

## **APPENDIX G: Archaeological Assessment**

**A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS AT THE WESTON RESIDENTIAL AREA, HANKEY, KOUGA MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

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**Date:** October 2010

## PROJECT INFORMATION

### The type of development

The proposed activity comprises the construction of a waste water treatment works at the Weston residential area near Hankey. The development is approximately 0,5 ha.

### The Developer

Kouga Municipality  
P.O. Box 21  
Jeffreys Bay  
6330

### The Consultant

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## TERMS OF REFERENCE

The original proposal was to conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of a waste water treatment works at the Weston residential area, Hankey, Kouga Municipality, Eastern Cape Province; to describe and evaluate the importance of possible archaeological heritage sites, the potential impact of the development and to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to these sites.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Map: 1:50 000 3324 DD Hankey

### Location of activity

The proposed waste water treatment works will be constructed at the Weston residential area near Hankey, Kouga Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The Weston Settlement is situated approximately two kilometres south-west of Hankey on the southern bank of the Gamtoos River and the development will take place close to the R330 main road between Hankey and Humansdorp (Maps 1-2). GPS reading at 33.50.947S; 24.52.074E.

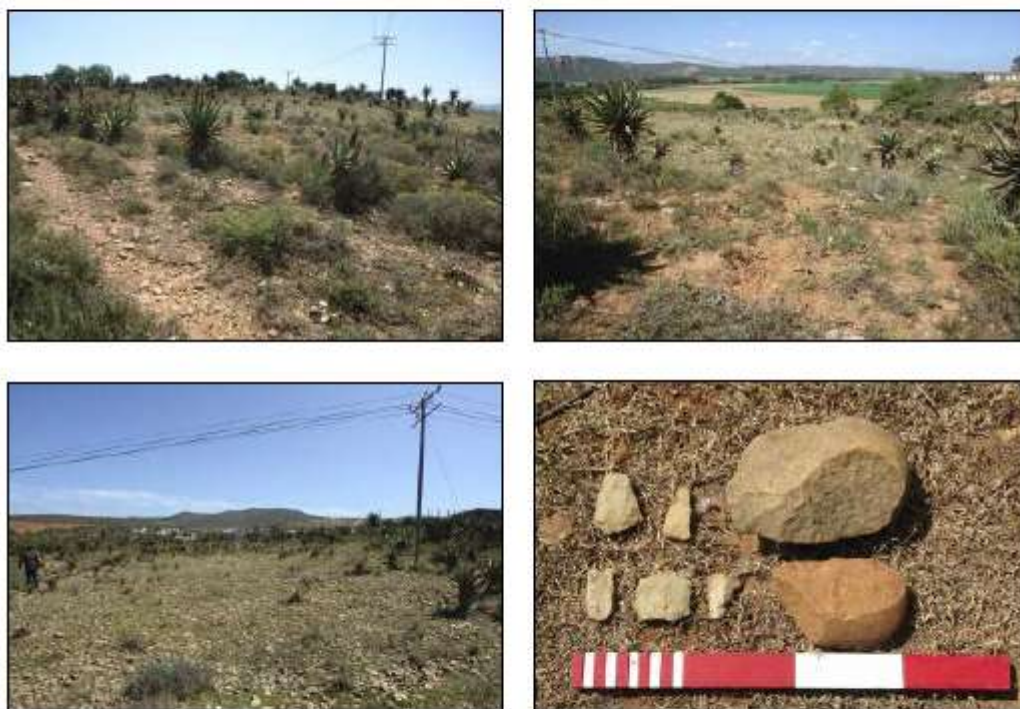
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

### Methodology

The investigation was conducted by two people on foot. GPS readings were taken with a Garmin Plus II and all important features were digitally recorded. The proposed area for the construction

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of the waste water treatment works is situated close to several houses on the side of a relatively flat hilltop with a gentle slope towards the south. A small, narrow water course with steep sides marks the southern boundary of the proposed development. The surface is covered by a red soil, river cobbles and sparsely vegetated by aloes and low shrubs. The area has been disturbed in the past by residential development and a telephone line runs through the area which is also used for dumping refuse (Figs 1-3). Notwithstanding, occasional Earlier (1,4 million – 250 000 years old) and Middle (250 000 – 30 000 years old) Stone Age stone tools were found on the hill slope (Fig. 4). These stone tools were not associated with any other archaeological material or displayed any specific spatial distribution patterns. The stone tools are in secondary context and therefore of little cultural value. In general it would appear unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains of any value will be found *in situ* or of any contextual value will be exposed during the development.



Figs 1-4. General views of the proposed property for the construction of the waste water treatment works at the Weston Settlement. An example of Earlier (two large flaked cobbles) and Middle (five small stone tools) Stone Age stone tools found on the site (bottom right).

### Conditions

Although it is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains of any value will be found *in situ* or of any contextual value, there is always a possibility that human remains and/or other archaeological and historical material may be uncovered during the development. Such material must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist or to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) if exposed, so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time should be allowed to remove/collect such material (See Appendix B for a list of possible archaeological sites that maybe found in the area).



### **Community consultation**

Consultation with a representative of the Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council was conducted as required by the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3e). They will communicate their recommendations to Public Process Consultants.

### **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the proposed construction of the waste water treatment works at the Weston residential area, Hankey, Kouga Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, is exempted from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment. The proposed area for development is of low cultural sensitivity and it is therefore unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains will be found on the property. The proposed development may proceed as planned.

**Note:** This letter of recommendation only exempts the proposed development from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment, but not for other heritage impact assessments.

It must also be clear that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) (see Appendix A) requires a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in order that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetics, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects.

### **GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS**

It must be emphasised that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment is based on the visibility of archaeological sites/material and may not therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Sites and material may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the unlikely event of such finds being uncovered, (during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed (see attached list of possible archaeological sites and material). The *onus* is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

### **APPENDIX A: brief legislative requirements**

Parts of sections 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1) (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

#### **Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites**

35 (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;
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

#### **Burial grounds and graves**

36. (3) (a) 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.

#### **Heritage resources management**

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

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of the site –
  - (i) exceeding 5000m<sup>2</sup> in extent, or
  - (ii) involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof; or
  - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
  - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA, or a provincial resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<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 as 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.

## **APPENDIX A: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers**

### **1. Human Skeletal material**

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

### **2. Freshwater mussel middens**

Freshwater mussels are found in the muddy banks of rivers and streams and were collected by people in the past as a food resource. Freshwater mussel shell middens are accumulations of mussel shell and are usually found close to rivers and streams. These shell middens frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone, and occasionally human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m<sup>2</sup> in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

### **3. Stone artefacts**

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified

### **4. Fossil bone**

Fossil bones may be found embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

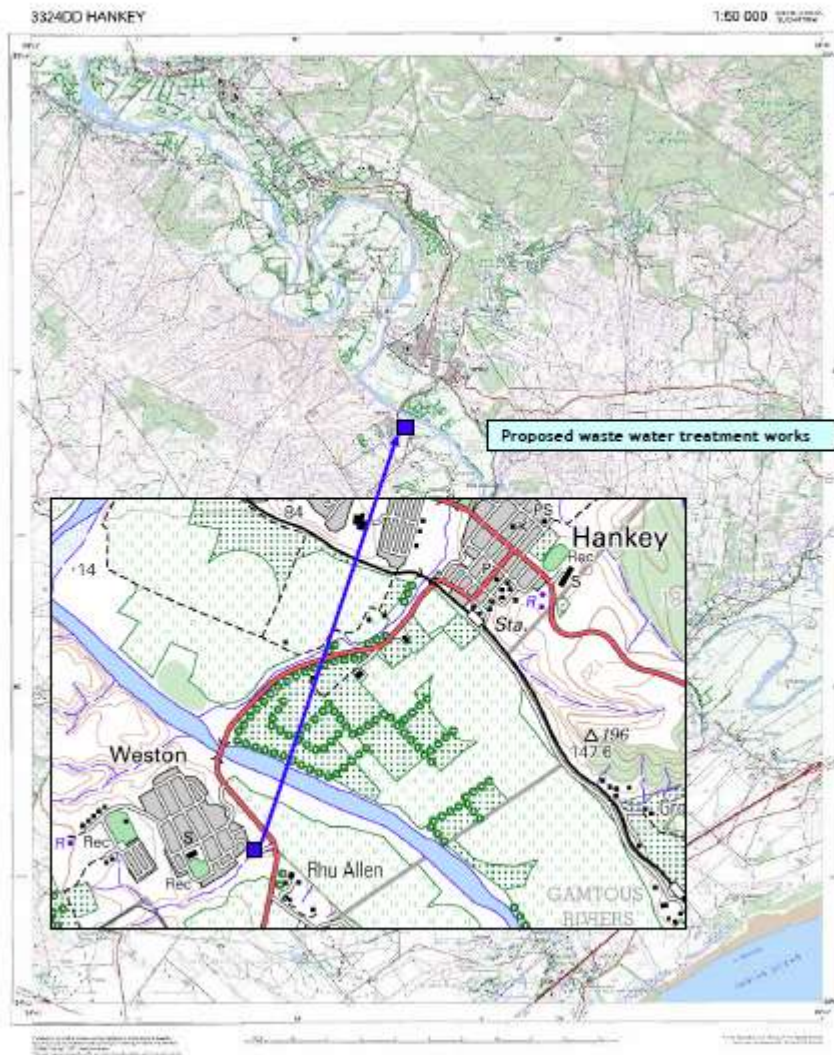
### **5. Large stone features**

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are roughly circular stone walls (mostly collapsed) and may represent stock enclosures, remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters. Others consist of large piles of stones of different sizes and heights and are known as *isisivane*. They are usually near river and mountain crossings. Their purpose and meaning is not fully understood, however, some are thought to represent burial cairns while others may have symbolic value.

### **6. Historical artefacts or features**

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.





Map 1. 1:50 000 maps indicating the location of the proposed waste water treatment works at the Weston near Hankey.



Map 2. Aerial views of the location of the proposed waste water treatment works at the Weston near Hankey.