

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE R61 MTHATHA -
BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE**

FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

SANRAL (South African National Roads Agency Ltd) is proposing the rehabilitation and widening of Section 7 of the R61 National Route, from Baziya to Mthatha (fig's 1 – 3). The widening will include a three-lane carriageway, widening of bridges and stormwater outlets, and three quarries.

Umlando was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake the heritage survey of the proposed project. The survey was undertaken in February 2013 and several heritage sites were noted. These sites included recently abandoned settlements, graves possibly older than 60 years, and historical buildings.

One cemetery contains six graves and these will need to be relocated, or the road will need to be re-aligned.

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Fig. 1 General Location Of The Mthatha-Baziya Road Upgrade

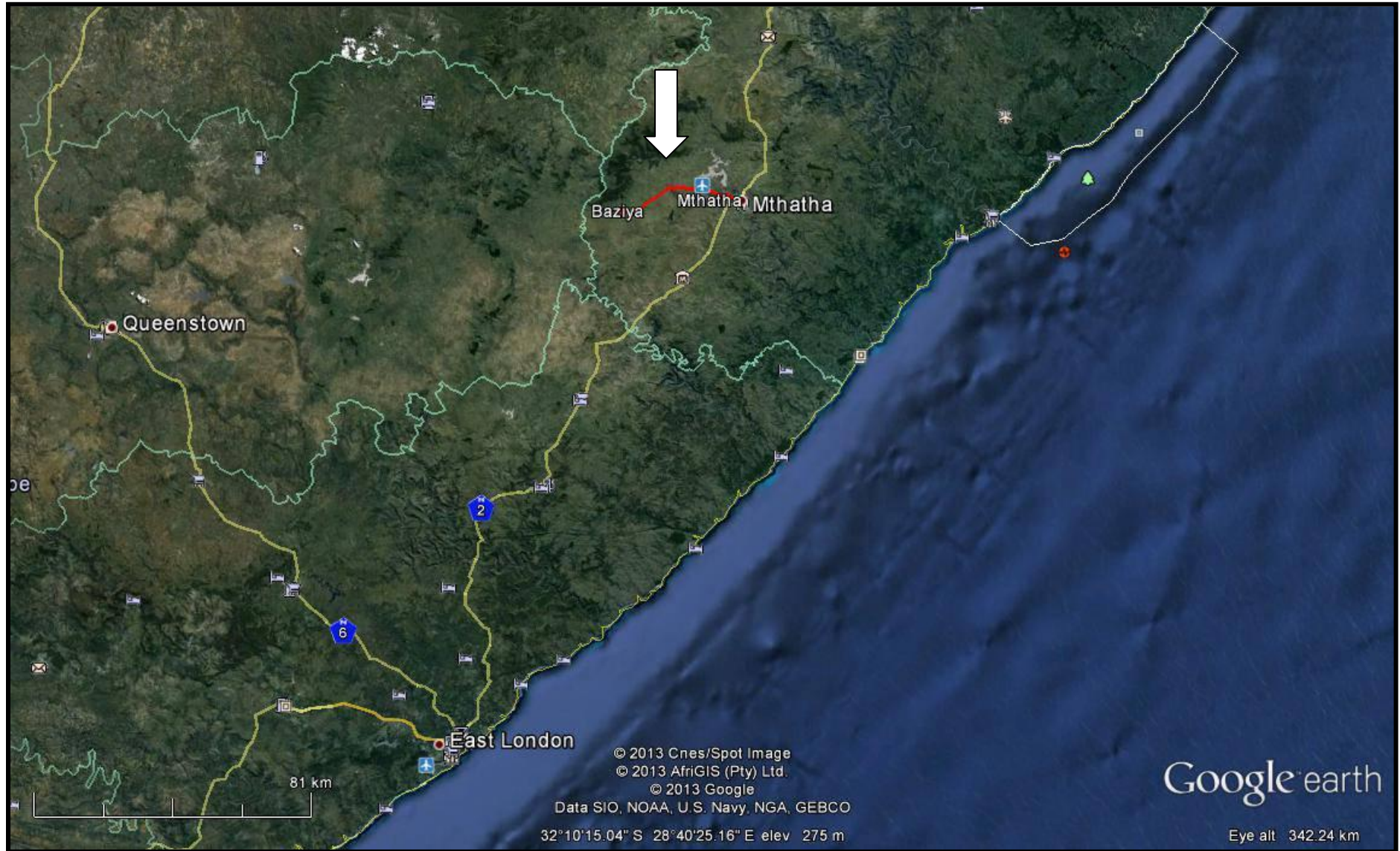


Fig. 2: Aerial Overview Of The Mthatha-Baziya Road Upgrade

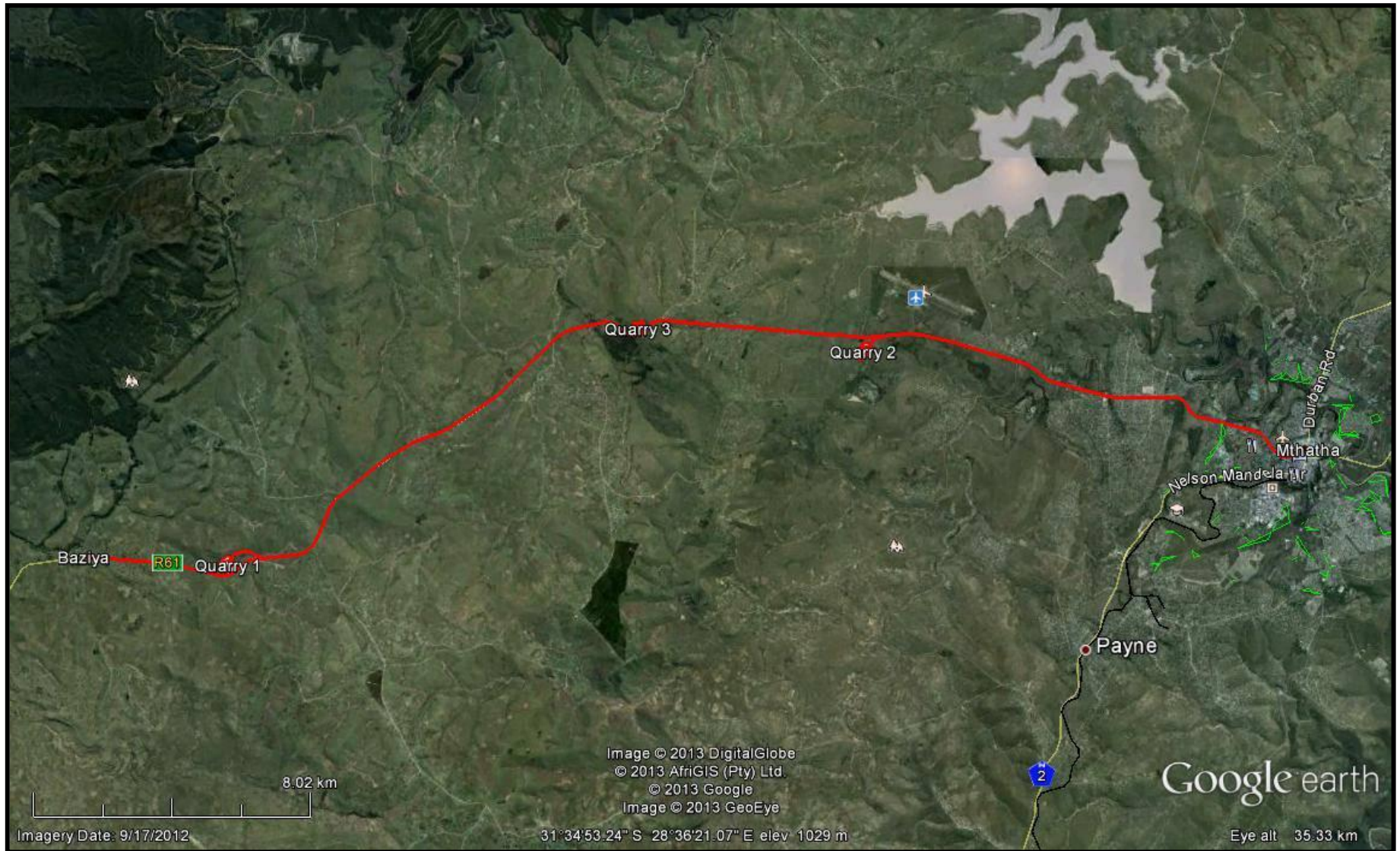


Fig. 3a: Topographical Map Of The Western Mthatha-Baziya Road Upgrade

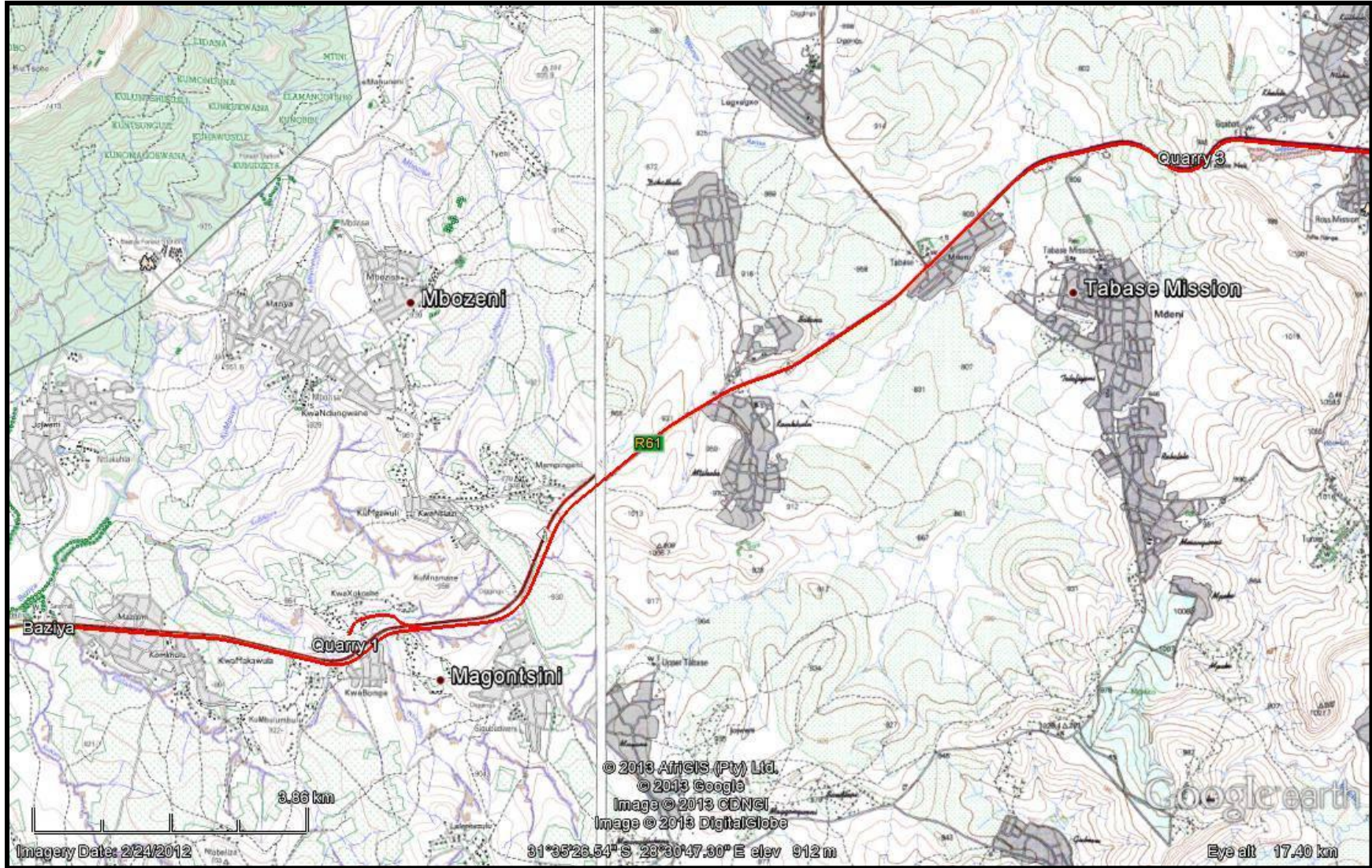
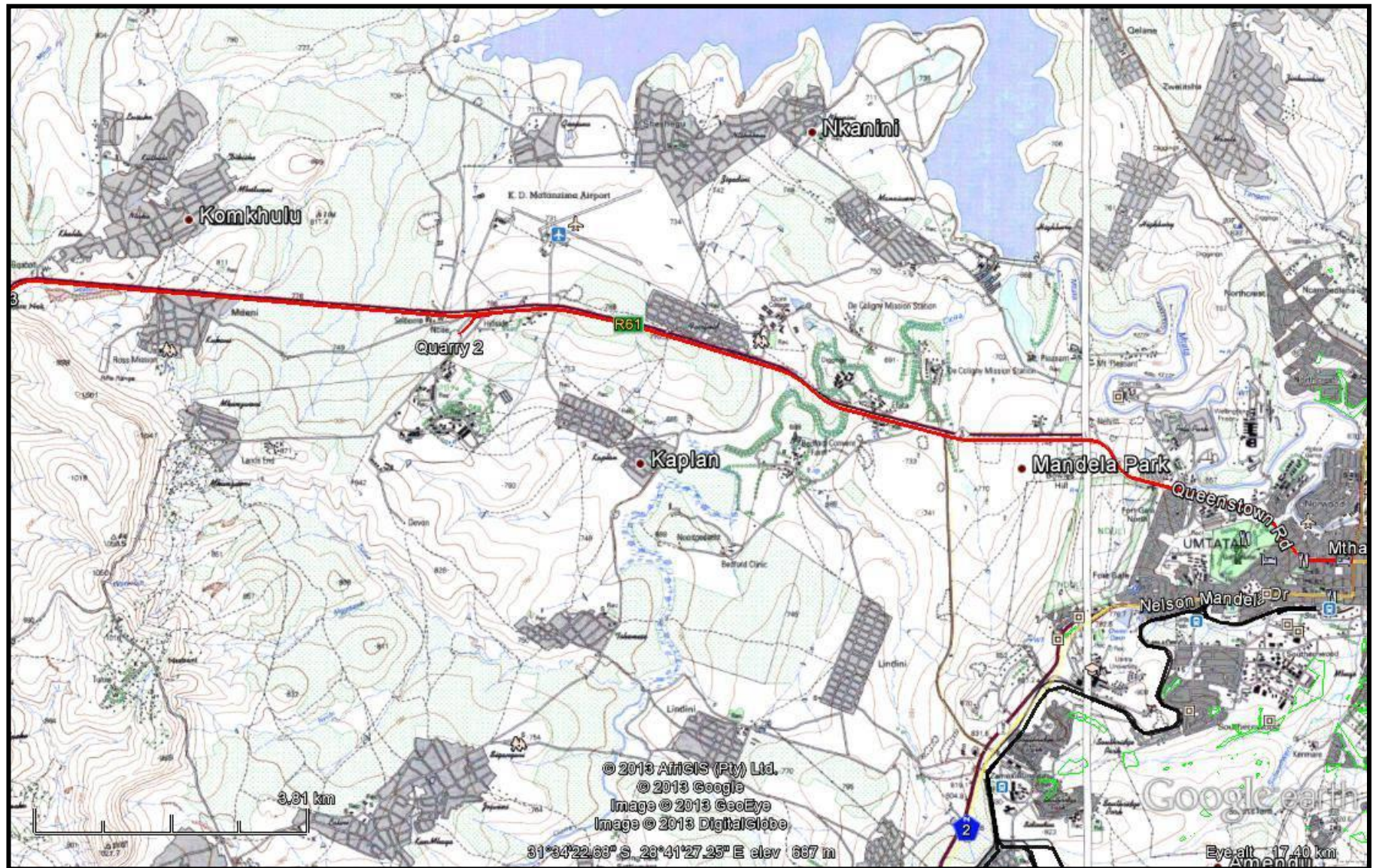


Fig. 3b: Topographical Map Of The Eastern Mthatha-Baziya Road Upgrade



NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (pp 12-14) protects a variety of heritage resources. These resources are defined as follows:

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—
 - 2.1. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - 2.2. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 2.3. Historical settlements and townscapes;
 - 2.4. Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - 2.5. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - 2.6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - 2.7. Graves and burial grounds, including—
 - 2.7.1. Ancestral graves;
 - 2.7.2. Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - 2.7.3. Graves of victims of conflict;
 - 2.7.4. Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - 2.7.5. Historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - 2.7.6. Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
3. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - 3.1. Movable objects, including—

4. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - 4.1. Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 4.2. Ethnographic art and objects;
 - 4.3. Military objects;
 - 4.4. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - 4.5. Objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - 4.6. 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).
5. Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
 - 5.1. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - 5.2. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.3. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.4. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
 - 5.5. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - 5.6. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - 5.7. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - 5.8. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

5.9. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa”

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the database that has been collated by Umlando. This database contains archaeological site locations and basic information from several provinces (information from Umlando surveys and some colleagues), most of the national and provincial monuments and battlefields in Southern Africa (<http://www.vuvuzela.com/googleearth/monuments.html>) and cemeteries in southern Africa (information supplied by the Genealogical Society of Southern Africa). We use 1st and 2nd edition 1:50 000 topographical and 1937 aerial photographs where available, to assist in general location and dating of buildings and/or graves. The database is in Google Earth format and thus used as a quick reference when undertaking desktop studies. Where required we would consult with a local data recording centre, however these tend to be fragmented between different institutions and areas and thus difficult to access at times. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium, and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips, and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone, and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually

occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?

3.2. Is it a type site?

3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

4.1. Providing information on current research projects

4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

Table 1: Sahra Gradings For Heritage Sites

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
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	
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

ASSUMPTIONS FOR SITE INTERPERATIONS

Several assumptions are made during the survey, and these are based on my field experience and other anthropological information. These theoretical assumptions allow for better site prediction and interpretations for fieldwork

The area continues with the settlement pattern I have noted elsewhere in the Eastern Cape (Anderson 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010b, 2011a-d). That is, there is little evidence of Late Iron Age (LIA) sites, even though it should exist – Early Iron Age sites do exist but in the larger river valleys (see Feeley 1986; Derricourt 1977). This may be partly because of the increase in mechanised ploughing activities that occurred in E. Cape and KwaZulu-Natal from the 1930's onwards. Most of the recorded sites date from the late 18th century onwards. There is also some evidence from the various surveys that there tends to be a continual occupation of the same plot of land over a length of time. Van Ryneveldt (2010, 2011) has noted similar trends I have observed Historical Period stone walled kraals still in use to this day. In this way, the houses are continually reused and fixed, and new ones built gradually as the families expand. A last suggestion for the lack of LIA settlements is that only a few areas used dry stone walling in the Eastern Cape, while the rest use mud bricks for houses and kraal foundations, and plants such as aloes for kraals. These would erode through time without leaving surface evidence. Human graves may also consist of holes in the ground that are covered with soil and then tree branches on the top. Other burial sites may have a small headstone and footstone associated with the grave. These types of features would not last long past 20 years. This method of burial, coupled with agricultural ploughing, would thus destroy LIA and HP settlements.

Lewis and Mrara (2010:375) state:

“During the 19th century the predominant form of rural settlement in Transkei was that of dispersed homesteads. The form of the homesteads tended to differ

from tribe to tribe, while the homesteads of various tribal groups were separated from each other by uninhabited areas, or buffer zones. During the 19th century mission settlements were introduced to Transkei, some of which developed into towns.

In the 20th century, mainly as a result of government action, homesteads have been nucleated into rural settlements and villages and much of the land has been fenced. A few peri-urban and industrial villages also exist in Transkei. Over 95% of the population of Transkei in 1980 were still rural dwellers.”

This would explain the clusters of settlements on various hills that are shown on the older topographical maps. Whether these clusters, or ‘nucleated homesteads’, were originally centred along kinship lines would need further research, but that is not the case for more recent villages.

The term settlement refers to a single-family household. These all follow a similar pattern in terms of layout:

- Row of 3 houses/huts – some have a double row of houses
- A fourth house may occur to the side of the kraal.
- A large agricultural field
- A small cattle byre (or kraal)
- Graves tend to be located near the byre

The position of the cattle byre varies. Some settlements have the byre (or kraal) in the agricultural field, but near the house, while others have it furthest away from the house. Graves tend to be associated with the cattle byre and are outside of the byre. The entrance to the byre also varies and this may be a spatial or temporal feature.

The above settlement patterns allow one to “read” a site with few visible features, and thus know where certain features should occur.

The cemeteries and/or graves in rural areas should be treated the same as cemeteries in the urban areas. Urban cemeteries areas do not have servitudes though or over them, and this should be the case for rural areas. In the past, electricity and telephone lines have been allowed to go over graves and other types of heritage sites. In some cases, the sites have been damaged during the construction phase, e.g. vehicles driving over graves, the stays being placed on sites, etc. In many cases, this was due to people not observing and respecting graves or ruined kraals, or not knowing that they were protected. It is for this reason that the 20m buffer zone, and the demarcation of sites, was introduced to protect these sites.

Graves also have a religious and spiritual component, and this is even more important when ancestral spirits are taken into account. I have worked on several projects where a community has complained about ancestral spirits being 'disturbed' by servitude going over, or near, their graves.

Many of the settlements along the line are not archaeological sites or even historical sites (in the strictest sense). They are however "sites in the making" and reflect the ways in which people have lived. For example, the changes from circular to rectangular cattle byres, and the move from family orientated settlements, or villages, to more public settlements. These sites are thus informative of the history of the area and should be included in a management plan. One should avoid damaging sites that are not necessarily protected by the legislation¹.

The management plan below aims to preserve these sites, including the graves, from inadvertent damage. It also minimises the chances of a community's ancestral remains from being disturbed. Each region has its own

¹ The legislation does allow for the protection of built structures older than 60 years, and many of the settlements along the line can be viewed as built structures.

way in which ancestors are revered, and it is thus not possible to set out definitive rules. Communities should be consulted at all times regarding the demarcation of ancestral lands and the location of servitudes near graves.

RESULTS

DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys. There have been no previous archaeological surveys undertaken along the route. No monuments or known cemeteries occur along the route.

Tables 2 and 3 list settlements and buildings observed on the 1959 and 1974, respectively. These are illustrated in Figures 4 – 6. The settlements are important, as many of these would have had traditional burials. Thus while the buildings and cemeteries are no longer visible it is possible to not potential sensitive areas and place them in the general management plan. Each settlement should have a 50m – 100m sensitivity buffer around it for potential human remains.

If graves are unearthed during construction activity, then all work will need to cease and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Authority in Kingwilliams Town, as well as the nearest SAPS, will need to be informed. The management plan below deals with grave removals.

Table 2: Location Of Settlements In 1959

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description
B1	31.5528708	28.5953965	Building
B2	31.5586969	28.6533120	Building
B3	31.5600311	28.6567734	Building
B4	31.5709215	28.7179523	Building
B5	31.5803833	28.7658792	Building
B6	31.5784800	28.7634362	Building
B7	31.5879894	28.7834700	Building
h1	31.5895464	28.5122526	Settlement – probable graves
h2	31.5872869	28.5162311	Settlement – probable graves
h3	31.5861787	28.5144184	Settlement – probable graves
h4	31.5857214	28.5157882	Settlement – probable graves
h5	31.5690229	28.5500965	Settlement – probable graves
h6	31.5698989	28.5486044	Settlement – probable graves
h7	31.5686137	28.5510448	Settlement – probable graves
h8	31.5681738	28.5518277	Settlement – probable graves
h9	31.5675024	28.5518581	Settlement – probable graves
h10	31.5668683	28.5527303	Settlement – probable graves
h11	31.5658734	28.5537167	Settlement – probable graves
h12	31.5575965	28.5880415	Settlement – probable graves
h13	31.5528544	28.5975984	Settlement – probable graves
h14	31.5548190	28.6135738	Settlement – probable graves
h15	31.5541511	28.6130591	Settlement – probable graves
h16	31.5546335	28.6147487	Settlement – probable graves
h17	31.5537344	28.6139219	Settlement – probable graves
h18	31.5543071	28.6157250	Settlement – probable graves
h19	31.5558970	28.6198542	Settlement – probable graves
h2	31.5872869	28.5162311	Settlement – probable graves
h20	31.5551996	28.6205993	Settlement – probable graves
h21	31.5546492	28.6212380	Settlement – probable graves
h22	31.5596220	28.6550175	Settlement – probable graves
h23	31.5604313	28.6533748	Settlement – probable graves
h24	31.5610424	28.6541529	Settlement – probable graves
h25	31.5611809	28.6552212	Settlement – probable graves
h26	31.5606893	28.6559225	Settlement – probable graves
h27	31.5606893	28.6559225	Settlement – probable graves

Table 3: Location Of Settlements In 1974

Name	Latitude	Longitude
A1	31.6178544	28.4389104
A2	31.6170939	28.4690925
A3	31.5990426	28.4979178
A4	31.5978934	28.4959459
A5	31.5897409	28.5114211
A6	31.5861145	28.5176982
A7	31.5855750	28.5151751
A8	31.5846263	28.5170804
A9	31.5717061	28.5460155
A10	31.5700505	28.5480296
A11	31.5679409	28.5506290
A12	31.5670184	28.5518665
A13	31.5656973	28.5535261
A14	31.5640372	28.5554772
A15	31.5685133	28.5470626
A16	31.5675995	28.5487285
A17	31.5568959	28.5888074
A18	31.5559076	28.5901655
A19	31.5545912	28.5916045
A20	31.5540014	28.5929980
A21	31.5539133	28.5947428
A22	31.5523034	28.5950070
A23	31.5553576	28.6121408
A24	31.5554186	28.6184209
A25	31.5554328	28.6172673
A26	31.5583393	28.6532502
A27	31.5571193	28.6534252
A28	31.5604166	28.6908388
A29	31.5600482	28.6894441
a30	31.5593752	28.6879745
a31	31.5588914	28.6866429
a32	31.5707718	28.7162988
A33	31.5737348	28.7487772
A34	31.5775763	28.7579244

Fig. 4a: Location Of Settlements Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade In 1959

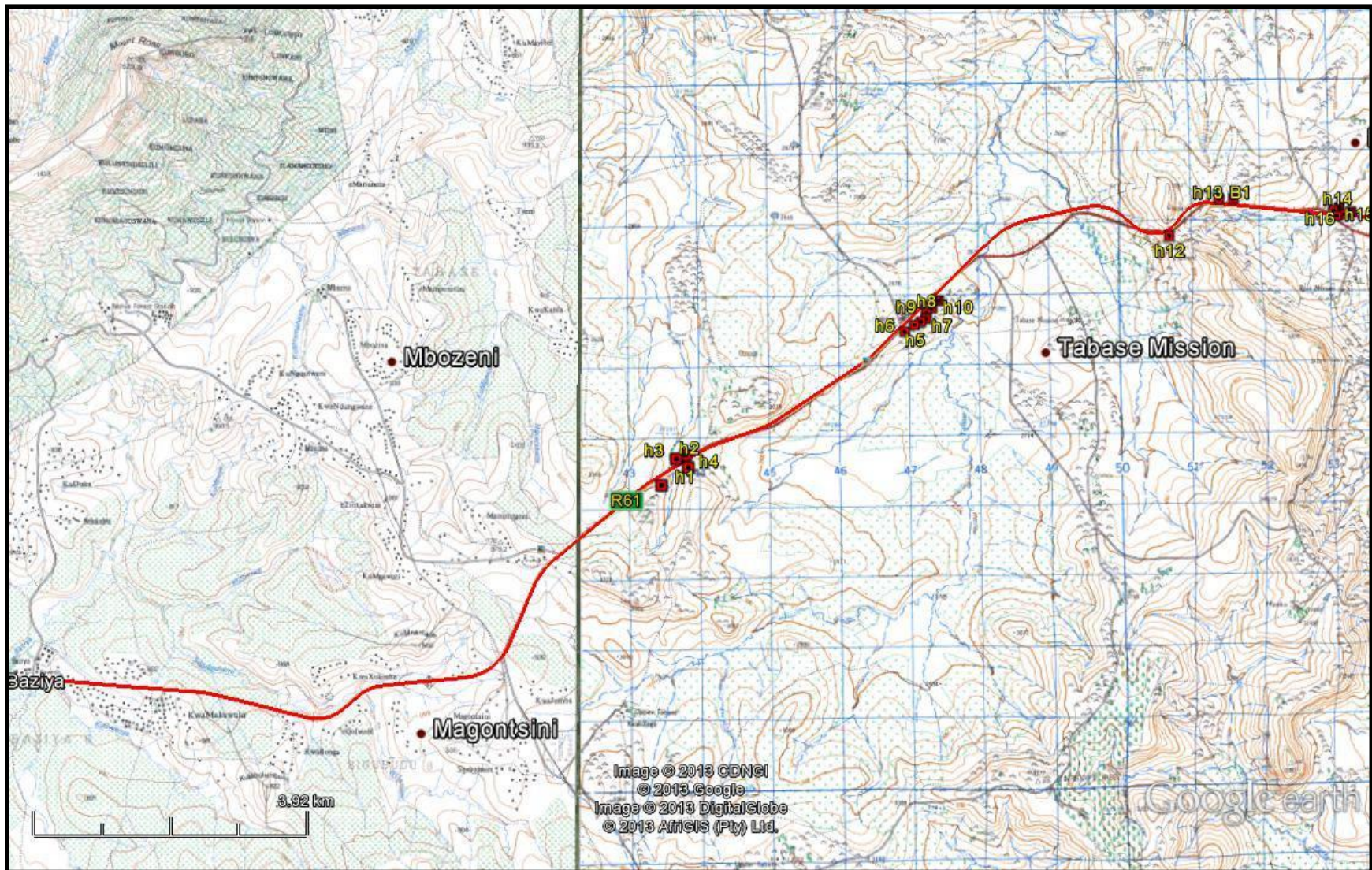


Fig. 4b: Location Of Settlements Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade In 1959 & 1982

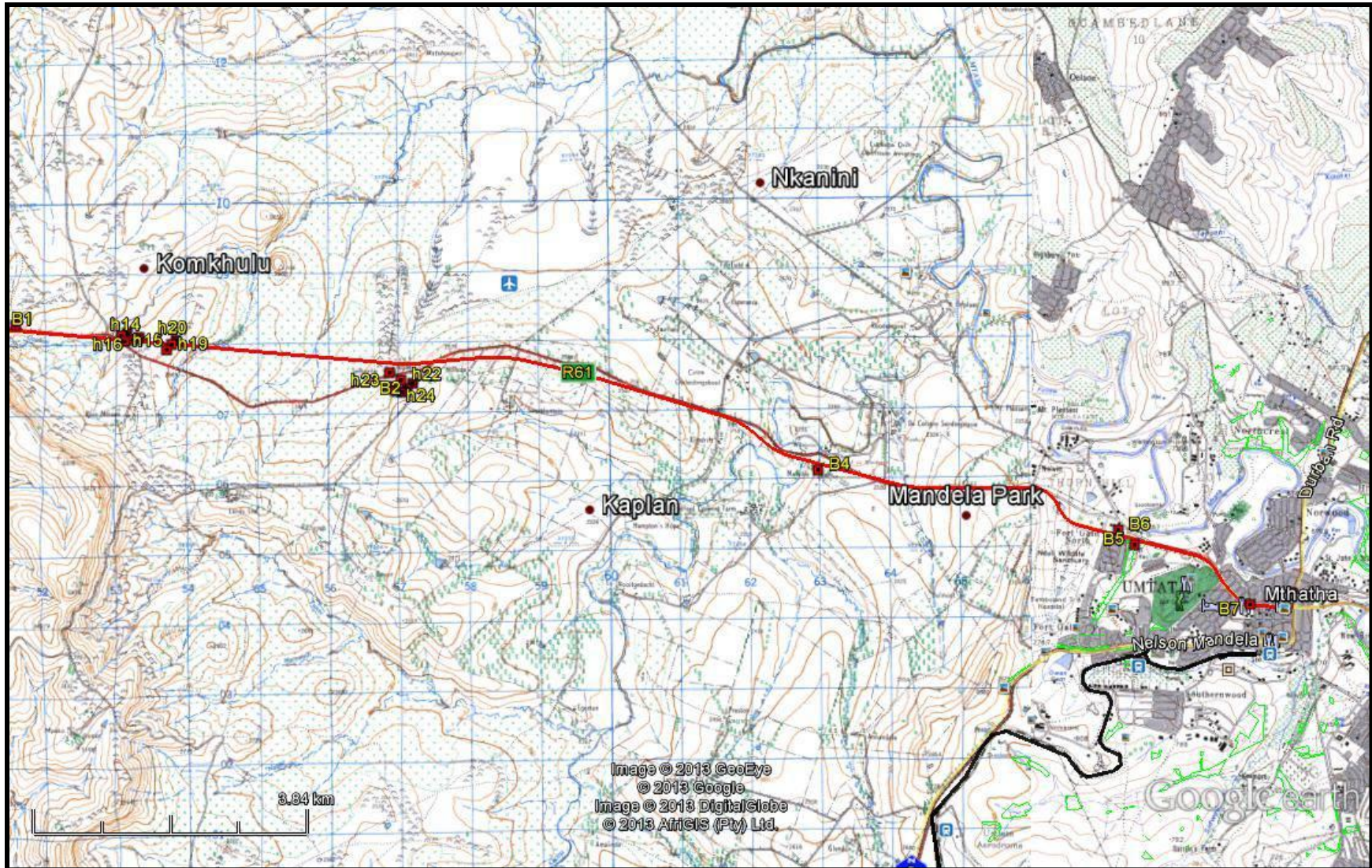


Fig. 5a: Location Of Settlements Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade In 1959

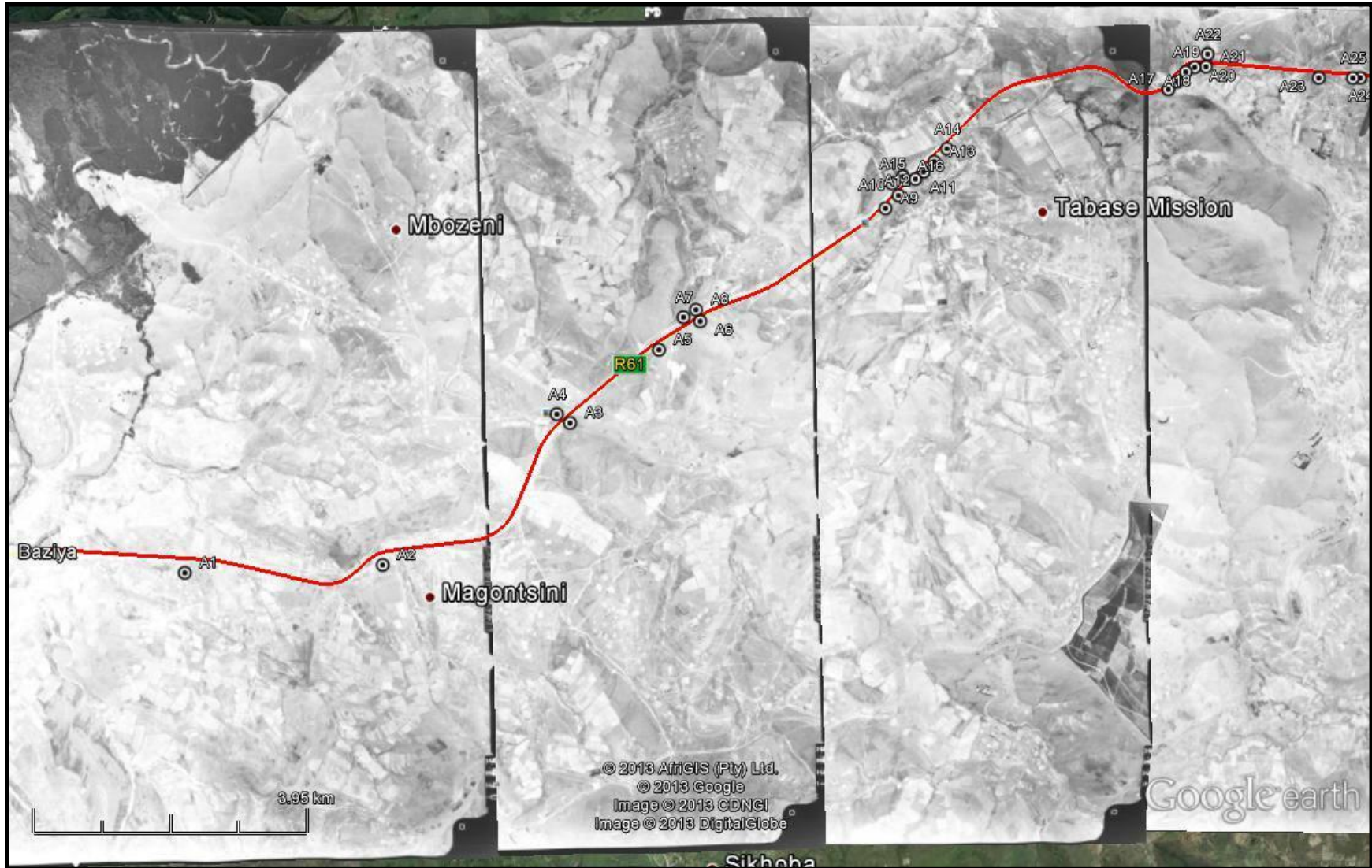
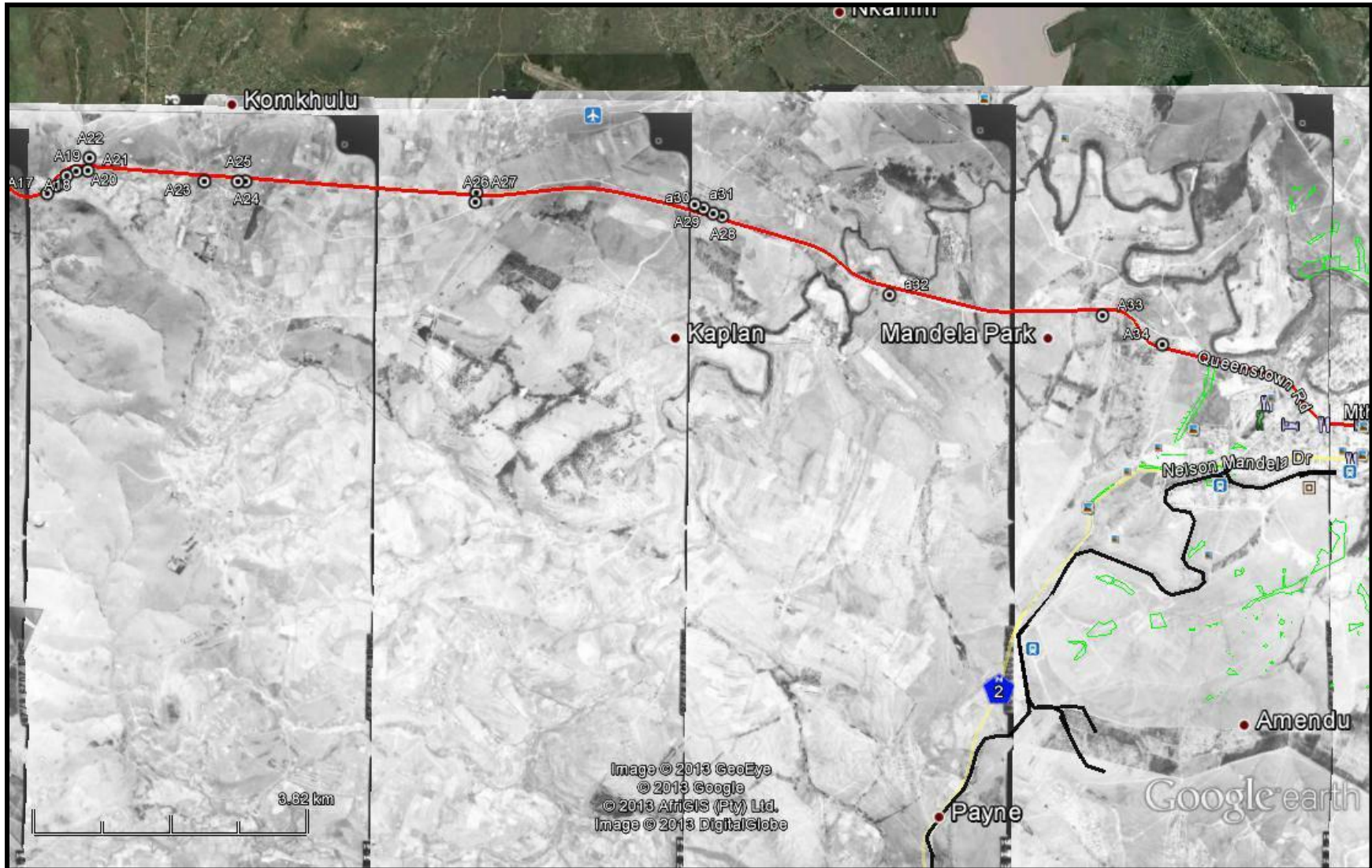


Fig. 5b: Location Of Settlements Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade In 1959



FIELD SURVEY

Table 4 describes the sites and Figure 6 shows the locations of the finds. Most of the sites are abandoned settlements, while one cemetery will be affected by the road survey. Several historical buildings occur in Mthatha however, it is not known of these will be affected.

NAME	Latitude	Longitude	Description
GROSVENOR HOTEL	31.5886300	28.7897620	Historical Building
JUST ON SWIMMING BATHS	31.5886140	28.7889200	Historical Building
	31.5884649	28.7830526	Historical Building
UMT02	31.6135180	28.4689710	Settlement
UMT02A	31.6135760	28.4685300	Settlement
UMT03	31.6134850	28.4677400	Settlement
UMT03A	31.6135280	28.4674490	Gave
UMT04	31.6138840	28.4636100	Settlement
UMT05	31.6141240	28.4620960	Settlement
UMT06	31.5536990	28.5862180	Settlement
UMT07	31.5545560	28.6132810	Graves
UMT08	31.5580540	28.6527730	Settlement
UMT01	31.5912123	28.5097366	Settlement

Fig. 6a: Locations Of Recorded Sites Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade

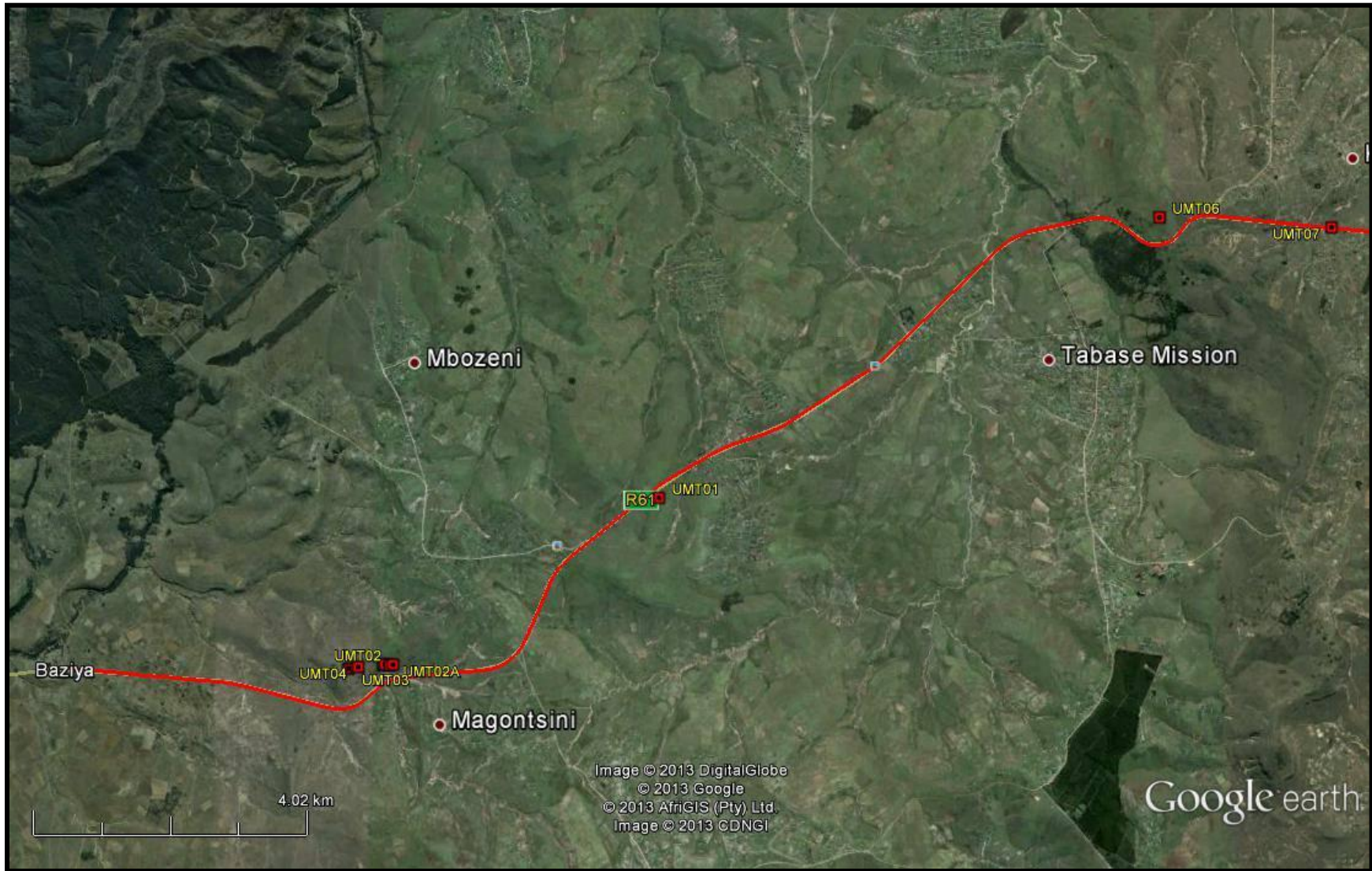
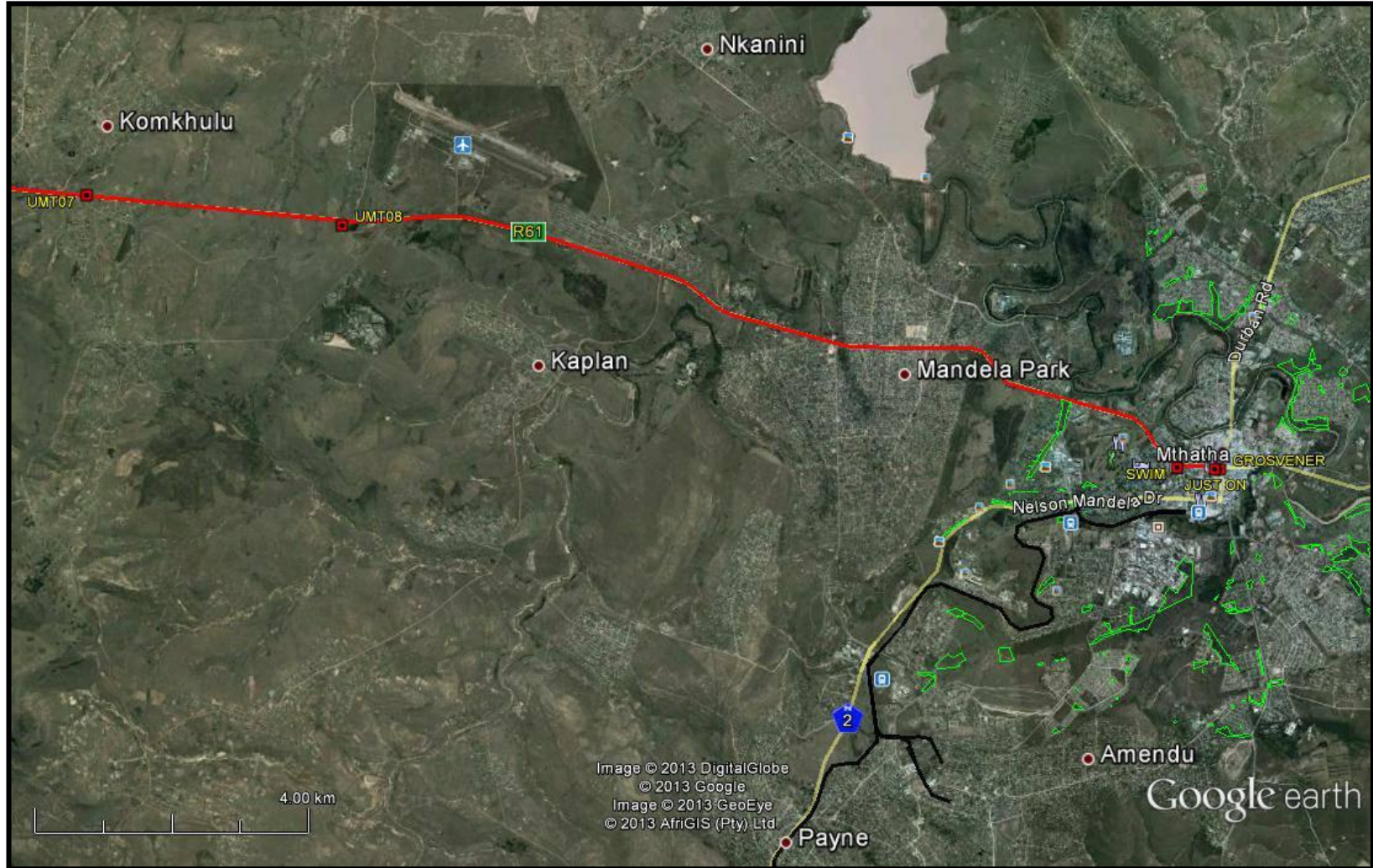


Fig. 6b: Locations Of Recorded Sites Along The Mthatha-Bayiza R61 Upgrade



UMT01

UMT01 is located halfway up the hill to the south of the road. The site consists of three graves in a fenced area (fig. 7). There are faint remains of a settlement further uphill from the graves. The site probably post-dates 1974.

The graves are ~130m from the current road edge, and will not be directly affected.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 7: Graves At UMT01



UMT02

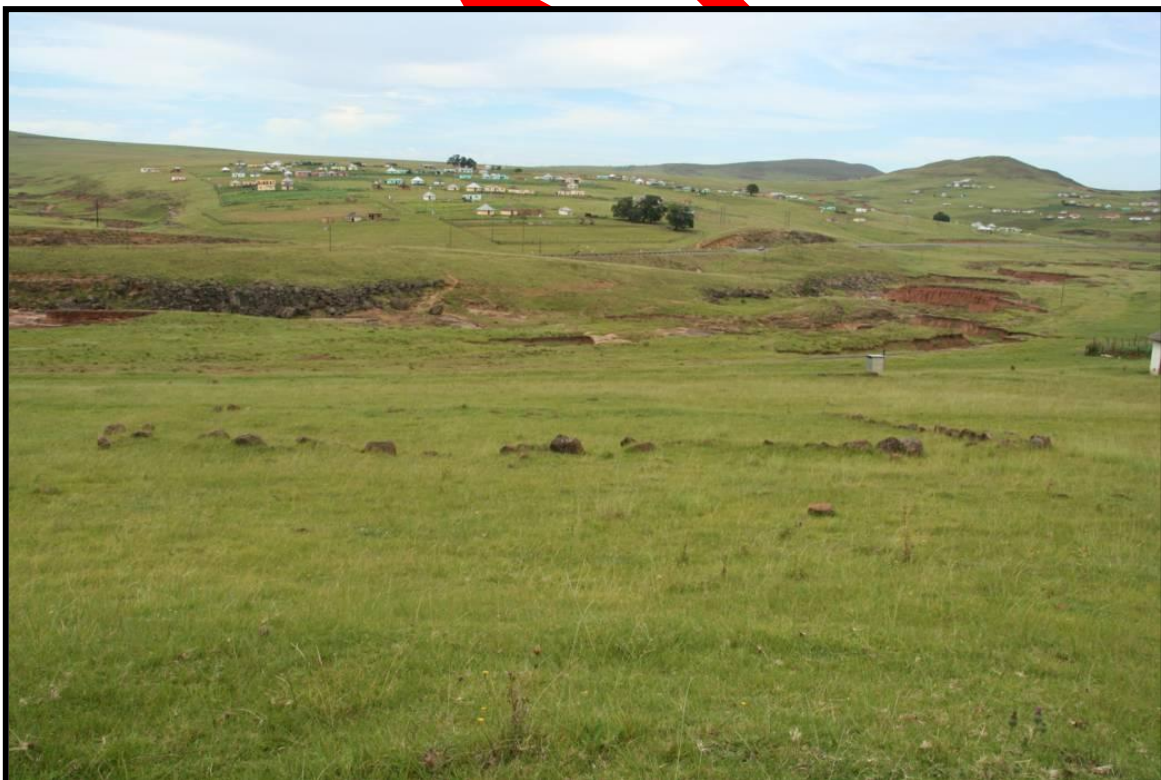
UMT02 is located halfway up a hill along the access road for Quarry 1. Part of the site consists of four circular house foundations to the north (uphill) of the road. The rest of the site occurs downhill from the road. This lower area consists of a kraal (fig. 8) with an additional rectangular “wall”. No graves were observed. The site probably dates to the last 40 years maximum. The site probably post-dates 1974.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 8: Kraal At UMT02



UMT03

UMT03 is located ~30m west of UM02. The site consists of four house foundations, a small kraal and a single grave (fig. 9). The grave is 30m south of the access road, and will not be directly affected. The site probably post-dates 1974.

Significance: The site is of low significance except for the grave that is of high significance

Mitigation: The grave should be fenced off prior to any construction activity.

SAHRA Rating: 3c and 3A (for grave)

Fig. 9: Kraal And Grave At UMT03



UMT04

UMT04 is located ~250m to the west of UMT03 and between 6m and 70m from the access road. The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field (fig. 10). No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the road.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 10: House Foundations And Kraal At UMT04



UMT05

UMT05 is located 90m to the west of UMT04, and 90m uphill from the access road. The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field (fig. 11). No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the road.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 11: House Foundations At UMT05



UMT06

UMT06 is located on the top of a hill that will be used for Quarry 3. The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field (fig. 12). No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974. The site occurs on the edge of the Quarry 3 outer edge.

Significance: The site is of low significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the edge of the quarry.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 12: House Foundations At UMT06



UMT07

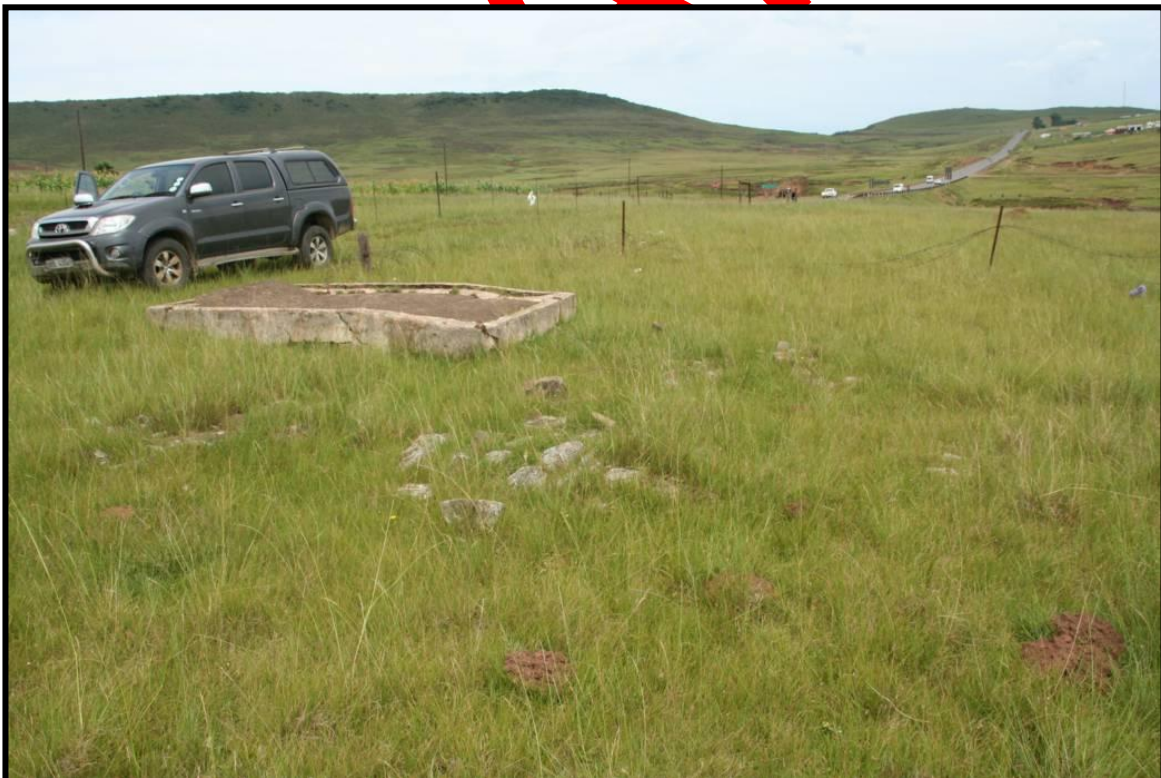
UMT07 is located ~20m to the north of the existing road and about 10m from the road reserve. The site consists of six graves in a semi-fenced off cemetery (fig. 13). Five of the graves consist of sunken stone cairns, and one is a more formal grave. The graves could be associated with Houses 14 – 18 from the 1959 topographical map. The grave will be affected by the road upgrade.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves will need to be relocated or the road re-aligned to the south. If the graves are not relocated then they will need to be fenced off and demarcated before construction activity.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 13: Graves At UMT07



UMT08

UMT08 is located on a small hill above the road and just north of Quarry 2. It is currently used for funeral services. The site consists of several buildings and a yard that were probably part of the original farm buildings of Selborne and Ncise (fig. 14). The buildings occur on the 1959 and 1974 maps, and are more than 60 years in age. It is unknown if the buildings will be affected by the road construction.

Significance: The site needs to be assessed by an architect historian for its significance, if it will be affected by any road construction activity, including site offices.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required, unless the buildings are to be affected. Then they will require specialist assessment.

SAHRA Rating: 3B

Fig. 14: Buildings At UMT08



BUILDINGS IN MTHATHA

Mthatha was established in 1883, and within a decade, several buildings had been erected. A quick internet search indicates that the Grosvenor Hotel was established before 1908. Thus, many of the buildings in Mthatha would be older than 60 years and thus be protected by the NHRA. It is not only the buildings that are protected, but also the walling and any other supportive structure. I have given three examples of buildings in town that may be affected.

It is unknown of any of these buildings will be affected by the road construction. If the any buildings are affected, then it would need to pass through the Built Environment Section of SAHRA. The buildings would also need to be assessed by an architect historian.

Swimming Baths

The Swimming Baths are located on the edge of the main town (fig. 15). The outer walling of the swimming baths may be protected.

Just On

'Just On' trading store is an old building with Brookie Lace decorations (fig. 16). The Brookie Lace and supporting poles may be affected by the road construction.

Fig. 15: Public Swimming Baths In Mthatha



Fig. 16: "Just On" Store



Grosvenor Hotel

The Grosvenor Hotel was built before 1908 – unfortunately, there is no visible date on the building (fig. 17). The entrance hall and supporting structures may be affected by the road construction.

Fig. 17: Grosvenor Hotel



MANAGEMENT PLAN

Most of the sites recorded during the survey do not require much, if any mitigation. The main concern is the occurrence of human remains (or graves) that may be exposed during construction.

The public participation process must involve all communities and individuals in cases where the line occurs near graves. Affected parties must give written consent for the line to pass near the graves and/or for their ancestral graves to be fenced off and demarcated.

All graves within 50m of the footprint should be clearly and visibly demarcated before construction phase, to avoid possible damage to the graves. I also suggest that the line is re-aligned as opposed to removing the graves. The process of grave removals is a complex one that requires community consultation, advertisements, several permits, and finally reburial. Moreover, those graves older than 60 years require a qualified archaeologist to undertake the entire process. This process is summarised as follows².

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), and KZN Heritage Act of 1997 and 2008, graves older than 60 years (not in a municipal graveyard) are protected. Only a registered undertaker should handle human remains younger than 60 years or an institution declared under the Human Tissues Act. Anyone who wishes to develop an area where there are graves older than 60 years is required to follow the process described in the legislation (section 36 and associated regulations). The specialist will require a permit from the heritage resources authority:

- Determine/ confirm the presence of the graves on the property. Normally the quickest way to proceed is to obtain the service of a professional archaeologist accredited to undertake burial relocations. The archaeologist will provide an estimate of the age of the graves. There may be a need for archival research and possibly test excavations (permit required).
- The preferred decision is to move the development so that the graves may remain undisturbed. If this is done, the developer must satisfy the relevant Heritage Agency that adequate arrangements have been made to protect the graves on site from the impact of the development. This usually involves fencing the grave (yard) and setting up a small

² Information supplied by SAHRA, and it applies to KZN, although falling under the KZN Heritage Act.

site management plan indicating who will be responsible for maintaining the graves and how this is legally tied into the development. It is recommended that a distance of 10-20 m is left undisturbed between the grave and the fence around the graves.

- If the developer wishes to relocate or disturb the graves:
 - A 60-day public participation (social consultation) process as required by section 36 (and regulations - see attachment), must be undertaken to identify any direct descendants of those buried on the property. This allows for a period of consultation with any family members or community to ascertain what their wishes are for the burials. It involves notices to the public on site and through representative media. The archaeologist, who can explain the process, may do this but for large or sensitive sites, a social consultant should be employed. Archaeologists often work with undertakers, who rebury the human remains.
 - If as a result of the public participation, the family (where descendants are identified) or the community agree to the relocation process then the graves may be relocated.
 - The archaeologist must submit a permit application to SAHRA/KZN Heritage for the disinterment of the burials. This must include written approval of the descendants or, if there has not been success in identifying direct descendants, written documentation of the social consultation process, which must indicate to SAHRA's satisfaction, the efforts that have been made to locate them. It must also include details of the exhumation process and the place to which the burials are to be relocated. (There are regulations regarding creating new cemeteries and so this usually means that relocation must be to an established communal rural or formal municipal cemetery.)
 - Permission must be obtained before exhumation takes place from the landowner where the graves are located, and from the

owners/managers of the graveyard to which the remains will be relocated.

- Other relevant legislation must be complied with, including the Human Tissues Act (National Department of Health) and any ordinances of the Provincial Department of Health). The archaeologist can usually advise about this.

By sensitising these areas, it is possible to avoid damaging sites and human graves. However, if human graves are exposed, then all work activity needs to cease immediately, and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) and the SAPS need to be informed. The above process will then need to be followed. It is thus easier to re-align the pipeline, than remove the graves.

All buildings that may be affected, and that are older than 60 years in age, will require an assessment by an historical architect.

The quarries will affect some settlements that are still in use today. These settlements were not considered in this report.

CONCLUSION

A heritage survey was undertaken for the rehabilitation and widening of the R61 between Mthatha and Baziya. The desktop survey noted that at least sixty settlements occurred near the R61 between 1969 and 1974. These older settlements could have human graves that have now become invisible. I suggested that these areas be noted as sensitive areas for potential human remains. The survey located eight heritage sites of which three have known graves. One cemetery will be directly affected by the R61, and the road will need to be re-aligned, or the graves removed. I have noted the procedures involved in relocating graves.

When the road enters Mthatha town, it may affect buildings and/or the associated structures such as palisades and walls. All buildings older than 60 years will need to be assessed by an architect historian.

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DRAFT

**APPENDIX A
SITE RECORD FORMS**

DRAFT

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: JUST ON

Official Name: Just On Store

Local Name:

Map Sheet: 3128 DB Umtata

GPS reading: S31 35.317 E28 47.335

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive east for 270m. The Just On shop is located here.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Historical building

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 03 February 2013

Owner:

References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

Just On trading store is an old building with Brookie Lace decorations. The brookie lace and supporting poles may be affected by the road construction.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age:
Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: Swimming Baths
Official Name: Public Swimming Baths
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128 DB Umtata
GPS reading: S31 35.288 E28 46.993 697 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west for 306m. The swimming baths are located here, on the edge of the main town.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Historical building
Merits conservation: Yes
Threats: Yes
What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 03 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The Swimming Baths are located on the edge of the main town (fig. 15). The outer walling of the swimming baths may be protected.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: UMT01
Official Name:
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128 DA Viedgesville
GPS reading: S31 35.517 E28 30.619

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT01 is located 29.1km from here.

UMT01 is located halfway up the hill to the south of the road.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Settlement and graves
Merits conservation: Yes
Threats: No
What threats: None

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 02 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of three graves in a fenced of area. There are faint remains of a settlement further uphill from the graves. The site probably post-dates 1974.

The graves are ~130m from the current road edge, and will not be directly affected.

The site is of high significance.
No further mitigation is required.
SAHRA Rating: 3A

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: UMT02 & UMT02A

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet: 3128 BA Baziya

GPS reading: S31 36.811 E28 28.138 845 m
2A S31 36.815 E28 28.112 857 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT02 is located 34.1km from here, halfway up a hill along the access road for Quarry 1.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: House foundations and a kraal

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 02 February 2013

Owner:

References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

Part of the site consists of four circular house foundations to the north (uphill) of the road. The rest of the site occurs downhill from the road. This lower area consists of a kraal with an additional rectangular "wall". No graves were observed. The site probably dates to the last 40 years maximum. The site probably post-dates 1974.

The site is of low significance.

No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: UMT04

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet: 3128 BA Baziya

GPS reading: S31 36.833 E28 27.817 877 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT04 is located 34.6km from here, ~250m to the west of UMT03 and between 6m and 70m from the access road.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: House foundations and a kraal

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 02 February 2013

Owner:

References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field. No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974.

The site is of low significance.

No further mitigation is required; however the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the road.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: UMT05
Official Name:
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128 BA Baziya
GPS reading:

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT05 is located 34.8km from here, 90m to the west of UMT04, and 90m uphill from the access road.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: House foundations and a kraal
Merits conservation: Yes
Threats: Yes
What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 02 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field. No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974.

The site is of low significance.
No further mitigation is required; however the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the road.
SAHRA Rating: 3C

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age:
Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: UMT06
Official Name:
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128 DA Viedgesville
GPS reading: S31 33.222 E28 35.173 938 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT06 is located 20.1km from here, on the top of a hill, that will be used for Quarry 3.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: House foundations and a kraal
Merits conservation: Yes
Threats: Yes
What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 03 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of four circular house foundations, a kraal, and an agricultural field. No grave was observed. The site probably post-dates 1974. The site occurs on the edge of the Quarry 3 outer edge.

The site is of low significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context. No further mitigation is required; however the area should be noted for containing potential graves, especially near the edge of the quarry.
SAHRA Rating: 3C

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

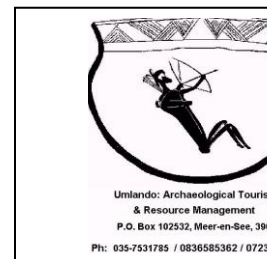
SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: UMT07

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet: 3128 DA Viedgesville

GPS reading: S31 33.273 E28 36.797813 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT07 is located 17.4km from here, ~20m to the north of the existing road and about 10m from the road reserve.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Cemetary

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 03 February 2013

Owner:

References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of six graves in a semi-fenced off cemetery. Five of the graves consist of sunken stone cairns, and one is a more formal grave. The graves could be associated with Houses 14 – 18 from the 1959 topographical map. The grave will be affected by the road upgrade.

The site is of high significance.

The graves will need to be relocated or the road re-aligned to the south. If the graves are not relocated then they will need to be fenced off and demarcated before construction activity.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x



Recorder's Site No.: UMT08

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet: 3128 DA Viedgesville

GPS reading: S31 33.483 E28 39.166

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Post Office – Mthatha get on Sutherland Street (R61) and drive west. UMT08 is located 13.7km from here, on a small hill above the road and just north of Quarry 2. It is currently used for funeral services

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Old buildings

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: THE R61 MTHATHA – BAZIYA ROAD UPGRADE

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: GavinAnderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 03 February 2013

Owner:

References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of several buildings and a yard that were probably part of the original farm buildings of Selborne and Ncise. The buildings occur on the 1959 and 1974 maps, and are more than 60 years in age. It is unknown if the buildings will be affected by the road construction.

The site needs to be assessed by an architect historian for its significance, if it will be affected by any road construction activity, including site offices.

No further mitigation is required, unless the buildings are to be affected. Then they will require specialist assessment.

SAHRA Rating: 3B