

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUND-TRUTHING WALK-THROUGH FOR THE PROPOSED SUBSTATION AND ASSOCIATED OVERHEAD POWER LINE FOR THE NOBELSFONTEIN WIND ENERGY FACILITY SITUATED ON A SITE SOUTH OF VICTORIA WEST ON THE FARM NOBELSFONTEIN 227, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

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## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUND-TRUTHING WALK-THROUGH FOR THE PROPOSED SUBSTATION AND ASSOCIATED OVERHEAD POWER LINE FOR THE NOBELSFONTEIN WIND ENERGY FACILITY SITUATED ON A SITE SOUTH OF VICTORIA WEST ON THE FARM NOBELSFONTEIN 227, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

**Note:** This report follows the Archaeological Desktop Study (Booth & Higgitt 2010), compiled in December 2010, and the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (Binneman *et al.* 2011) compiled in February 2011, for the proposed Karoo Renewable Energy Facility on a site south of Victoria West, Northern and Western Cape Province on the Farms Phaisantkraal 1, Modderfontein 228, Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, and Rietkloofplaaten 239.

This report should be read in conjunction with the archaeological walk-through for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility survey, "An Archaeological Ground-Truthing Walk-through for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility situated on a site south of Victoria West on the Farms Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, And Rietkloofplaaten 239, Northern Cape Province", conducted concurrently, to contextualise the archaeological and historical landscape and significance.

### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### **Purpose of study**

The purpose of the study was to conduct an archaeological ground-truthing walk-through survey for the area proposed for the new substation and associated overhead power line on the Farm Nobelsfontein 227 for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility, situated on a site south of Victoria West, Northern Cape Province. The survey was conducted to establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage materials and features, the potential impact of the development and, to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to these sites.

The recommendations provided by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in the review comment on archaeological and paleontological impact assessments were taken into consideration for the archaeological walk-through for the proposed development of the substation and associated overhead power line. The following SAHRA recommendations apply to this specific study:

1. No construction activity is allowed within 100 m of the rock paintings, rock engravings rock shelters where rock art material is preserved and sites with stone walls and kraals. If this distance cannot be avoided and the development has to occur within 100 m from any of these sites, a temporary fence must be erected around the site (in consultation with the archaeologist) and foremen and workmen educated about its significance.

2. In no circumstance will development be allowed within 50 m from the stone walls and kraals and from rock art sites.
3. All newly identified rock paintings and rock engravings in the area should be recorded, if this has not been done yet through photographic record and GPS positions. These recordings (which may require involvements of a rock art specialist should be included in the report to be submitted to SAHRA after the micro-siting survey is undertaken.

### **Brief Summary of Findings**

The area proposed for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility is situated approximately 34 km south of the small Karoo town of Victoria West on the Farms Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, and Rietkloofplaaten 239, Ubuntu Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province. This area will be developed in the first phase of implementation of the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility. The proposed substation and associated overhead power line is limited to the eastern boundary of the wind energy facility and will connect to the existing Eskom line

The general landscape of proposed area for development comprised of mountains, hillocks and flat flood plains mostly covered in sparse vegetation of grass, small trees and shrubs mostly within the flood plain areas allowed for good archaeological visibility in the exposed unvegetated areas, although occurrences of denser grass and shrub vegetation made archaeological visibility slightly more difficult. Parts of the area, have been disturbed by the construction of fences, dams, windmills, farm roads and the railway that crosses over the farm Nobelsfontein 227 as well as by grazing, natural erosion and other general farming activities. The proposed substation is situated on a ridge from which the associated overhead power line will run east for approximately 850 m onto the flat plain and extend north for approximately 4 km to connect to the grid at the existing Eskom line over the railway line.

No new rock art sites were documented within the proposed areas for development. Occurrences of Middle Stone Age were observed within the open exposed areas, flood plains and at the base of rocky outcrops and ridges in the vicinity of the proposed power line. The stone artefacts were mainly manufactured on shale and hornfels raw materials and included weathered flakes and a core. No stone artefacts were documented within the area proposed for substation. One stone-wall structure was documented east of the north-south section of the proposed overhead power line that will connect from the substation to the existing Eskom line. Several historical artefacts, probably dating to the late 1920's / early 1930's were documented along the base of the ridge west of the proposed overhead power line that will connect from substation to the existing Eskom line.

## **Recommendations**

The area proposed for the substation and path of the power line corridor are considered has having a low cultural significance, however, the following recommendations must be considered:

1. If the layout of the positions of the substation and associated overhead power line change and new archaeological investigation must be conducted for the newly proposed areas and associated service roads.
2. No construction activities may take place within 100m of the documented stone-wall structures.
3. If it is inevitable that construction activities must take place within 100m of any documented stone-wall structures a perimeter fence must erected to protect the sensitive area from any possible negative impact.
4. The environmental control officer (ECO) as well as the construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
5. If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) and/or the McGregor Museum (053 839 2732) and/or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (021 642 4502) so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

## **2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **Developer:**

Coria Investments (Pty) Ltd

### **Consultant:**

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## **Terms of Reference**

To conduct an archaeological ground-truthing walk-through for the area proposed for new substation and associated overhead power line on the Farm Nobelsfontein 227 for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility, situated on a site south of Victoria West, Northern Cape Province. The survey was conducted to establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage materials and features, the potential impact of the development and, to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to these sites.

### **3. HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Parts of sections 34(1), 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1) (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

#### **Structures**

*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, 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 therecovery 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, power line, 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.

## **4. BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

An archaeological desktop study (Booth & Higgitt 2010) has been conducted for the proposed Karoo renewable energy project prior to undertaking the phase 1 archaeological impact assessment; this is a summary extract from the study.

Little is known about the archaeology of the immediate area, mainly because no systematic archaeological research has been conducted within the proposed area for the Karoo Renewable Energy Facility. Records of early travelers through the area as well as those of early settlers of the town of Victoria West and surrounds make mention of their interactions with San people who still inhabited the area during the latter half of the 1800's. Archaeologists such as A.H.J. Goodwin, during the mid-1920's, identified an exclusive stone tool industry as the Victoria West Industry which occurred around the town of Victoria West and along the Vaal River (Goodwin 1926, 1946). Rock engravings are widespread over the Karoo landscape, substantial research has been conducted within the Northern and Western Cape areas of the Karoo (Parkington *et al.* 2008). A few relevant phase 1 archaeological impact assessments that have been conducted close to the area proposed for development provide a more recent and accurate recording of what may be found within the area proposed for development (Binneman *et al.* 2010; Morris 2006).

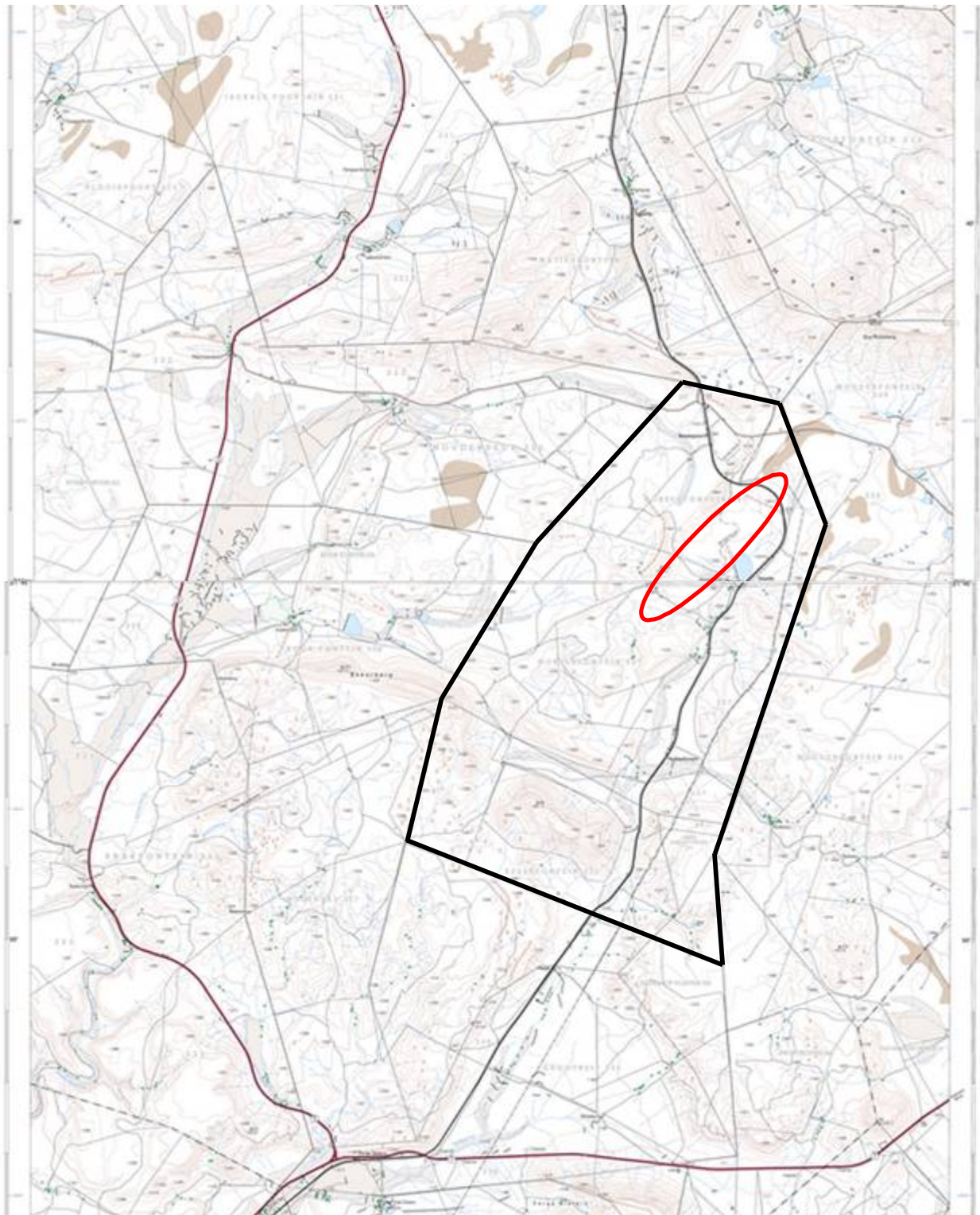
## **5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY**

### **Location data**

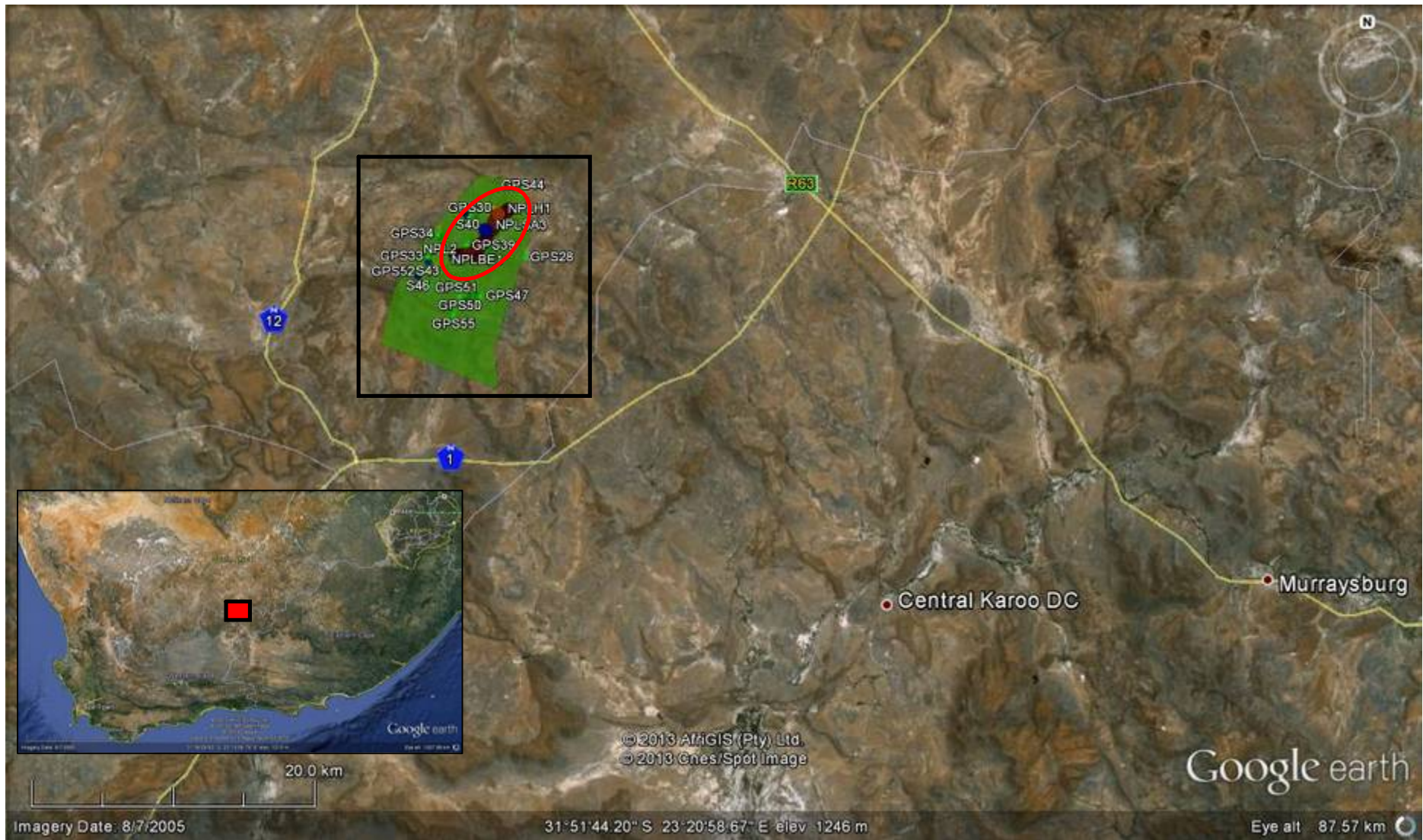
Map 1:50 000 – 3123CA VERSTER and 3123CC THREE SISTERS

The area proposed for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility is situated approximately 34 km south of the small Karoo town of Victoria West on the Farms Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, and Rietkloof Plaaten 239, Ubuntu Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province. This area will be developed in the first phase of implementation of the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility. The proposed substation and associated overhead power line are limited to the eastern boundary of the wind energy facility and will connect to the existing Eskom line.





**Figure 1. 1:50 000 maps 3123CA VERSTER and 3123CC THREE SISTERS showing the outline of the farms for the wind energy facility (black area) and the outline of the area for the proposed substation and associated overhead power line (red area).**



**Figure 2. Aerial view of the location of the wind energy facility (black area) and the study area (red area) that includes the proposed substation and associated overhead power line.**



Figure 3. Close-up aerial view showing the proposed substations and associated overhead power lines in relation to the layout of the wind energy facility.



**Figure 4. Close-up aerial view of the proposed substation (NSub1) and associated overhead power line showing the distribution of archaeological and historical heritage resources documented during the survey.**

## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The survey was conducted on foot by investigating the footprint of the proposed area for the substation (Figure 4) and walking the proposed corridor for the overhead power lines and the surrounding area. Photographs and GPS readings were taken using a Garmin Oregon 550.

The general landscape is varied, consisting of flat, open floodplains, ridges, rocky outcrops and hillocks/*koppies*. The area is covered in the typical Karoo vegetation and dense grass, which at times hindered archaeological visibility (Figures 5-6). However, exposed open areas were investigated for possible archaeological material remains. Disturbances owing to the construction of farm roads, fences, windmills and dams as well as domestic stock grazing and other farming activities have occurred throughout the area.



**Figure 5. View of the general landscape.**



**Figure 6. View of the general landscape.**

No sensitive archaeological or historical heritage resources were documented within the proposed area for the substation. However, several historical artefacts such as fragments of porcelain and ceramics (Figures 7-8), glass fragments including broken bottles and glasses (Figures 9-10), and metal cans and pieces including metal nails (Figures 11-12) were observed at the base of the stretch of *koppies* west of the north-south proposed power line that will connect to the substation. A broken ceramic cup with the 1930 – 1932 South African Coat of Arms emblem (Figure 8) dates this distribution of artefacts to after 1932. The area was surveyed to determine the extent of the distribution of artefacts. The historical artefact scatter is situated between 100 m and 400 m west of the north-south section of the proposed power line corridor and stretches for approximately 700 m along the base of the stretch of *koppies*.

Two pieces of worked glass that resemble Later Stone Age scrapers were also identified within this area (Figures 13-14). The glass used to make the artefact has a purple tinge and resembles the colour of a broken drinking glass recorded within this area (Figure 10).

Isolated occurrences of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts were observed along this area as well as occurrences further south (Figures 15-18). The stone artefacts were mainly manufactured on a shale raw material as well as a few hornfels pieces and comprised mainly of flakes. A core was also documented further south and out of the proposed power line corridor.



**Figure 7. Examples of ceramics documented.**



**Figure 8. Broken cup documented showing the 1930-1932 South African Coat of Arms.**



**Figures 9-10. Examples of broken glass documented.**



**Figures 11-12. Examples of tin cans and metal nails documented.**

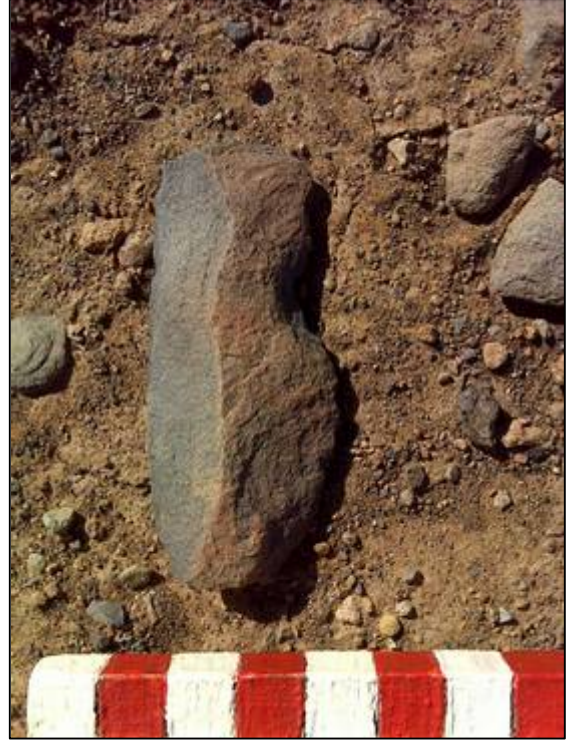


**Figure 13. Pieces of worked glass resembling scraper-type implements.**



**Figure 14. Close-up of glass scraper-like implement.**





**Figures 15-16. Examples of stone artefacts documented.**



**Figures 17-18. Examples of stone artefacts documented.**

Two broken fragments of ostrich eggshell (NPLOES1, Figure 4) were observed on the ridge in the path of the proposed overhead power line. No other archaeological or

historical heritage resources such as stone artefacts or worked glass artefacts were found in association with this isolated occurrence of ostrich eggshell fragments.

The remains of reservoirs and several existing water troughs and reservoirs were encountered along the base of the stretch of *koppies*. These built environment structures should not be affected during the proposed development as they do not occur within the vicinity of the proposed substations or power line corridors.

The above-mentioned archaeological and historical resource distributions and occurrences are outside of the proposed areas for the substations and power line corridors and should not be affected during development activities. It is, however, worth mentioning these archaeological and historical resources to establish the cultural landscape of the area and be aware of heritage resources that may be uncovered during construction activities not currently visible on the surface.

Stonewalling was documented west of the north-south section of the proposed overhead power line that will connect NSub1 to the grid and is situated outside of the proposed development area. The recommendations previously provided by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and in this report must be considered for the final layout of the pylon positions.

## **7. DESCRIPTION OF SITES**

No archaeological heritage remains, sites or features were documented within the area proposed for the substation and associated overhead power line.

Historical artefacts including ceramics, glass fragments including bottles and glasses, and metal and tin pieces including cans and nails, were distributed for approximately 700 m at the base of the stretch of *koppies* between 100 m and 400 m west of the proposed north-south area for the proposed overhead power line corridor that will connect NSub1 to the grid near the existing substation. In addition, mainly Middle Stone Age stone artefacts and worked glass artefacts as well as built environment structures were documented along this area. Two ostrich eggshell fragments were observed in isolated on a ridge within the proposed power line corridor. The appropriate action must be taken to protect the stonewalling features from negative impact during development.

## **8. CO-ORDINATES OF THE AREAS CONTAINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND MATERIAL REMAINS AND GENERAL GPS READINGS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.**

**TABLE 8.1: CO-ORDINATES OF THE AREAS CONTAINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND MATERIAL REMAINS AND GENERAL GPS READINGS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.**

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATE	HERITAGE GRADING
<b>Stone Artefact Occurrences and Scatters</b>			
NPLSA1	Stone artefact	31°43'49.20"S; 23°11'24.00"E	General protection
NPLSA2	Stone artefact – core	31°44'20.90"S; 23°10'50.50"E	General protection
NPLSA3	Stone artefact	31°44'21.50"S; 23°10'51.20"E	General protection
<b>Historical Artefacts</b>			
NPLH1	Glass fragments	31°43'44.80"S; 23°11'24.10"E	General protection
NPLH2	Glass fragments	31°43'46.50"S; 23°11'24.50"E	General protection
NPLH3	Metal and ceramics	31°43'49.10"S; 23°11'24.10"E	General protection
NPLH4	Can	31°43'52.10"S; 23°11'22.20"E	General protection
NPLH5	Ceramics	31°43'53.70"S; 23°11'23.80"E	General protection
NPLH6	Ceramics	31°43'54.70"S; 23°11'23.80"E	General protection
NPLH7	Glass fragments	31°43'59.30"S; 23°11'21.40"E	General protection
NPLH8	Glass fragments	31°43'59.60"S; 23°11'17.80"E	General protection
NPLH9	Glass fragments	31°44'05.20"S; 23°11'14.50"E	General protection
NPLH10	Metal	31°44'05.70"S; 23°11'14.00"E	General protection
NPLH11	Glass fragments	31°44'06.80"S; 23°11'14.30"E	General protection
<b>Other Artefactual Material</b>			

NPLOES1	Two ostrich eggshell (OES) fragments	31°45'16.30"S; 23°10'01.40"E	General protection
DSCO5674	Worked glass (purple)	31°44'01.10"S; 23°11'17.00"E	General protection
<b>Stonewalling</b>			
NPLSW1	Stonewalling	31°44'07.60"S; 23°11'31.50"E	General protection
NPLSW2	Stonewalling	31°43'32.70"S; 23°11'17.10"E	General protection
<b>Built Environment</b>			
NPLBE1	Reservoir foundation	31°44'56.50"S; 23°10'29.60"E	N/A
<b>Proposed Substations</b>			
NSub1	Proposed substation area	31°45'17.40"S; 23°09'43.40"E	N/A
<b>General Readings</b>			
NPL1	General reading along power line	31°45'18.10"S; 23°09'29.60"E	N/A
NPL2	General reading along power line	31°45'16.20"S; 23°09'59.90"E	N/A
NPL3	General reading along power line	31°45'18.50"S; 23°10'17.50"E	N/A
NPL4	General reading along power line	31°45'08.00"S; 23°10'23.30"E	N/A
NPL5	General reading along power line	31°45'04.00"S; 23°10'30.60"E	N/A
NPL6	General reading along power line	31°44'56.50"S; 23°10'35.80"E	N/A
NPL7	General reading along power line	31°44'47.90"S; 23°10'46.10"E	N/A
NPL8	General reading along power line	31°44'39.90"S; 23°10'52.50"E	N/A
NPL9	General reading along power line	31°44'20.80"S; 23°11'07.80"E	N/A
NPL10	General reading along power line	31°44'04.90"S; 23°11'24.90"E	N/A

NPL11	General reading along power line	31°43'39.60"S; 23°11'47.10"E	N/A
NPL12	General reading along power line	31°43'33.90"S; 23°11'52.90"E	N/A

## 9. CONCLUSION

This report should be read in conjunction with the archaeological walk-through survey for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility, "An Archaeological Ground-Truthing Walk-through for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility situated on a site south Of Victoria West on the Farms Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, And Rietkloofplaaten 239, Northern Cape Province", conducted concurrently to contextualise the archaeological and historical landscape and significance.

No archaeological and historical and other heritage remains, sites and features were documented within the area proposed for the substation and associated overhead power line corridor. No negative impact on the artefacts and features documented within the surrounding area of the proposed development is expected, although, the recommendations must be taken into consideration. The archaeological and historical artefacts documented during the survey form part of a wider cultural landscape spanning the last 250 000 years and include the interaction between humans and the natural environment during the Middle Stone Age, the Later Stone, the colonial settlers and recent developments.

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The area proposed for the substation and path of the power line corridors is considered has having a low cultural significance, however, the following recommendations must be considered:

1. If these focus areas for the study change additional archaeological investigation must be conducted on the newly proposed areas that have not been covered in the study.
2. No construction activities may take place within 100m of the documented stone-wall structures.
3. If it is inevitable that construction activities must take place within 100m of any documented stone-wall structures a perimeter fence must erected to protect the sensitive area from any possible negative impact.
4. The environmental control officer (ECO) as well as the construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible

types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.

5. If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) and/or the McGregor Museum (053 839 2732) and/or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (021 642 4502) so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

## 11. REFERENCES

- Binneman, J.; Booth, C. & Higgitt, N. 2010. A phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the proposed Skietkuil Quarries 1 and 2 on the Farm Skietkuil No. 3, Victoria West, Central Karoo District, Western Cape Province.
- Booth, C and Higgitt, N. 2010. An archaeological desktop study for the proposed Karoo Renewable Energy Facility on a site south of Victoria West, Northern and Western Cape Province.
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- Parkington, J.; Morris, D. & Rusch, N. 2008. *Karoo Rock Engravings*. Cape Town: Creda Communications.
- South African Heritage Resources Review Comment on Archaeological and Palaeontological Impact Assessments, 17 May 2011.

## 12. GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

**Note:** This report is an archaeological ground-truthing walkthrough survey as required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) only and does not include or exempt other required heritage impact assessments (see below).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) (Brief legislative requirements) 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.

It must be emphasized that the conclusions and recommendations expressed in this archaeological heritage sensitivity investigation are based on the visibility of archaeological sites/features and may not therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Many sites/features may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the event of such finds being uncovered, (such as 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. The onus is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

It must also be clear that Archaeological Specialist Reports (AIAs) will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which may grant a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

## **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.