation homestead where the last of the sons of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tyane settler settled.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site 18 comprises a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. An approximate date of 100-150 BP may be ascribed to the site. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated approximately 180m south, south-west of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development; the site will by implication be conserved.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site 18. The*



*site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 80:** General view of Site 18



**Figure 81:** Close-up of the 'kraal' with the centrally located hole representing early corn storage practices



**Figure 82:** View of one of the located hut / residential areas



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**2.4.3.6) SITE I10 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°34'50.0"; E27°56'25.7"**


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**Figure 83:** Locality of Site I10

The Site I10 (S31°34'50.0"; E27°56'25.7") is situated between 60 and 130m from the proposed line route. The site is characterized by the remains of a circular stone 'kraal' structure, with estimated dimensions of 10x10m and 2 relatively well preserved hut structures. In addition foundation remains of at least 1 additional hut was clearly discernable. The site may well represent a 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> generation settlement of the Silidini area, with a relative approximate date of 80-100 BP. The site is inferred to be directly related to the nearby contemporary homestead.

- RECOMMENDATIONS:** Site I10 constitutes a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. An approximate date of 80-100 BP is assigned to the site. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM-LOW SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is located between 60-130m north-east of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I10. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 84:** View of the I10 stock enclosure structure



**Figure 85:** Remains of hut structures with a relatively well preserved hut wall in the middle ground

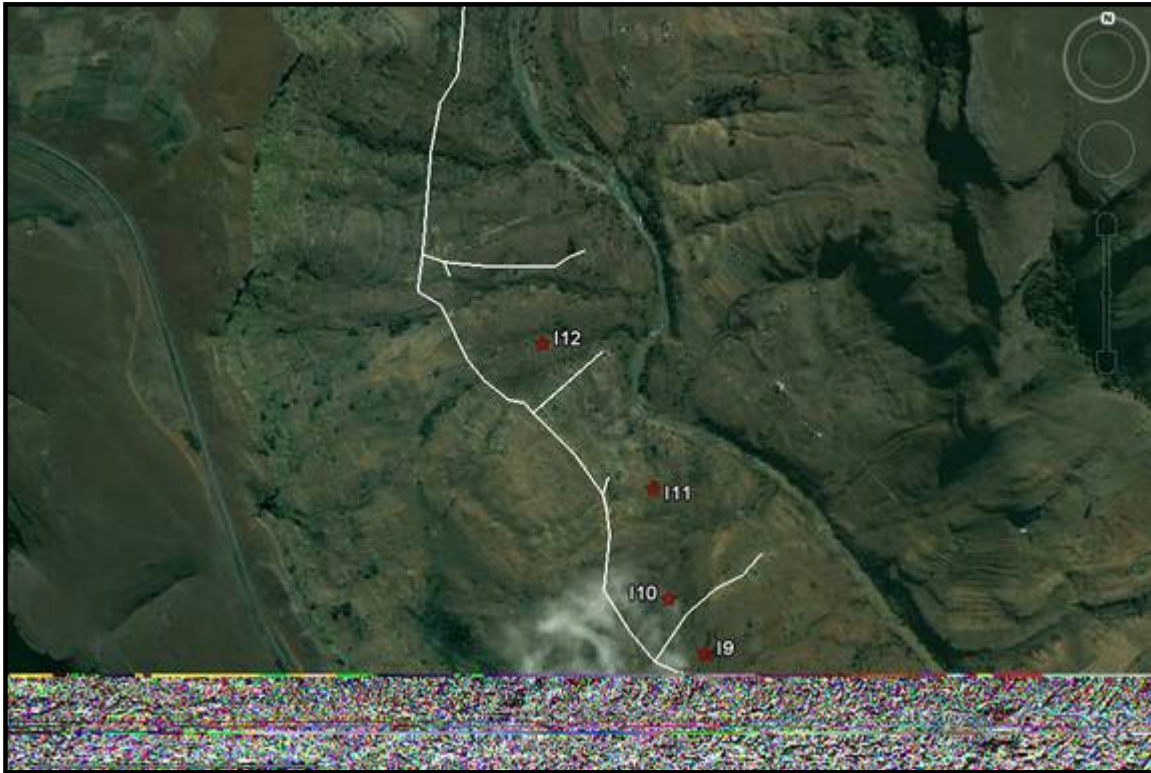


**Figure 86:** Remains of hut foundations at Site I10

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**2.4.3.7) SITE I12 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°34'28.2"; E27°56'11.9"**


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**Figure 87:** Locality of Site I12

The Site I12 (S31°34'28.4"; E27°56'11.9" – reading taken from the fence, not at the actual site) locality has been formally fenced during the 1996 project, prohibiting physical assessment of the site. However, remains of a small circular stock enclosure and a straight wall were easily discernable from the fence. A relatively recent date may well apply to the site, based on settlement layout. The site is situated between 120-170m from the proposed line route.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I12 represents a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999; a relatively recent date may in fact be well applicable. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM-LOW SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated between 120-170m from the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I12. Formal conservation measures (permanent fencing), complying to minimum standards set by SAHRA are in place.*





**Figure 88:** View of a portion of the fenced Site S12



**Figure 89:** View of the S12 stock enclosure in the distance



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**2.4.3.8) SITE I13 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°33'50.4"; E27°56'04.4"**


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**Figure 90:** Locality of Site I13

Site I13 (S31°33'50.4"; E27°56'04.4") demarcates the locality of what is believed to have been the homestead of a 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Tyane daughter and her husband, physically marking the close family ties between the villages of Silidini and Hala. The site is characterized by an oval / rectangular shaped stock enclosure measuring approximately 17x8m in extent, a shape largely determined by steep landscape gradient. The site also yields the well conserved remains of a hut, with large portions of the wall still standing. Further identifiable hut remains are not as well conserved, at times represented only by eroded *daga* smears. In addition mound remains may represent further associated structures. An elaborate display of low rising stone walls are present, not characteristic of Iron Age settlement patterns and interpreted as essentially decorative in nature. The site is roughly dated to 80-100 BP and is situated approximately 70-120m from the proposed line route.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I13 constitutes a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is relatively dated to 80-100 BP. Site I13 is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is located between 70-120m east of the proposed line route and will not be impacted on by development.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I13. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape)*

*during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 91:** View of the main I13 stock enclosure



**Figure 92:** View of a smaller stone walled enclosure across the Site I13 area



**Figure 93:** Easily identifiable hut remains at Site I13



**Figure 94:** Remains of a well preserved hut structure



**Figure 95:** Hut remains represented only by eroded *daga* smears



**Figure 96:** General view of the northern perimeter of Site I13



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**2.4.3.9) SITE I14 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°33'46.5"; E27°56'07.7"**


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**Figure 97:** Locality of Site I14

The Site I14 (S31°33'46.5"; E27°56'07.7") locality marks the position of a relatively small site comprising of an approximate 10x8m rectangular stone walled stock enclosure and circular stone foundations of what is interpreted as a relatively large grain bin area. Grain bin foundations are in relative proximity to what may in fact be a faintly identifiable *daga* smear, implying that these structures were erected close to living or cooking areas. Based on the rectangular 'kraal' structure shape the site may well be assigned a relatively recent date. However, the scarcity of grain bin remains may indicate an older origin or alternatively new practices and traditions associated with newcomers to the area; an interesting acculturation play. The site is situated approximately 100m to the east of the proposed line route development.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I14 constitutes a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated more or less 100m to the east of the proposed line route development: Site I14 will by implication be conserved.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I14. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*





**Figure 98:** The rectangular 'kraal' structure characterizing Site I14

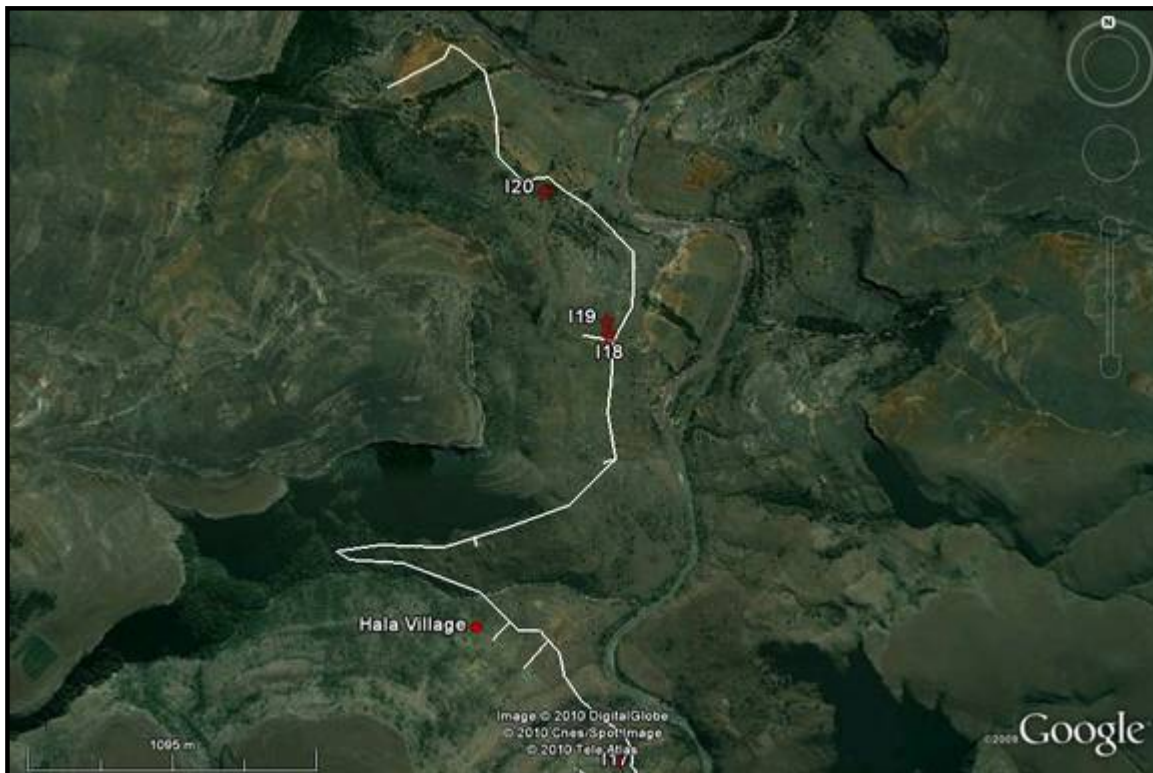


**Figure 99:** Circular foundations, in diameter too small for a hut, may well represent the foundations of relatively elaborate grain storage facilities

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**2.4.3.10) SITE I18 – Iron Age Homestead - S31°32'37.9"; E27°56'10.3"**


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**Figure 100:** Locality of Site I18

Site I18 (S31°32'37.9"; E27°56'10.3") demarcates the northern most locality of a cultural site with sufficient temporal depth to designate it as 'archaeological' in origin. The site is directly associated with a modern homestead and more recent residential remains (Site I19) and situated within 20m from the proposed line route, emphasizing the need for caution when working in the vicinity of the site. Site I18 is typified by the partial remains of a circular stone walled stock enclosure, leveled areas with evidence of eroded *daga* hut floors and a small rectangular / circular shaped stone foundation, again interpreted as grain bin foundation remains. Relative dating of the site might extent back to 80 BP.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site I18 constitutes a later Iron Age archaeological site, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999. The site is assigned a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING: The site is situated within 20m from the proposed lone route development but will not be directly impacted on by the current development design plan. The site will in other words be conserved.*

*It is recommended that development in the vicinity of the site proceeds as applied for without the developer having to comply with further heritage compliance requirements regarding Site I18. The site should be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 101:** Remains of the original circular stock enclosure at Site I18



**Figure 102:** Stone foundation remains of a small feature interpreted as a grain storage bin foundation



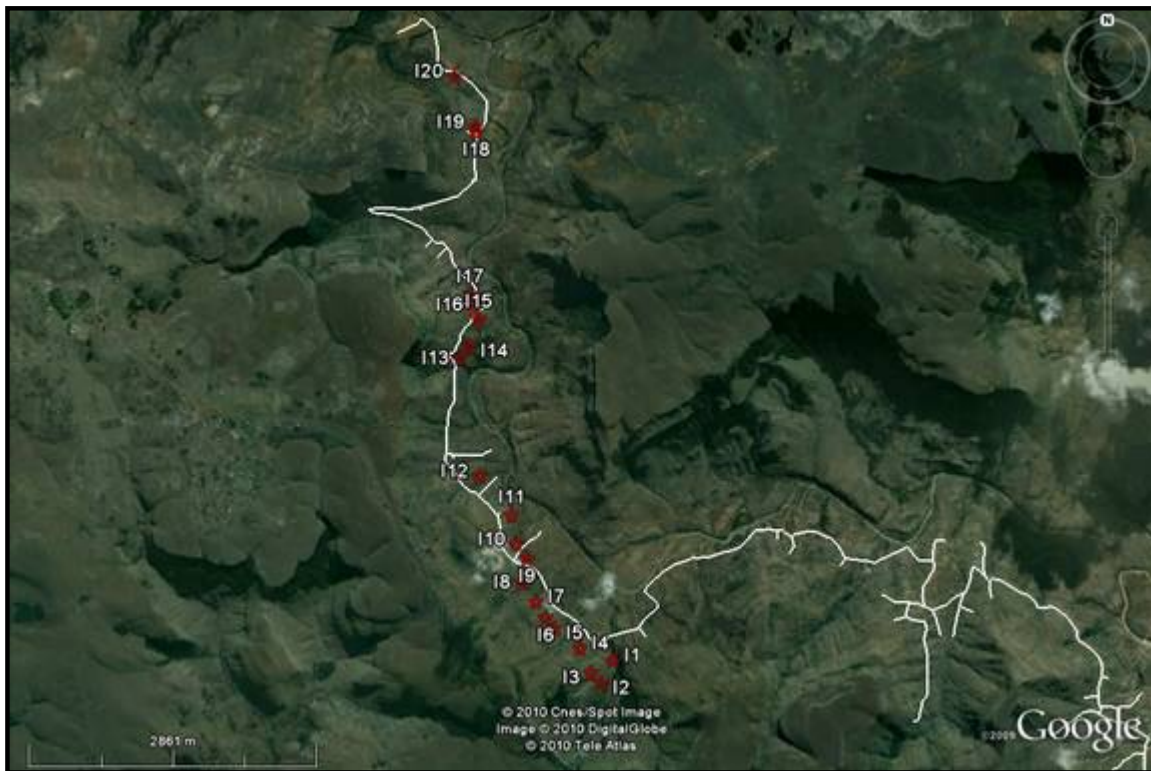
**Figure 103:** One of the leveled surfaces at Site I18 on which the eroded remnants of a *daga* floor were identified



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**2.4.3.11) SITES I4, I6, I7, I9, I11, I15, I16, I17, I19 and I20 – More Recent Iron Age Homesteads**


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**Figure 104:** Distribution of more recent Iron Age homesteads

Aside from the aforementioned Iron Age sites, individually described based on inferred temporal depth implying that they are all ‘archaeological’ in nature, a number of Iron Age sites (I4, I6, I7, I9, I11, I15, I16, I17, I19 and I20) of more recent origin but inferred to be directly related to initial Iron Age settlement in the area and thus representative of continuing cultural tradition are briefly reported on. It has been established that early Iron Age settlement in the area focused on the village of Silidini with the 1<sup>st</sup> settler having been a direct ancestor of the contemporary Tyane family. Following early Tyane settlement they were joined by the families of Unthwatha, Makutana and Nosihamba – today all forming part of the greater Silidini Village and southern portion of Hala village. Early settlement and expansion are today reflected in close marital and family ties between the two villages (and extending to a much lesser degree to Engxanxasi Village). The sites can briefly be described as:

1. Site I4 (S31°35’23.3”; E27°56’49.8”) – Decaying hut with mound remains representing former stock enclosures;
2. Site I6 (S31°35’13.6”; E27°56’36.7”) – Rectangular stone walled stock enclosure with circular *daga* hut remains;
3. Site I7 (S31°35’08.4”; E27°56’33.1”) – Circular *daga* hut remains;
4. Site I9 (S31°35’02.2”; E27°56’27.7”) – Cluster of rectangular stock enclosures with remains of huts / residential units;
5. Site I11 (S31°34’40.6”; E27°56’23.8”) – Rectangular stock enclosure;
6. Site I15 (S31°33’37.9”; E27°56’11.3”) – Earth mounds representing former stock enclosures and hut remains;



7. Site I16 (S31°33'34.8"; E27°56'09.7") – Low rising stone 'kraal' remains and mounds representing associated hut localities;
8. Site I17 (S31°33'29.9"; E27°56'08.1") – Low rising rectangular stone walled stock enclosures with remains of *daga* hut floors;
9. Site I19 (S31°32'36.3"; E27°56'10.1") – Extended complex of rectangular stone walled enclosures; and
10. Site I20 (S31°32'20.0"; E27°56'02.1") – Stone walled rectangular stock enclosure and rectangular mound and mud remains of the associated residential unit.

All sites are inferred to date to a maximum of 1-2 generations BP, in reality thus very recent. These relatively recent sites are not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. However direct cultural and continuity with archaeological remains heightens their cultural significance and it is recommended that they are conserved despite legislative requirements. None of the sites will be directly impact on by the current design proposal.

In addition to reported recent Iron Age sites, contemporary practice include that a new homestead is placed at the immediate locality of the previous one as opposed to past tradition where a son would move a slight distance away from his father's homestead to start his own. Contemporary practice result in the fact that remains of older homesteads, of 1 to a maximum of 2 generations ago can routinely be expected at the immediate vicinity of contemporary homesteads; in cases to a level where areas have been altered and resettled, or with remains intersecting existing development, although in many cases dilapidated hut remains are merely found in close proximity to contemporary homesteads. This feature characterizes the majority of the more recently settled areas throughout the proposed development area including the northern part of Hala Village and the new residential villages of Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni and Engxangaxi. These recent but decayed / deserted 'contemporary' sites are often easily visible but not of archaeological nature, thus not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. Again development is not expected to impact on any of these sites across the more contemporary village areas, but based on traditional sentimental values relating to ancestral settlement it is recommended that community or family (household) consultation precede impact on any contemporary settlement remains.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Sites I4, I6, I7, I9, I11, I15, I16, I17, I19 and I20 represent relatively recent Iron Age Tradition settlement sites. Based on inferred temporal depth sites are not classified as 'archaeological' in nature and by implication not formally protected under the NHRA 1999. All recorded sites are however representative of cultural continuity relating to the more recent history of Silidini Village; a history that includes the tangible evidence of archaeological Iron Age settlement in the greater area. SAHRA Site Significance assignments are thus not of relevance, but it is recommended that the sites be conserved based on the contemporary cultural significance attached thereto by the local community. None of the recorded sites will be directly impacted on by the proposed development design.*

*It is recommended that contemporary cultural Iron Age Tradition settlement sites directly related to the origin of Iron Age settlement in the general area be conserved in situ; formal conservation (permanent fencing) is not recommended. The developer may consider temporary fencing (pole and plastic danger tape) during the construction period. Temporary fencing should be negotiated with the community and all temporary conservation measures removed after development.*



**Figure 105:** General view of Site I4



**Figure 106:** Remains of the Site I6 stock enclosure



**Figure 107:** Indentations in the landscape with traces of eroded *daga* hut floors (Site I7)



**Figure 108:** View of a portion of the Site I9 cluster of stock enclosures



**Figure 109:** Site I11 rectangular stock enclosure remains amidst thick vegetation



**Figure 110:** Localities of the Site I15 structure remains today implied only trough slight mound remains



**Figure 111:** Mound remains at Site I16 indicative of former hut localities



**Figure 112:** Site I17 rectangular stock enclosures



**Figure 113:** Site I19 – remains of extended rectangular based stone wall complex / homestead





**Figure 114:** Remains of the rectangular residential structure at Site I20

#### 2.4.4) *Stone Age Tradition Resources*

Two Stone Age related sites / features were identified during the Phase 1 AIA of the proposed *Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project*, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape. The S1 low density Middle Stone Age (MSA) feature will be partially impacted on during development of the Silidini line route, while the S2 Later Stone Age (LSA) oral history site will be conserved based on proximity from the development area.

An extremely low presence of Stone Age resources characterized the development area, with the Stone Age represented by a single low density Middle Stone Age (MSA) feature typifying the rocky outcrops of Silidini Village. In addition oral reference to Later Stone Age (LSA) occupation of the landscape and interaction between earlier LSA and Iron Age peoples attests to changing socio-cultural circumstances, a relationship recorded in archaeological and anthropological records and in support of the brief assessment of archaeological Iron Age findings.

The remarkably low presence of Stone Age resources across the study site remains peculiar. The scarcity of Stone Age surface sites was however reflected in evidence from anthropic sterile sub-surface sections. A number of large sub-surface sections, in places in excess of 3+m in depth, will be traversed during the course of development, none of which yielded a cultural member. Inspected sub-surface sections comprised of a number of tributary streams of the Xuka River and associated erosion gullies.

**The proposed development will have a low impact on the recorded *Low Significance* S1 MSA feature. It is recommended that development proceeds as applied for without the developer having to apply for a SAHRA Site Destruction Permit for Site S1. Development will not impact on the S2 LSA oral history site.**

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**2.4.4.1) SITE S1 – Low Density MSA Feature - S31°35'25.8"; E27°57'11.6"**


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**Figure 115: Locality of Site S1**

Site S1 (S31°35'25.8"; E27°57'11.6") comprises of the focal part of Silidini Village with recorded dimensions of approximately 1km x 700m. The general area, characterized by rocky outcrops and steep slopes is typically associated with a very low density of Middle Stone Age (MSA) lithic artefacts. Stone Age artefacts are assigned a MSA association based on basic artefact size and typology, with an emphasis on non-diagnostic flakes. The sparse scatter of artefacts, with recorded artefact ratios (artefacts: m<sup>2</sup>) of  $\leq 1:144$  seems to be restricted to the surface or near surface only, with no discernable member present in the number of exposed sub-surface sections present across the Silidini area. The extremely low quantity of artefacts together with the inferred shallow depth of deposit does not warrant formal conservation or Phase 2 archaeological mitigation prior to development. The locality represents a low density Stone Age 'feature' rather than an archaeological 'site' as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site S1 comprises a low density Middle Stone Age (MSA) feature; an archaeological deposit as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA LOW SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED C FIELD RATING.*

*Proposed development will have a low impact on limited portions of the recorded S1 feature only. It is recommended that development proceeds without the developer having to apply for a SAHRA Site Destruction Permit.*



**Figure 116:** General view of Silidini Village, with stone rich deposits characterizing large parts of the landscape



**Figure 117:** Stone rich surface deposits at Silidini Village



**Figure 118:** An *in-situ* knapped artefact from Site S1 at Silidini Village



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**2.4.4.2) SITE S2 – LSA Oral History Site - S31°34'45.2"; E27°55'47.9"**


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**Figure 119: Locality of Site S2**

The Site S2 locality (S31°34'45.2"; E27°55'47.9") roughly demarcates the high-lying cliffs, more or less 700m west of the proposed line route, where a band of Later Stone Age (LSA) hunters and gatherers are reputed to have lived. Oral tradition amongst the villagers of Silidini has it that the band of 'Umutwa' (bushmen / San) had a peaceful, symbiotic relationship with the early Iron Age farmers of Silidini Village; early settlers of the Iron Age Tyane family is believed to have relied particularly on the bushmen's medicinal and rainmaking skills. However, as the Iron Age population of the area increased the livelihoods of the bushmen were threatened and they first moved to Elliot where they resided for some time. In time the band left for the Kimberley area in the Northern Cape to join other San communities. None of the current villagers recall the presence of bushmen in the area in their lifetimes; stories have been relayed over many generations and may well coincide with first and second generation Iron Age occupation of the area only. None of the villagers were aware of any LSA Rock Art sites associated with bushmen occupation of the area, but Rock Art and LSA sites may well be present. Villagers has a fairly accurate concept of many San LSA practices, including poison arrows for hunting, clothing, physical appearance and stories of song and dance were told; they were aware of the fact that art often formed an important part of the 'Umutwa' culture and pointed out that the bushmen art is believed to be very different from their own art. The cliffs area was not assessed during the Phase 1 AIA, based on time constraints and distance from the proposed line route.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS:** *Site S2 comprises a Later Stone Age (LSA) oral history site, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999. The site is ascribed a SAHRA MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE and a GENERALLY PROTECTED B FIELD RATING. The site is situated more than 700m west of the proposed line route amongst high-lying cliffs. The site will not be impacted on by development.*



**Figure 120:** General view of the S2 high-lying cliffs north-west of Silidini Village

## 2.5) *Socio-cultural Consultation*

Informal consultation with villagers highlighted recent occupation of the southern part of the development area and the northern part of Hala Village, without a clear ancestral link thereto. Inquiry regarding intangible heritage and earlier, ancestrally related, Iron Age sites consistently resulted in detailed requirements relating to better or expected services including not only water but also power and sewerage and in the cases of (Silidini and) Hala Village basic motorized access or a formal gravel road.

Iron Age occupation dates to the latter part of the Later Iron Age, perhaps to 5-6 generations ago and centered on Silidini Village, when the first known Iron Age settler, a direct ancestor of the contemporary Tyane family, settled in the area. Iron Age archeological findings were realistically supported by oral histories relayed. In addition villagers of Silidini also reported on later Stone Age (LSA) use of the landscape coinciding with early Iron Age occupation.

Historic Period use of the landscape was most prominently evidenced in the southern portion of the development area, where a number of the resources are at present in private ownership and still in use.

### 3) CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With reference to cultural heritage compliance as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999 it is recommended that the proposed *Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Scheme: Bulk Water Supply Backlog – Ngcobo Cluster 6 (Luqolweni, Mareleni, Sidindi, Empindweni, Engxangxasi, Silidini and Hala Villages) Project*, near Qutubeni in the Eastern Cape proceeds as applied for.

A total of 45 archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected under the NHRA 1999 were identified during the assessment. Identified resources can briefly be described as:

1. 10 Contemporary Resources;
2. 13 Historic period Tradition Resources (11 Sites and 2 Historic Period Cultural Landscapes);
3. 20 Iron Age Tradition Resources; and
4. 2 Stone Age Tradition Resources.

None of the identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources will directly be impacted on by the current development design; all sites will by implication be conserved and in all cases the emphasis is based on proximity of the sites to the proposed line route development.

1. Proximity of the line route to Site C1 and C4 may call for additional conservation measures. In both cases sites comprise of formal unfenced cemeteries and it is recommended that pipelines be laid on the opposite sides of existing gravel roads in order to ensure conservation of the sites. Where rerouting of the line routes are not possible formal conservation of the sites (permanent fencing with access gates) is recommended, after consultation and approval of the local community.
2. In general sites are well conserved despite formal conservation measures in the majority of cases. Conservation of sites by means of formal fencing may in many cases be regarded by the community as a disparaging and offensive measure, as evidenced by the 1996 government project in which a number of sites were formally fenced, much to the disapproval of the local community and living descendants of the sites. It is recommended that where necessary the developer relies at most on temporary conservation measures (pole and plastic danger tape) to demarcate site areas during the construction phase. All temporary conservation measures have to be removed by the developer after development in the particular area.
3. Continuous community consultation throughout the tenure of the project, as per the current development design, is strongly recommended.

Regarding the high number of heritage resources recorded along the line route the current development design can be described as particularly 'safe' with reference to impact on heritage resources.

**NOTE:** Should any archaeological or cultural heritage resources as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999 and not reported on in this report be identified during the course of development the developer should immediately cease operation in the vicinity of the find and report the site to SAHRA / ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist.

All reported heritage sites should be assessed (on-site assessment / site inspection); after a SAHRA Site Significance assignment has been assigned recommendations regarding the future of the site can be made and may include conservation, site monitoring or Phase 2 archaeological mitigation.



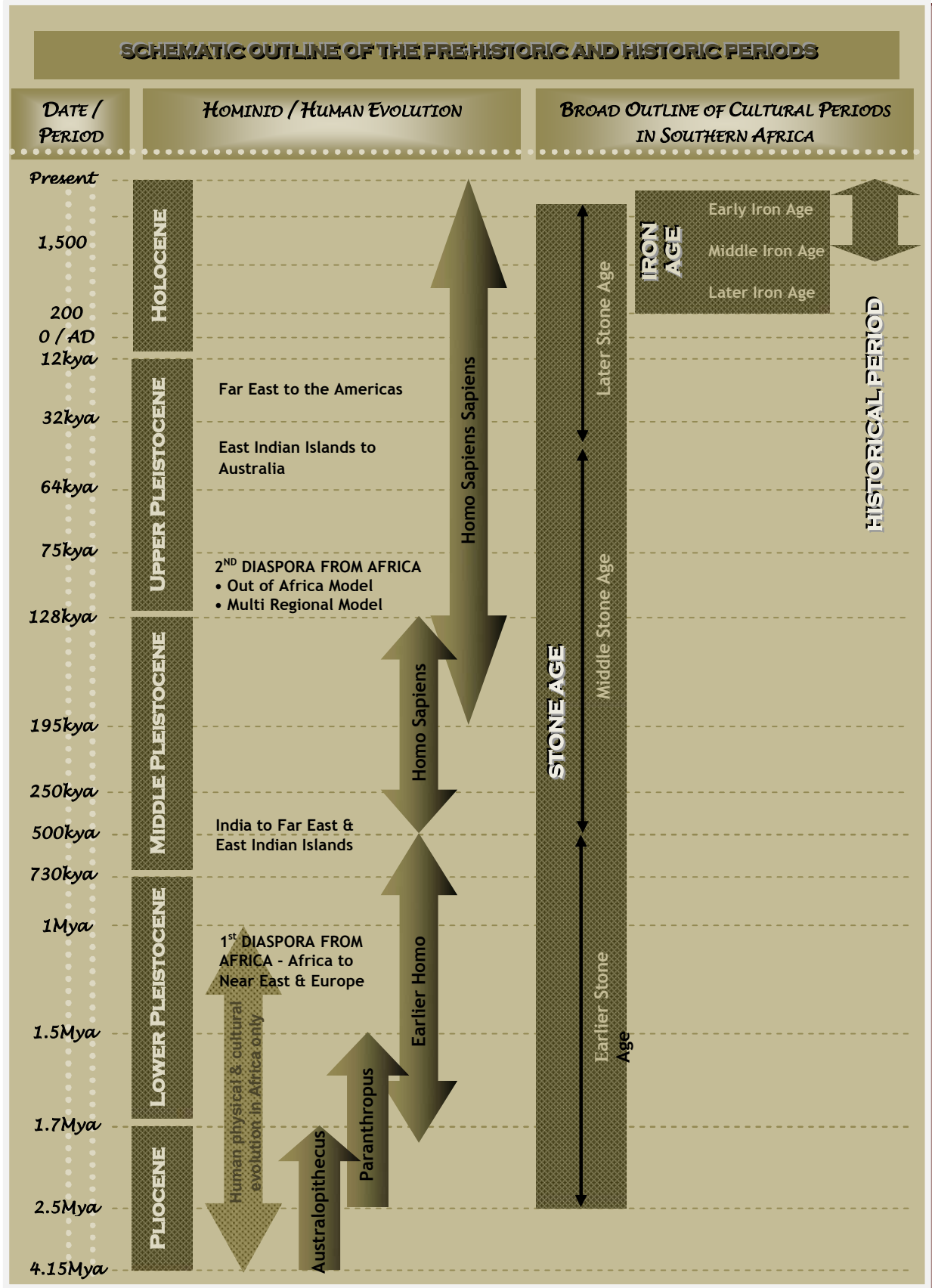
QUTUBENI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, NGCOBO CLUSTER 6					
LUQOLWENI, MARELENI, SIDINDI, EMPINDWENI, ENGXANGXASI, SILIDINI & HALA VILLAGE					
MAP CODE	SITE	TYPE / PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREA</b>					
1	-	-	-	S31°32'04.9"; E27°55'54.0"	N/A
2	-	-	-	S31°33'08.7"; E27°55'49.8"	N/A
3	-	-	-	S31°33'13.5"; E27°55'55.2"	N/A
4	-	-	-	S31°33'19.3"; E27°56'01.2"	N/A
5	-	-	-	S31°33'22.4"; E27°56'03.4"	N/A
6	-	-	-	S31°33'39.4"; E27°56'08.1"	N/A
7	-	-	-	S31°33'44.9"; E27°56'04.3"	N/A
8	-	-	-	S31°33'52.4"; E27°56'02.5"	N/A
9	-	-	-	S31°34'11.6"; E27°55'59.5"	N/A
10	-	-	-	S31°34'25.4"; E27°56'01.4"	N/A
11	-	-	-	S31°34'49.5"; E27°56'19.3"	N/A
12	-	-	-	S31°35'19.6"; E27°57'00.7"	N/A
13	-	-	-	S31°35'10.2"; E27°57'19.2"	N/A
14	-	-	-	S31°34'54.6"; E27°57'33.4"	N/A
15	-	-	-	S31°34'45.4"; E27°57'57.7"	N/A
16	-	-	-	S31°34'46.2"; E27°58'13.8"	N/A
17	-	-	-	S31°34'55.5"; E27°58'38.9"	N/A
18	-	-	-	S31°35'08.7"; E27°59'08.5"	N/A
22	-	-	-	S31°35'10.0"; E27°59'42.7"	N/A
23	-	-	-	S31°35'20.4"; E27°59'56.5"	N/A
24	-	-	-	S31°35'43.6"; E28°00'05.9"	N/A
25	-	-	-	S31°35'54.0"; E28°00'22.7"	N/A
26	-	-	-	S31°36'07.3"; E28°00'23.4"	N/A
27	-	-	-	S31°36'13.7"; E28°00'27.7"	N/A
28	-	-	-	S31°36'18.7"; E28°00'28.9"	N/A
29	-	-	-	S31°36'24.0"; E28°00'31.1"	N/A
30	-	-	-	S31°36'38.2"; E28°00'34.9"	N/A
31	-	-	-	S31°36'51.3"; E28°00'39.5"	N/A
32	-	-	-	S31°37'01.9"; E28°01'04.5"	N/A
33	-	-	-	S31°37'07.5"; E28°01'04.7"	N/A
34	-	-	-	S31°37'13.9"; E28°00'43.5"	N/A
35	-	-	-	S31°37'20.2"; E28°01'00.3"	N/A
36	-	-	-	S31°37'48.6"; E28°01'00.8"	N/A
<b>HERITAGE SITES</b>					
C1	Site C1	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°37'04.6"; E28°03'12.7"	<i>In situ conservation – realignment of line route to opposite side of road</i> OR <i>Formal conservation – Community consultation and formal fencing of site with an access gate</i>
C2	Site C2	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°36'32.3"; E28°03'17.2"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C3	Site C3	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°36'31.5"; E28°03'15.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C4	Site C4	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°37'41.9"; E28°01'06.8"	<i>In situ conservation – realignment of line route to opposite side of road</i> OR <i>Formal conservation – Community consultation and formal fencing of site with an access gate</i>
C5	Site C5	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°37'17.3"; E28°01'17.0"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C6	Site C6	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°37'09.6"; E28°01'13.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C7	Site C7	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°36'54.1"; E28°00'52.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C8	Site C8	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°36'16.2"; E28°00'12.9"	<i>In situ conservation</i>

C9	Site C9	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°32'30.3"; E27°56'09.2"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
C10	Site C10	Contemporary	Cemetery	S31°32'18.5"; E27°56'00.3"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H1	Site H1	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°37'25.7"; E28°02'11.0"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H2	Site H2	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°37'19.0"; E28°02'42.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H3	Site H3	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°37'17.2"; E28°02'47.4"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H4	Site H4	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°36'53.3"; E28°03'14.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H5	Site H5	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°36'58.0"; E28°01'02.2"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H6	Site H6	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°37'01.3"; E28°00'51.9"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H7	Site H7	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°35'56.7"; E28°00'19.0"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H8	Site H8	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°35'32.1"; E28°00'06.3"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H9	Site H9	Historic Period	Structure	S31°34'58.5"; E27°59'19.8"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H10	Site H10	Historic Period	Fence Posts	S31°34'55.8"; E27°59'59.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
H11	Site H11	Historic Period	Structure	S31°36'20.3"; E28°00'32.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
HPCL1	Landscape 1	Historic Period	Landscape	S31°36'54.8"; E28°01'05.8"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
HPCL2	Landscape 2	Historic Period	Landscape	S31°36'05.8"; E28°00'32.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I1	Site I1	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'27.2"; E27°57'02.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I2	Site I2	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'34.5"; E27°56'57.8"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I3	Site I3	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'31.2"; E27°56'53.9"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I4	Site I4	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'23.3"; E27°56'49.8"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I5	Site I5	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'17.0"; E27°56'40.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I6	Site I6	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'13.6"; E27°56'36.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I7	Site I7	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'08.4"; E27°56'33.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I8	Site I8	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°35'02.2"; E27°56'27.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I9	Site I9	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°34'54.6"; E27°56'29.6"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I10	Site I10	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°34'50.0"; E27°56'25.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I11	Site I11	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°34'40.6"; E27°56'23.8"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I12	Site I12	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°34'28.2"; E27°56'11.9"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I13	Site I13	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°33'50.4"; E27°56'04.4"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I14	Site I14	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°33'46.5"; E27°56'07.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I15	Site I15	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°33'37.9"; E27°56'11.3"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I16	Site I16	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°33'34.8"; E27°56'09.7"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I17	Site I17	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°33'29.2"; E27°56'08.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I18	Site I18	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°32'37.9"; E27°56'10.3"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I19	Site I19	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°32'36.3"; E27°56'10.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
I20	Site I20	Iron Age	Homestead	S31°32'20.0"; E27°56'02.1"	<i>In situ conservation</i>
S1	Site S1	Stone Age	MSA feature	S31°35'25.8"; E27°57'11.6"	<i>In situ conservation – Development will have a limited impact on the low density feature</i>
S2	Site S2	Stone Age	LSA (intangible)	S31°34'45.2"; E27°55'47.9"	<i>In situ conservation</i>

**Table 3:** Development and Phase 1 AIA assessment findings – co-ordinate details

**4) REFERENCES CITED**

1. South African Government. (No. 107) of 1998. *National Environmental Management Act*.
2. South African Government. (No. 62) of 2008. *National Environmental Management Second Amendment Act*.
3. South African Government. (No. 25) of 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act*.
4. South African Heritage Resources Agency. 2007. *Minimum standards for the archaeological and heritage components of impact assessments*. Unpublished guidelines.
5. Stemele Bosch Africa (SBA) & Sinakho Consulting (SC). 2010. *Design Report – Chris Hani District Municipality – Qutubeni Villages Water Reticulation Supply Scheme – Bulk water Supply Backlog: Ngcobo Cluster 6*. Unpublished report.





*EXTRACTS FROM THE*  
**NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (No 25 of 1999)**

**DEFINITIONS***Section 2*

In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

- ii. *"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 10 m 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... 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.
- viii. *"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, including –
  - a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or structure at a place;
  - b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
  - c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
  - d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
  - e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
  - f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;
- xiii. *"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;
- xxi. *"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.
- xxxii. *"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;
- xli. *"Site"* means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;
- xliv. *"Structure"* means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith;

**NATIONAL ESTATE***Section 3*

- 1) For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
- 2) Without limiting the generality of subsection 1), the national estate may include –
  - 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 palaeontological 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 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) movable objects, including –
    - i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological 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 xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

**STRUCTURES****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.

**ARCHAEOLOGY, PALAEOLOGY AND METEORITES****Section 35**

- 3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.
- 4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority –
  - a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
  - b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
  - c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
  - d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- 5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedure in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may –
  - a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
  - b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
  - c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection 4); and
  - d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.
- 6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated, serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

**BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES****Section 36**

- 3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority –
  - a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
  - b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
  - c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph a) or b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.
- 4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection 3a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
- 5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection 3b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority –
  - a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and
  - b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.
- 6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority –
  - a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
  - b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

## HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### Section 38

- 1) Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as –
  - a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
  - b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
  - c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –
    - i. exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
    - ii. involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
    - iii. involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
    - iv. the costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
  - d) the rezoning 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.
- 2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection 1) –
  - a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or
  - b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.
- 3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection 2a) ...
- 4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development decide –
  - a) whether or not the development may proceed;
  - b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
  - c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
  - d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
  - e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

## APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF HERITAGE INSPECTORS

### Section 50

- 7) Subject to the provision of any other law, a heritage inspector or any other person authorised by a heritage resources authority in writing, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of inspecting any heritage resource protected in terms of the provisions of this Act, or any other property in respect of which the heritage resources authority is exercising its functions and powers in terms of this Act, and may take photographs, make measurements and sketches and use any other means of recording information necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- 8) A heritage inspector may at any time inspect work being done under a permit issued in terms of this Act and may for that purpose at all reasonable times enter any place protected in terms of this Act.
- 9) Where a heritage inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence in terms of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be committed, the heritage inspector may with such assistance as he or she thinks necessary –
  - a) enter and search any place, premises, vehicle, vessel or craft, and for that purpose stop and detain any vehicle, vessel or craft, in or on which the heritage inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, there is evidence related to that offence;
  - b) confiscate and detain any heritage resource or evidence concerned with the commission of the offence pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority; and
  - c) take such action as is reasonably necessary to prevent the commission of an offence in terms of this Act.
- 10) A heritage inspector may, if there is reason to believe that any work is being done or any action is being taken in contravention of this Act or the conditions of a permit issued in terms of this Act, order the immediate cessation of such work or action pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority.