

A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR THE MINING OF DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, SAND (GENERAL), STONE AGGREGATE, GRAVEL AND SAND ON PORTIONS OF PORTION 17 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289, BATHURST, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

Prepared for: Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers (ACME)
P.O. Box 16501
Emerald Hill
Port Elizabeth
6011
Tel: 041 367 5501
Fax: 086 657 7703
Contact person: Mr Rudi Gerber
Email: rudi@algoacme.co.za

Compiled by: Ms Celeste Booth and Ms Amy van Wezel
(assisted by Ms Abenicia Henderson – NRF-DST Intern 2013/2014)
Albany Museum
Somerset Street
Grahamstown
6139
Tel: 046 622 2312
Fax: 046 622 2398
Email: C.Booth@am.org.za

Date: July 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2.
2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION	5.
3. BRIEF LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	7.
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9.
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	22.
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	30.
7. DESCRIPTION OF SITES	47.
8. TABLE 8: GPS CO-ORDINATES AND SITES FOR THE AREA FOR THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTIONS OF PORTION 17 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289	50.
9. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	52.
10. RECOMMENDATIONS	60.
11. CONCLUSION	62.
12. GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS	64.
13. REFERENCES	65.
APPENDIX A: LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	70.
APPENDIX B: EXTRACTS OF THE DEATH REGISTER AS RECORDED BY GR STIRK (Justice of the Peace) LISTING THE PEOPLE BURIED ON THE LOMBARD'S POST 289	78.
APPENDIX C: GRADING SYSTEM	80.
APPENDIX D: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM COASTAL AND INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers	81.

A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR THE MINING OF DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, SAND (GENERAL), STONE AGGREGATE, GRAVEL AND SAND ON PORTIONS OF PORTION 17 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289, BATHURST, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

NOTE: The phase 1 archaeological impact assessment was conducted as a requirement of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999, Section 38 (1)(c)(i):

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

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of the site –

(i) exceeding 5000m² in extent

This report follows the minimum standard guidelines required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) for compiling a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to conduct and compile a phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the proposed mining right application for the mining of Dolomite, Limestone, Sand (General), Stone Aggregate, Gravel, and Building Sand on Portion 1, Portion 17, and the Remainder of the Farm Lombard's Post 289, Bathurst, Eastern Cape Province. The survey was conducted to establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage material remains, sites and features; to establish the potential impact of the development; and to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage.

1.2. Brief Summary of Findings

No pre-colonial archaeological heritage remains were documented within the proposed area for development. However, archaeological sites have been documented within the wider region between Grahamstown, Port Alfred, Bathurst, and Kenton-on-Sea. These sites include coastal shell middens, open sites, and occupation in caves along the rivers. The sites range from the Early Stone Age (ESA) to the Later Stone Age (LSA) as well as occurrences of Khoekhoen pastoral occupation along the coast. The surface area of the proposed site has been disturbed by ploughing to create pastures (recently) and it is possible that pre-colonial artefacts may be buried below the surface and therefore, may be uncovered during the excavation and development activities.

The area is of a high historical archaeological and historical significance. Historically, the area was settled by Dutch Settlers who moved out of the area owing to pressure from the AmaXhosa. The farm played a role in the 4th and 6th Frontier Wars as it was transformed into a British Post for defence against the attacking AmaXhosa. The farm and surrounding area represents over 200 years of social dynamics between the events of cultural interactions and clashes. Owing to the dynamic use of the historical landscape, it is possible that historical artefacts may be uncovered during the excavation and development activities.

Several built environment and dwelling structures were documented within the proposed area for development. These include the fortified structure of Lombard's Post and the Glenretha farmstead (now owned by the Glenretha Trust) that borders on the proposed development area. Several contemporary dwellings are situated over most of western half of the Remainder of Farm Lombard's Post 289 and are currently occupied by Mr Keeton's farm workers and their families. A Methodist Church established by the late Mr William Goliath in 1984 is situated immediately outside the proposed mining right application boundary, east of the remnants of previous mining activities. St James Church and the Southwell Complex as well as the Southwell Clubhouse are situated immediately outside the boundary.

Several burials and informal graves were recorded with the assistance of members of the local community, namely members of the Glenretha Trust and one of Mr Keeton's employees. Some of the burials and graves could only be identified through memory and knowledge, these were unmarked, and the others were identified by headstones in informal grave areas. Some of the burials and informal graves have been fenced for protection from being negatively affected during farming activities. Several graves could not be identified as they are known only from oral histories and memory. A log book recording deaths of people who were buried on the Farm Lombard's Post between 1927-1942 assisted with highlighting the minimum number of graves that occur on the Farm Lombard's Post 289. The area immediately west of the remnants of the previous mining activities was highlighted as an area that could possibly contain burials (Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers). Similarly according to oral history there may possibly be two military graves situated north-east of the Lombard's Post fortified structure, however, the exact position is unknown.

The fortified structure of Lombard's Post is situated within the proposed mining right application area. The built structure and the Farm Lombard's Post 289 were declared a national monument in 1980 and is currently rated a Grade II status of a Provincial Heritage Site (PHS).

1.3. Recommendations

The area is of a high historical archaeological and historical sensitivity, the following recommendations must be considered (for full recommendations and descriptions see Section 9, pg 60):

1. The areas outlined in black (Figure 10) must be regarded as a no-go areas whether development continues or not. No mining activities may occur within this area.
2. Declare the extent of the Provincial Heritage Site, Lombard's Post 289, a no-go development area due to the unknown locations of several known graves and burials.
3. If it is inevitable that the development must continue the appropriate procedures relating to the declaration as Provincial Heritage Site must be followed.
4. If it is inevitable that development must continue (Figures 10 and 11) it is suggested that the area around the contemporary dwellings and nearby informal graveyards be regarded a no-go area.
5. If it is inevitable that the development must continue and further studies in the form of a social impact assessment must be conducted.
6. Once the social impact assessment has been conducted the community must decide on whether they allow the graves and burials that will be affected during the development be exhumed and reburied.
7. If it is intended that the contemporary dwellings and inhabitants that currently live within the proposed mining right application area be moved, they must be consulted.
8. If the historical structures will be negatively affected or are intended to be demolished a built environment heritage impact assessment focusing on the significance of the structure/s must be conducted by the relevant built environment specialist or historical architect.
9. The fencing around the current graves and informal burials should be maintained and unmarked grave / burial areas recorded in this report and further identification of graves and burials during the subsequent study suggested should be fenced.
10. A 25 m no-go development buffer zone around each informal graves and burial area recorded during this study and the subsequent study must be erected.

11. A professional archaeologist must be appointed to be on site permanently for the duration of the mining activities in case of uncovering unknown grave and burial sites as well as archaeological and possible historical heritage remains.
12. Construction managers/foremen should be informed by the appointed professional archaeologist 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.
13. If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) by the appointed professional archaeologist so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) report has been prepared as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) phase for the proposed project in accordance with the National Environmental Act 107 of 1998, the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, and guidelines by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Algoa Consulting Engineers (ACME) has been appointed as independent consultants who will be responsible for managing the mining right application in terms of Section 33 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA). Ms Celeste Booth, assisted by Ms Abenicia Henderson (NRF-DST Intern 2013/2014), Department of Archaeology, Albany Museum, was appointed to conduct the survey and compile the report for the phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA). Ms Amy van Wezel, Department of History, Albany Museum, assisted with the historical research included in the literature review.

The proposed minerals to be mined are limestone for agricultural use and aggregates for basic construction materials in the area. Significant amount of mineral resources have been identified on the proposed farms. At present, the agricultural lime is sourced from the Western province whilst the construction materials are sourced further away to either Port Alfred or Grahamstown. The project will, therefore, contribute to the Ndlambe Municipality economy, and in doing so, will contribute to the social upliftment initiative in the area.

The minerals that will be mined are all found on the surface and only open cast mining methods will be deployed. No further construction of infrastructure is required for this project.

Although the mining right area will be 605 hectares in extent, the mining operation would limit itself to an area of only 10 to 15 hectares at any given time. Of this, a third will be engaged with the mine development, a third with mine production, and a third with rehabilitation. The applicant will therefore not start with mine development in a fourth block, unless the first block has been rehabilitated. In this way the mining operation has limited impact on the land. The planned end use of the land is to rehabilitate it so that it can be used for agriculture. Hence, the land after mining had ceased should be useable as agricultural land – also those parts of the existing land not being able to be utilised as such.

The current land use of the proposed mining area is agricultural use. The “no-go” option would be considered as an alternative land use option. This implies that mining operations would not commence and therefore would forego an opportunity to provide Aglime and building and construction material to customers in the area. This could possibly impede social upliftment of the neighbouring communities, as required by the MPRDA. Lastly, should this venture not continue then the existing scars created by previous mining activities would remain and an opportunity to develop would be forfeited.

Developer:

S.A. Lime Eastern Cape (Pty) Ltd
Contact person: Mr Denzel Janse van Vuuren
P.O.Box 1436
Fontainbleau
Randburg
2032
Tel: 011 721 3156
Fax: 011 888 7303
Email: denze@chloorkop.co.za

Consultant:

Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers (ACME)
Contact person: Mr Rudi Gerber
P.O. Box 16501
Emerald Hill
Port Elizabeth
6011
Tel: 041 367 5501
Fax: 086 657 7703
Email: rudi@algoacme.co.za

Terms of Reference (ToR)

- Establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage material remains, sites and features;
- Establish the potential impact of the development; and
- Make recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage.

3. BRIEF LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Parts of sections 3, 27, 28, 34(1), 35, 36 and 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply (see Appendix A for full extracts from the NHRA):

S3. National estate

Includes heritage resources which are of cultural significance or other special value to the present community and are protected by heritage resources authorities. For this area it would include:

- Places, buildings and equipment of cultural significance;
- Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- Historical settlements and townscapes;
- Landscapes and natural features;
- Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- Graves and burial grounds
 - Ancestral graves,
 - Historical graves and cemeteries,
 - Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- Movable objects
 - Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens,
 - Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage,
 - Objects of scientific or technological interest.

A place or objects is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of –

- Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- Its potential to yield information that will contribute to and understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;

- Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period,
- Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons,
- Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of the importance in the history of South Africa,

S27. National heritage sites and provincial heritage sites

The Lombard's Post fortified structures were declared a National Monument on 30 May 1980 by the National Monuments Council. It has subsequently attained a Grade II status as Provincial Heritage Site (PHS). It has been established that a total of 1824.585 hectares was included in the declaration (Figure 5). Legislation guides the processes to follow when development is proposed to be undertaken on Provincial Heritage Sites and these must be followed, which includes consultation with the landowner/s and affected community/ies and inevitably the final commenting authority for the proposed development/s is on the onus of the relevant provincial heritage resources authority, in this case, the Eastern Cape Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA).

S28. Protected areas

This section is included as relevant legislative requirements to be considered if in the case that development is intended for the areas surrounding the Provincial Heritage Site. The section protects the area/s for reasonable enjoyment and aesthetic value as well as land surrounding archaeological, palaeontological, and meteorite sites.

S34. Structures

Protects buildings and structures older than 60 years, these include the Lombard's Post fortified structure which is situated within the proposed mining area, the Glenretha farmstead, St James Church, the Southwell School Complex, and the Southwell clubhouse which border on the proposed area for the mining right application.

S35. Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Protects and provides guidelines on all archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources as well as meteorite sites.

S36. Burial grounds and graves

The Act protects all graves and burial grounds older than 60 years. However, graves younger than 60 years that occur in informal burial areas or outside of formal

cemeteries, graves of conflict, ancestral, and historical graves are also protected under the NHRA.

S38. Heritage resources management

Provides the appropriate legislative requirements for developments that require heritage impact assessments, the minimum requirements required in compiling impact assessments, and the procedures to follow on the outcome of certain recommendations as well as appeal processes.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1. Archaeological Background

The pre-colonial archaeological record of the Grahamstown region and immediate surrounds includes traces of the Early Stone Age (ESA) (1.5 million – 250 000 years ago), Middle Stone Age (MSA) (250 000 – 30 000 years ago), Later Stone Age (LSA) (30 000 – recent), Khoekhoen pastoralists, and Later Iron Age farming communities within the last 2000 years. The historical archaeological record is relatively extensive owing to the area being infiltrated before the arrival of the 1820 British Settlers and then later settled by the 1820 British Settlers and the subsequent features established in relation to the British – Xhosa Wars.

The archaeological literature and research within this area is limited and incomplete, although a few sites (pre-colonial and historical) have been excavated in the surrounding Grahamstown area. The Albany Museum Site Recording Database was consulted for archaeological sites nearby and within the surrounding area of the proposed area for the mining right application. Several archaeological and heritage impact assessments have been conducted near to and within the surrounding area of the proposed area for the mining right application, these have been consulted to assist in the awareness of the heritage resources that occur in the wider region (Attwell 2006; Binneman 2006, 2007, 2009; Van Ryneveld 2007a-c, 2008, 2010, 2012a-b; Nilssen 2007, 2011; Webley 2006, 2007a-e; Binneman & Booth 2008, 2009; Booth 2011; Way-Jones 2011; Anderson 2009).

The Early Stone Age (ESA) (1.5 million-250 000 years ago)

The Early Stone Age that ranges between 1.5 million and 250 000 years ago refers to the earliest that *Homo sapiens sapiens* predecessors began making stone tools. The earliest stone tool industry was referred to as the Olduvai Industry originating from stone artefacts recorded at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. The Acheulian Industry, the predominant southern African Early Stone Age Industry, replaced the Olduvai Industry approximately 1.5 million years ago, is attested to in diverse environments and over wide geographical areas. The hallmark of the Acheulian Industry is its large cutting tools

(LCTs or bifaces), primarily handaxes and cleavers. Bifaces emerged in East Africa more than 1.5 million years ago (mya) but have been reported from a wide range of areas, from South Africa to northern Europe and from India to the Iberian coast. The end products were similar across the geographical and chronological distribution of the Acheulian techno-complex: large flakes that were suitable in size and morphology for the production of handaxes and cleavers perfectly suited to the available raw materials (Sharon 2009).

The most well-known Early Stone Age site in southern Africa is Amanzi Springs, situated about 10km north-east of Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth (Deacon 1970). In a series of spring deposits a large number of stone tools were found *in situ* to a depth of 3-4m. Wood and seed material preserved remarkably very well within the spring deposits, and possibly date to between 800 000 to 250 000 years old. Other Early Stone Age sites that contained preserved bone and plant material include Wonderwerk Cave in the Northern Province, near Kimberly and Montagu Cave in the Western Cape, near the small town of Montagu (Mitchell 2007). Early Stone Age sites have also been reported in the foothills of the Sneeuwberge Mountains (in Prins 2011). Systematic Early Stone Age research is currently being carried out in the Sundays River Valley which will add to the lack of information of this period within the surrounding area.

According to S.L. Hall (1985), classic Early Stone Age handaxes and cleavers had been found near the Grahamstown golf course that probably dates between 1 million and 200 000 years ago in comparison to similar artefacts documented throughout southern Africa.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) (250 000 – 30 000 years ago)

The Middle Stone Age spans a period from 250 000 - 30 000 years ago and focuses on the emergence of modern humans through the change in technology, behaviour, physical appearance, art and symbolism. Various stone artefact industries occur during this time period, although less is known about the time prior to 120 000 years ago, extensive systemic archaeological research is being conducted on sites across southern Africa dating within the last 120 000 years (Thompson & Marean 2008). The large handaxes and cleavers were replaced by smaller stone artefacts called the Middle Stone Age flake and blade industries. Surface scatters of these flake and blade industries occur widespread across southern Africa although rarely with any associated botanical and faunal remains. It is also common for these stone artefacts to be found between the surface and approximately 50-80cm below ground. Fossil bone may in rare cases be associated with Middle Stone Age occurrences (Gess 1969). These stone artefacts, like the Earlier Stone Age handaxes are usually observed in secondary context with no other associated archaeological material.

From as early as 1915, stone artefacts which were of a "peculiar character", referred to as hand-axes and tortoise-cores by Reginald A. Smith, were plentiful within the Victoria

West district. The latter were only found in certain areas and the hand-axes occurred in conjunction with the cores or without them (Smith 1919). During the 1920's, A.H.J. Goodwin (1926, 1946), identified the Victoria West stone artefact industry, presumably referring to those artefacts with a "peculiar character" found within the district, the wider Karoo region, as well as along the Vaal River. They comprised mainly of stone tools that had been manufactured using a prepared core technique, and were regarded as being transitional between the Early Stone Age and Middle Stone Age. Recent research has established that the Victoria West cores were the "evolutionary step" towards the Levallois prepared core industry, indicating an outward spread of this technological change (Lycett 2009).

The Middle Stone Age is distinguished from the Early Stone Age by the smaller-sized and distinctly different stone artefacts and *chaîne opératoire* (method) used in manufacture, the introduction of other types of artefacts and evidence of symbolic behaviour. The prepared core technique was used for the manufacture of the stone artefacts which display a characteristic faceted striking platform and includes mainly unifacial and bifacial flake blades and points. The Howiesons Poort Industry (80 000 - 55 000 years ago) is distinguished from the other Middle Stone Age stone artefacts: the size of tools are generally smaller, the range of raw materials include finer-grained rocks such as silcrete, chalcedony, quartz and hornfels, and include segments, backed blades and trapezoids in the stone toolkit which were sometimes hafted (set or glued) onto handles. In addition to stone artefacts, bone was worked into points, possibly hafted, and used as tools for hunting (Deacon & Deacon 1999).

Other types of artefacts that have been encountered in archaeological excavations include tick shell (*Nassarius kraussianus*) beads, the rim pieces of ostrich eggshell (OES) water flasks, ochre-stained pieces of ostrich eggshell and engraved and scratched ochre pieces, as well as the collection of materials for purely aesthetic reasons. Although Middle Stone Age artefacts occur throughout the Eastern Cape, the most well-known Middle Stone Age sites include the type-site for the Howiesons Poort stone tool industry, Howiesons Poort (HP) rock shelter, situated close to Grahamstown and Klasies River Mouth Cave (KRM), situated along the Tsitsikamma coast. Middle Stone Age sites are located both at the coast and in the interior across southern Africa. Scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts are known to occur within the surrounding area where these have been recorded in archaeological and heritage impact assessments

The site of Howieson's Poort is situated about ten kilometres south-west of Grahamstown and is the archetype site for a distinctive type of Middle Stone Age stone tool with similar specimens having been documented at the Kasouga River Mouth and at Bell in the Peddie District (van Riet Lowe *et al.* 1929). The Middle Stone Age in the region has been dated to between 125 000-75 000 years ago as it coincides with the last interglacial period when climatic and environmental conditions were similar to those of the present interglacial. It is possible, although lacking in evidence, that seasonal movement between the Cape folded mountains behind Grahamstown and the coast took place (Hall

1985).

The Albany Museum Database provides locations of several Middle Stone Age stone artefact scatters and sites at the coast and inland. Scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts have also been documented by Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments ranging between Grahamstown and the coastline and the surrounding east-west region (Binneman 2006; Van Ryneveld 2012a; Nilssen 2007, 2011; Webley 2007b/c).

The Later Stone Age (LSA) (30 000 – recent) and Pastoralism within the last 2000 years

The Later Stone Age

The Later Stone Age (LSA) spans the period from about 20 000 years ago until the colonial era, although some communities continue making stone tools today. The period between 30 000 and 20 000 years ago is referred to as the transition from the Middle Stone Age to Later Stone Age; although there is a lack of crucial sites and evidence that represent this change. By the time of the Later Stone Age the genus *Homo*, in southern Africa, had developed into *Homo sapiens sapiens*, and in Europe, had already replaced *Homo Neanderthalensis*.

The Later Stone Age is marked by a series of technological innovations, new tools and artefacts, the development of economic, political and social systems, and core symbolic beliefs and rituals. The stone toolkits changed over time according to time-specific needs and raw material availability, from smaller microlithic Robberg (20/18 000-14 000ya), Wilton (8 000-the last 500 years) Industries and in between, the larger Albany/Oakhurst (14 000-8 000ya) and the Kabeljous (4 500-the last 500 years) Industries. Bored stones used as part of digging sticks, grooved stones for sharpening and grinding and stone tools fixed to handles with mastic also become more common. Fishing equipment such as hooks, gorges and sinkers also appear within archaeological excavations. Polished bone tools such as eyed needles, awls, linkshafts and arrowheads also become a more common occurrence. Most importantly bows and arrows revolutionized the hunting economy. It was only within the last 2000 years that earthenware pottery was introduced, before then tortoiseshell bowls were used for cooking and ostrich eggshell (OES) flasks were used for storing water. Decorative items like ostrich eggshell and marine/fresh water shell beads and pendants were made.

Hunting and gathering made up the economic way of life of these communities; therefore, they are normally referred to as hunter-gatherers. Hunter-gatherers hunted both small and large game and gathered edible plantfoods from the veld. For those that lived at or close the coast, marine shellfish and seals and other edible marine resources were available for the gathering. The political system was mainly egalitarian, and socially, hunter-gatherers lived in bands of up to twenty people during the scarce

resource availability dispersal seasons and aggregated according to kinship relations during the abundant resource availability seasons. Symbolic beliefs and rituals are evidenced by the deliberate burial of the dead and in the rock art paintings and engravings scattered across the southern African landscape.

Later Stone Age sites occur both at the coast (caves, rock shelters, open sites and shell middens) and in the interior (caves, rock shelters and open sites) across southern Africa. There are more than a few significant Later Stone Age sites in the Eastern Cape. The most popular are the type sites for the above-mentioned stone artefact industries, namely Wilton (for the Wilton Industry), Melkhoutboom (for the Albany Industry), both rock shelters situated to the west of Grahamstown, and Kabeljous Rock Shelter (for the Kabeljous Industry) situated just north of Jeffreys Bay.

The majority of archaeological sites found in the area would date from the past 15 000 years where San hunter-gatherers inhabited the landscape living in rock shelters and caves as well as on the open landscape. These latter sites are difficult to find because they are in the open veld and often covered by vegetation and sand. Sometimes these sites are only represented by a few stone tools and fragments of bone. The preservation of these sites is poor and it is not always possible to date them (Deacon and Deacon 1999). Caves and rock shelters, however, in most cases, provide a more substantial preservation record of pre-colonial human occupation.

Between 75 000 and 15 000 years ago there seems to have been no human occupation within the Grahamstown region owing to the worsening climatic conditions. From about 15 000 years ago populations of hunter-gatherers re-established themselves within the region as is evidenced in the preserved Later Stone Age occupational deposits of the few caves and rock shelters that have been excavated, namely Melkhoutboom in the Suurberg (Deacon 1976), Wilton near Alicedale, Uniondale about 20km north-east of Grahamstown (Leslie-Brooker 1987), Springs Rock Shelter and Glen Craig situated immediately north and north-east of Grahamstown, and Edgehill and Welgeluk located on the Koonap River some 40km to the north of Grahamstown (Hall 1985). In addition, most of these sites and many more caves and shelters in the surrounding Grahamstown area contain rock art.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of several Later Stone Age sites that have been recorded between Grahamstown and the coastline as well as within the surrounding region east-west of the proposed development site. Most of these archaeological remains occur in as shell midden along the coastline, as surface scatters, as well as within caves and rock shelters, where available and long the rivers. Scatters of Later Stone Age stone artefacts have also been documented by Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments ranging between (Binneman 2006; Nilssen 2011; Webley 2007a; Anderson 2009).

Pastoralism

Until 2000 years ago, hunter-gatherer communities traded, exchanged goods, encountered and interacted with other hunter-gatherer communities. From about 2000 years ago the social dynamics of the southern African landscape started changing with the immigration of two 'other' groups of people, different in physique, political, economic and social systems, beliefs and rituals. Relevant to the study area, one of these groups, the Khoekhoen pastoralists or herders entered southern Africa with domestic animals, namely fat-tailed sheep and goats, travelling through the south towards the coast. They also introduced thin-walled pottery common in the interior and along the coastal regions of southern Africa. Their economic systems were directed by the accumulation of wealth in domestic stock numbers and their political make-up was more hierarchical than that of the hunter-gatherers. The most significant Khoekhoen pastoralist sites in the Eastern Cape include Scott's Cave near Patensie (Deacon 1967), Goedgeloof shell midden along the St. Francis coast (Binneman 2007) and Oakleigh rock shelter near Queenstown (Derricourt 1977). Often, these archaeological sites are found close to the banks of large streams and rivers.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of several Later Stone Age sites that have been recorded along coastline identified by the presence of coastal thin-walled and mostly undecorated earthenware pottery. Pastoral occurrences along the coastline have also been documented by Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments (Binneman 2006).

Human Remains

It difficult to detect the presence of archaeological human remains on the landscape as these burials, in most cases, are not marked at the surface. Human remains are usually observed when they are exposed through erosion or construction activities for development. In some instances packed stones or rocks may indicate the presence of informal pre-colonial burials.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of human remains that have been exposed and collection for conservation and curation. Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments have also recorded formal historical cemeteries and informal burials (Nilssen 2011) as well as on the farm immediately adjacent to the area proposed for the mining right application (Van Ryneveld 2008) and have attended to instances of exposed human remains during construction activities of development (Van Ryneveld 2010).

Rock Art (Paintings and Engravings)

Rock art is generally associated with the Later Stone Age period mostly dating from the last 5000 years to the historical period. It is difficult to accurately date the rock art

without destructive practices. The southern African landscape is exceptionally rich in the distribution of rock art which is determined between paintings and engravings. Rock paintings occur on the walls of caves and rock shelters across southern Africa. Rock engravings, however, are generally distributed on the semi-arid central plateau, with most of the engravings found in the Orange-Vaal basin, the Karoo stretching from the Eastern Cape (Cradock area) into the Northern Cape as well as the Western Cape, and Namibia. At some sites both paintings and engravings occur in close proximity to one another especially in the Karoo and Northern Cape. The greatest concentrations of engravings occur on the andesite basement rocks and the intrusive Karoo dolerites, but sites are also found on about nine other rock types including dolomite, granite, gneiss, and in a few cases on sandstone (Morris 1988). Substantial research has also been conducted in the Western Cape Karoo area around Beaufort West (Parkington 2008).

The Albany Museum Database holds records of several rock art painting sites that have been recorded between Grahamstown and the coastline as well as within the surrounding region east-west of the proposed development sites, where available and along the rivers. One additional rock art site has been recorded by Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments east of Grahamstown (Nilssen 2011).

4.2. Brief Historical Background (Last 500 years)

Twefontein / Lombard's Post Farm

The first European visitors to the area were probably the members of the expedition led by the Dutch ensign August Frederick Beutler, who was sent by Governor Tulbagh to evaluate the prospects of the eastern coast (Hummel 1987). The group, which included 37 petty officers and soldiers, 25 wagon drivers, a botanist, a wagon-maker, a journalist and a surveyor, visited the area of the Kasuka and Kariega rivers on 25 May 1752 (Monro 1981).

In the mid-1790s, the AmaXhosa under Chief Ndlambe are known to have moved across and settled west of the Kariega River (Albany Museum, 'Assimilate Resist Make A Home' Exhibition Script (2013)). However, most of the AmaXhosa were driven out of the Zuurveld area in 1812 by Col. Graham (McClennan 1986).

The area, named *De Twee Fontyne*, was granted to Commandant Pieter Lombaart on 20 September 1784 as a government loan farm (Cory 1910). There is also a record of a farm called *De Twee Fontijnen* in Bathurst being granted to Lucas Meyer on 26 January 1785. A third record appears stating Matthys Strydom d'Oude as the owner on 6 September 1785. Another record appears on 12 September 1788 showing the farm *de Twee Fontyne* as owned by Pieter Lombaart again. Commandant Pieter Lombaart would most likely have led the burgher forces in the conflicts of 1793 and 1799-1800. The

conflict in the area led to the abandonment of many farms by 1809 of which Pieter Lombaart's was one (Hummel 1987).

Col. John Graham gave a report in 1812 for the choice of the farm as a base for a military post at the source of the Kasouga River. Graham noted the spring close to the post from which flowed a copious stream of fresh water, below which he suggested the construction of a dam in the narrow ravine which would serve to irrigate small gardens for ten to twenty families. He also mentioned the possibility of cattle pasturage and corn crops on the fertile land and the close proximity of timber in the vicinity (Cory 1910).

The area was established as a military garrison point on 2 March 1812 on a site a few hundred yards below surviving buildings of the fortified farmhouse known as 'Lombard's Post' (Lewcock 1963; Jones 1968). This was part of Governor Cradock's fortification and settlement plan for the frontier area which included the establishment of Grahamstown, Cradock and various fortified points that would provide protection and make mobilisation easier. Lombaart's homestead on the farm was established as part of the Kowie line of forts (Coetzee 1994) and was given the name *Lombard's Post* (Elliot & Stirk 1971). A full company (50 troops) of the Cape Regiment (Hummel 1987) and sixty men of the 21st Light Dragoons (Stirk 1971) garrisoned Lombard's abandoned homestead and used it as headquarters during the military operations in 1812 (Jones 1968; EP Herald 30/05/1980). The outpost's first commander was Col. George Sackville Evans Fraser, the foundation officer and local commander of the Cape Regiment (Hummel 1987).

Rev. John Campbell visited Lombard's Post in 1813 and mentions it being commanded by Lieut. Gare and Laycock and was surprised to note that Lieut. Laycock had his wife living with him. A small number of houses were built in the district by British army officers stationed at outlying forts. Grants had been given to such men and in some cases their wives had been brought with to live with them (Lewcock 1963). Rev. Campbell was a director of the London Missionary Society who selected a nearby site for the mission station Theopolis (Hummel 1987).

The Governor of the Colony, Sir John Cradock, visited Lombard's Post on 27 November 1813 as part of a tour of the Eastern Cape to evaluate conditions in the frontier area (Cory 1910).

As far as farming activities were concerned, oranges were growing at Lombard's Post in April 1813 (Jones 1968) and Jane Laycock, the wife of the Lieutenant stationed at the post gave some oranges from the garden to Rev. J. Ulbricht and Mr Smith who were visiting (Stirk 1971). In June 1818 George Barker and his wife rode to Lombard's Post to fetch fruit trees, peaches and figs and bought a spare horse there (Stirk, notes).

The command of the Post was taken over by Captain Andrew Bogle when Col. Fraser was called away as Commandant of the Frontier. He was responsible for the military activities

against the AmaXhosa from the post and for the urgent repairs needed after hailstorm damage to the Post in October 1814 (Hummel 1987).

Major George Fraser applied for the farm land in 1813. The farm was mapped by Swan in 1816 (Monro 1981) and was granted to Fraser on 12 May 1817 (Jones 1968) as a reward for his military services (Lewcock 1963; EP Herald 30/05/1980). Lord Charles Somerset, the new Governor, visited him at his farm on 19 March 1817. The garrison remained at Lombard's Post (Hummel 1987). In June 1817 the 21st Light Dragoons were moved to India and replaced by the 72nd Cape Regiment (Stirk, notes). He was still living there in 1823 when Thompson visited the Col. Fraser and his brother who also lived at the farm, on his way to the nearby Theopolis mission (Thompson 1967). In October 1823 Thomas Phillips, a neighbour and friend, noted that Fraser was ill and he died in Grahamstown on 19 October 1823 (Hummel 1987).

Nothing much was recorded about the farm in the next decade except for fragmentary references to the existence of an orchard. John Ayliff, the local Methodist preacher, records having picked oranges from trees at Lombard's Post and was disappointed to learn they were private property (Hummel 1987).

The farm *Lombard's Post* was offered for sale on 30 July 1835 (Jones 1964). Benjamin Keeton, an 1820 settler (Grocotts Mail 13/12/1983), came into possession of the farm about 1835 and received title transfer of it in March 1839 (Stirk 1971; Stirk, notes).

Benjamin Keeton built the farmhouse near the site of the old post shortly after 1835 (Elliot & Stirk 1971).

By 1842, Keeton was a prosperous horse trader and it may have been in that year he decided to build a new fortified farm complex a few hundred yards above the existing buildings (Hummel, pers ob – visit). The unusual design consists of double storey buildings facing inwards, arranged on an octagonal perimeter, each building being connected to its neighbour by a loop-holed wall. The entrance faces approximately east and the main house is on the south (Elliot & Stirk 1971).



Figure 1. The surviving buildings of Keeton's fortified farm complex in the 1980s (Grocotts Mail 18/12/1985).

The fortified farm was used as a rallying point during the frontier conflict (Elliot & Stirk 1971). The water supply meant that it could both sustain a garrison and provide refuge for people and animals in times of conflict which it did during the 1846-7 and 1850-53 wars. During the 1850-53 conflict 25 troopers and 30 Mfengu were stationed there. 1851 saw the last of its use in a military capacity (Hummel 1987). According to the current farmers there are military graves situated close to Lombard's Post (Keeton, P, pers. comm.).

A small community soon developed at Lombard's Post. George Ford, a stepson of Keeton lived there with his wife and James Whittle, and a lime burner, lived there with his wife and daughter (Hummel 1987).

In December 1850 Whittle applied for a licence to run an inn at Lombard's Post which may have been the *Travellers' Inn* known to have existed in the area (Hummel 1987). A refugee camp known as Whittle's Lager was established on the farm in the 1850s during the conflict, on the portion known in 1971 as Royville (bordering north side of road that goes from Southwell to Port Alfred and little to east of Lombard's Post turnoff) (Elliot & Stirk 1971; Godlonton & Irving 1985/1851).

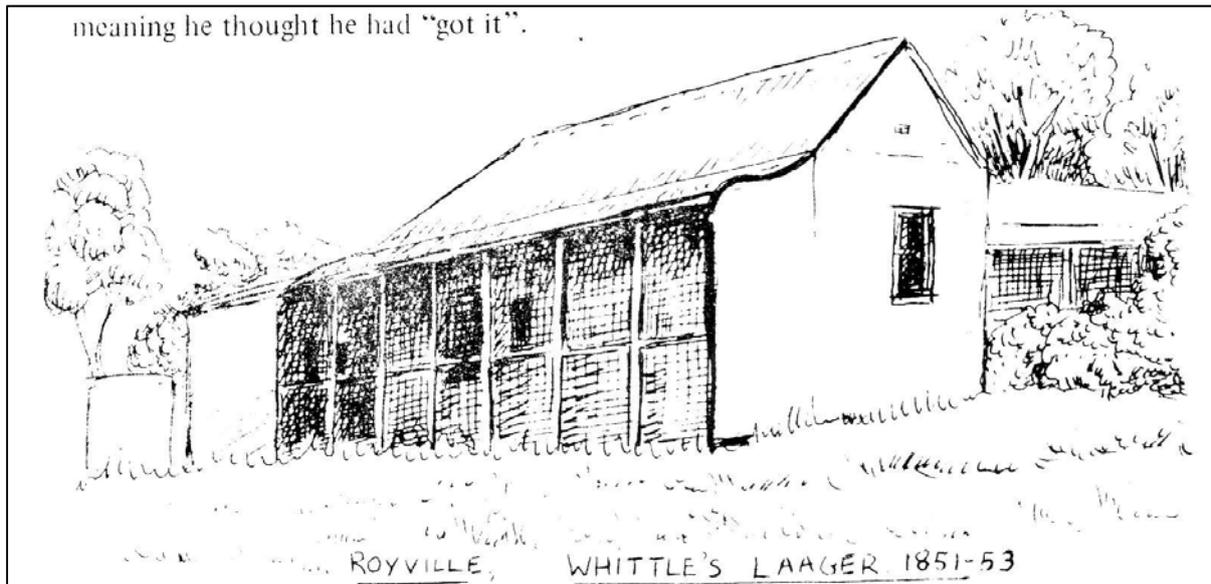


Figure 2. Whittle's Laager on the Royville portion of the farm (D. Stirk, *Southwell Settlers* (1971)).

Glenretha, a portion of the farm was inhabited by the Fords from about 1840. After the cattle killing of 1856 a Xhosa woman and her son worked for the Ford family. At a later date it was an Inn run by Robert McLuckie possibly called the *Travellers' Rest* (Stirk, notes). The building at Glenretha was known as the 'barracks' (Stirk 1971) – possibly its use during the frontier conflict.

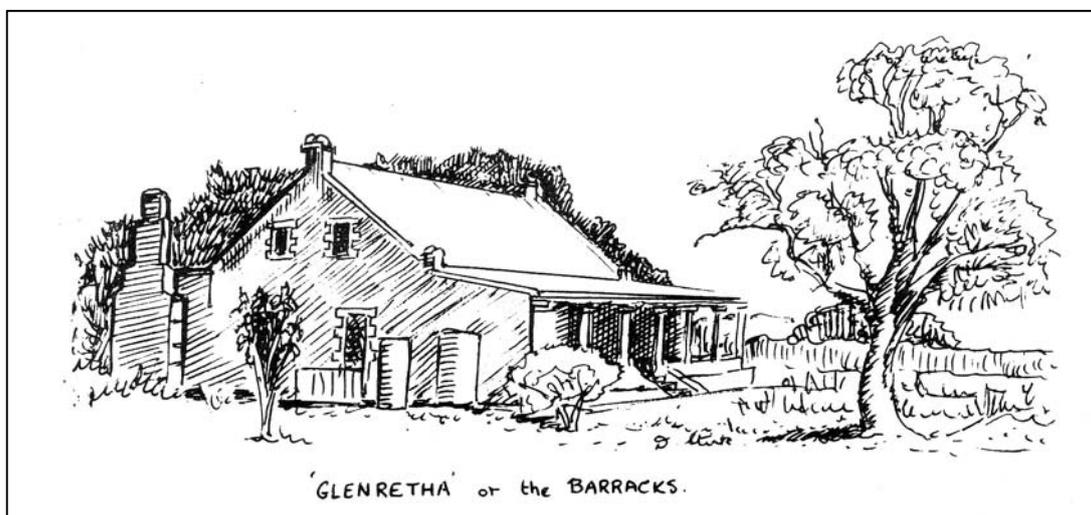


Figure 3. Glenretha (also known as the 'Barracks') on Lombard's Post farm (D. Stirk, *Southwell Settlers* (1971))

Benjamin Keeton gave 2 morgen 300sq. roods (2.1 ha) for a school chapel called Southwell in 1843 (presumably part of original Lombard's Post farm) (Stirk 1971). This chapel, along with St James' Church (1870) and the nearby store formed what was Southwell Village by 1981 (Monro 1981). There was also an Anglican Mission started in 1850 and a new mission building which replaced it in 1868 (Stirk, notes). By 1910, there

was a village known as Southwell near where Lombard's Post was situated (Cory 1910). Southwell was named after the town in Nottinghamshire where Benjamin Keeton emigrated from (Stirk 1971). There are also two surviving cemeteries situated alongside St James Church.

A place called Lion Hill on Lombard's Post is mentioned as early as March 1851 (Jones 1967). According to Mr Keeton the last lion in the area was shot on the farm to the west, the place referred to as Lion Hill or Lion Ridge (Saunders Keeton). There is a record of Benjamin Keeton shooting a large lion at Lombard's Post in 1841 (Stirk, notes).

By 1910, Lombard's Post farm was a functioning fruit farm, as well as keeping cattle and ostriches. Its orange grove which contained 10 000 trees was at the time the largest in the province. The fruit was distributed through the Bathurst Farmers' Union throughout South Africa and exported to England (Playne 1910).

According to current residents of the farms many deceased farm labourers have been buried in scattered locations all over the farm (various testimonies).

By 1965 the subdivisions of Lombaard's Post were namely Westlands, Palm Valley, Walsyville, Southwell Village, Glenretha, Lombard's Post, Southwell and Royville (Ref 54 TS 3326 DA & DC Boesmansriviermond). Stirk noted in 1971 that Lombard's Post portion includes the location of the homestead, Glenretha includes 'the Barracks' and Westlands was a portion of Lombard's Post held in 1937, divided in two later) (Stirk 1971).

Professor Rennie and Dr Eily Gledhill did a feasibility study for the restoration of Lombard's Post in 1975 (Hummel 1987). The Bathurst farm complex called Lombard's Post became a national monument on 30 May 1980 (EP Herald 30/05/1980). Mr Saunders Keeton was the owner in 1980 (Saunders Keeton).

By 1980 the two natural fountains for which the farm was originally named were still functioning. They produced sweet sound water, one situated on the eastern portion of the farm where the original Lombard's Post buildings were, the other situated on the subdivided western portion (Saunders Keeton). By 1980 Mr Keeton was mining agricultural lime on the top of the ridge that runs west to east from near the Kariega River through Lombard's Post to Bathurst Village (Saunders Keeton).

In 1983 the restoration of the buildings began. Architects and engineers prepared a scheme to stabilise the existing barracks block and the first stage of the restoration was completed by V.I. Mills, a Grahamstown building contractor in January 1986. The second stage was completed the same year by a Mr R. McNiel of Sawers Construction, Port Alfred and a roof-wetting party was held in front of the restored barracks building. The third stage involved the restoration of the small house, which was due to be completed in 1988 (Hummel 1987).

The Albany Museum Database holds records of several historical sites, farmsteads, forts, cemeteries, and the occurrence of associated historical artefacts that have been recorded between Grahamstown and the coastline as well as within the surrounding region east-west of the proposed development site. Historical features, sites, artefacts, and stone walling have been recorded by Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments ranging between (Attwell 2006; Nilssen 2007; Webley 2007b/e; Booth 2011; Van Ryneveld 2007b, 2008, 2012a/b; Way-Jones 2011).

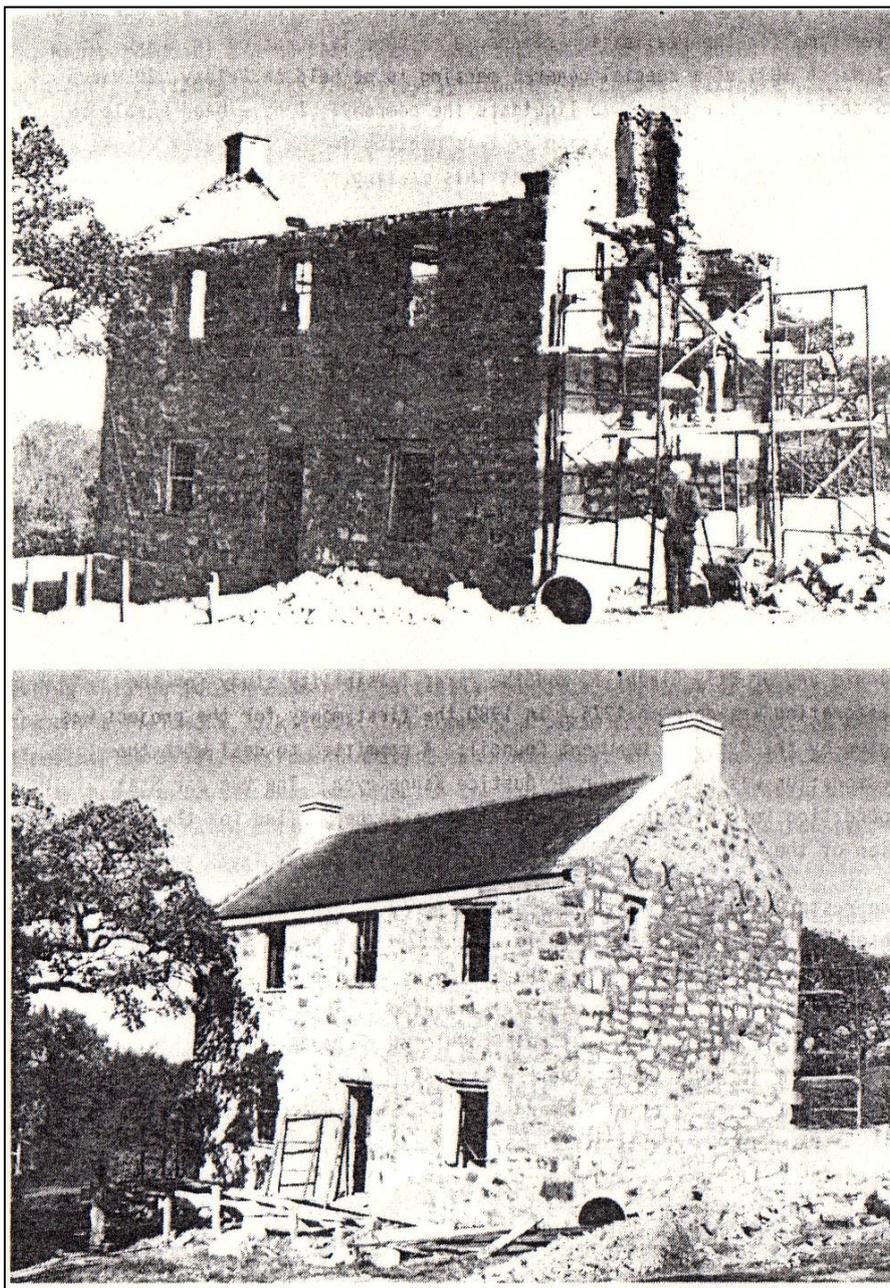


Figure 4. The Restoration of Lombard's Post (Hummel, 'The History of Lombard's Post' (1987)).

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

5.1. Area Surveyed

The proposed area considered for the mining application is situated along one of the alternative scenic routes that connects Grahamstown to the R72 near Port Alfred, in the south-eastern section of the Ndlambe Local Municipality within the Cacadu District Municipal Area in the Eastern Cape. The area is nestled between several nearby towns and villages. Grahamstown is situated about 30 km north-west, Port Alfred is situated about 20 km south-east along the coast, Kenton-on-Sea is 15 km south-east, and the nearest village, Bathurst, is situated about 12.5km east as the crow flies. The mining area will be accessed via an existing road off the R72 between Port Elizabeth and Port Alfred.

The extent of the mining area is 607, 4324 hectares; of which 2, 1482 hectares extend over Portion 1; 431, 7535 hectares extend over Portion 17; and the remaining 173, 5307 hectares extend over the Remainder of the farm Lombard's Post 289, Bathurst. The land is privately owned. No land claims are involved.

The climate is semi-arid and predominantly Kowie Thicket which is part of the Albany Thicket Biome (Subtropical Thicket) vegetation type (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The vegetation changes inland fairly suddenly to grassland especially on the coastal plain. The lower lying areas are covered with scattered bush or shrubs. The undulating topography and irregular hills are also generally covered with grass, but often have a patch of bush clump savannah towards the sea side. *Euphorbia* and woody shrubs are common in the thicket vegetation, with *Rhus*, *Helichyrsom* and *Senecio* species being the most abundant herbs. Succulents such as *Crassula* species, *Aloe* species and Vygies are likely to occur in the area. The river valleys are most densely vegetated, but are restricted in size.

According to historical sources (van Wezel, this report), the farm was previously known as *Twee Fontein* and accordingly is the source of the Kasouga River that flows down to the coast. The area has several water courses and the wider region is bordered by the Bushmans River to the west and the Kowie River to the east. The proposed site is situated approximately 13.5 km from the nearest coastline and therefore is not considered to be situated within the archaeologically sensitive zone that usually stretches up to 5 km inland. This does not, however, omit that fact that coastal archaeological sites and heritage resources may be encountered further inland.

The geology of the area is predominantly Aeolian sandstone of the Nanaga Formation of the Algoa Group, overlaying a conglomerate, calcareous sandstone layer of the Alexandria formation. The surrounding area consists of shale and quartzite of the Witteberg Formation.

5.2. Map

1:50 000 MAP: 3226 DA & DC BOESMANRIVIERMOND (Figure 5)

Archaeological sites (Albany Museum database) from the surrounding 1:50 000 topographic maps, 3326 AD SALEM, 3226 BC GRAHAMSTOWN, 3326 BD TRAPPE'S VALLEY, 3326 CB & CD ALEXANDRIA, and 3326 DB PORT ALFRED, and sites recorded in one nearby phase 1 archaeological impact (Van Ryneveld 2008) have been plotted on Figures 8 and 9.

PLEASE NOTE: The recorded sites reflect the heritage resources, including pre-colonial and historical, documented within the area of the 1:50 000 topographic and not type of sites (Figure 8):

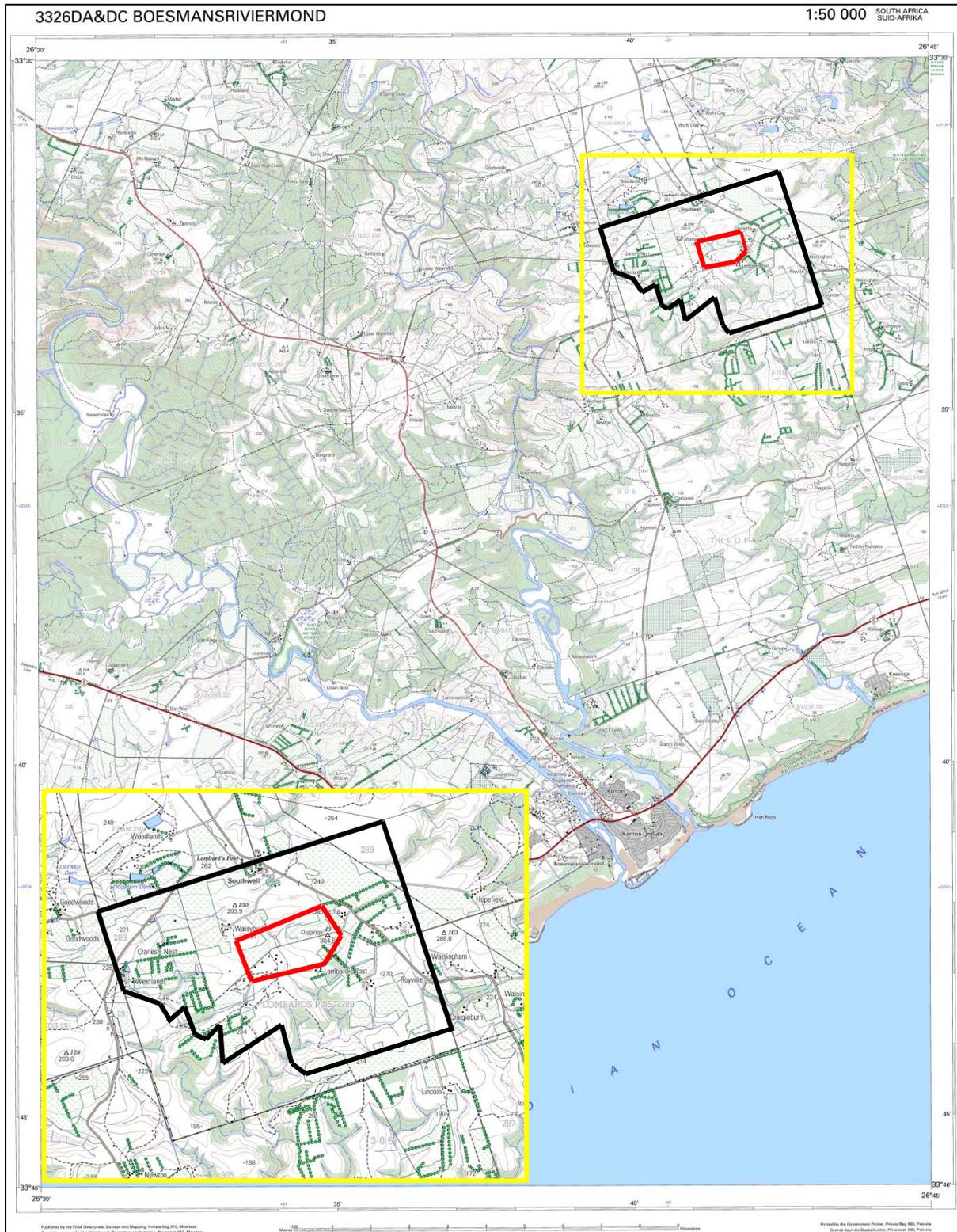


Figure 6. 1:50 000 topographic map 3326 DA & DC BOESMANSRIVIERMOND showing the location of the area proposed for mining application (red block) and the extent of the area declared a Provincial Heritage site (black block).

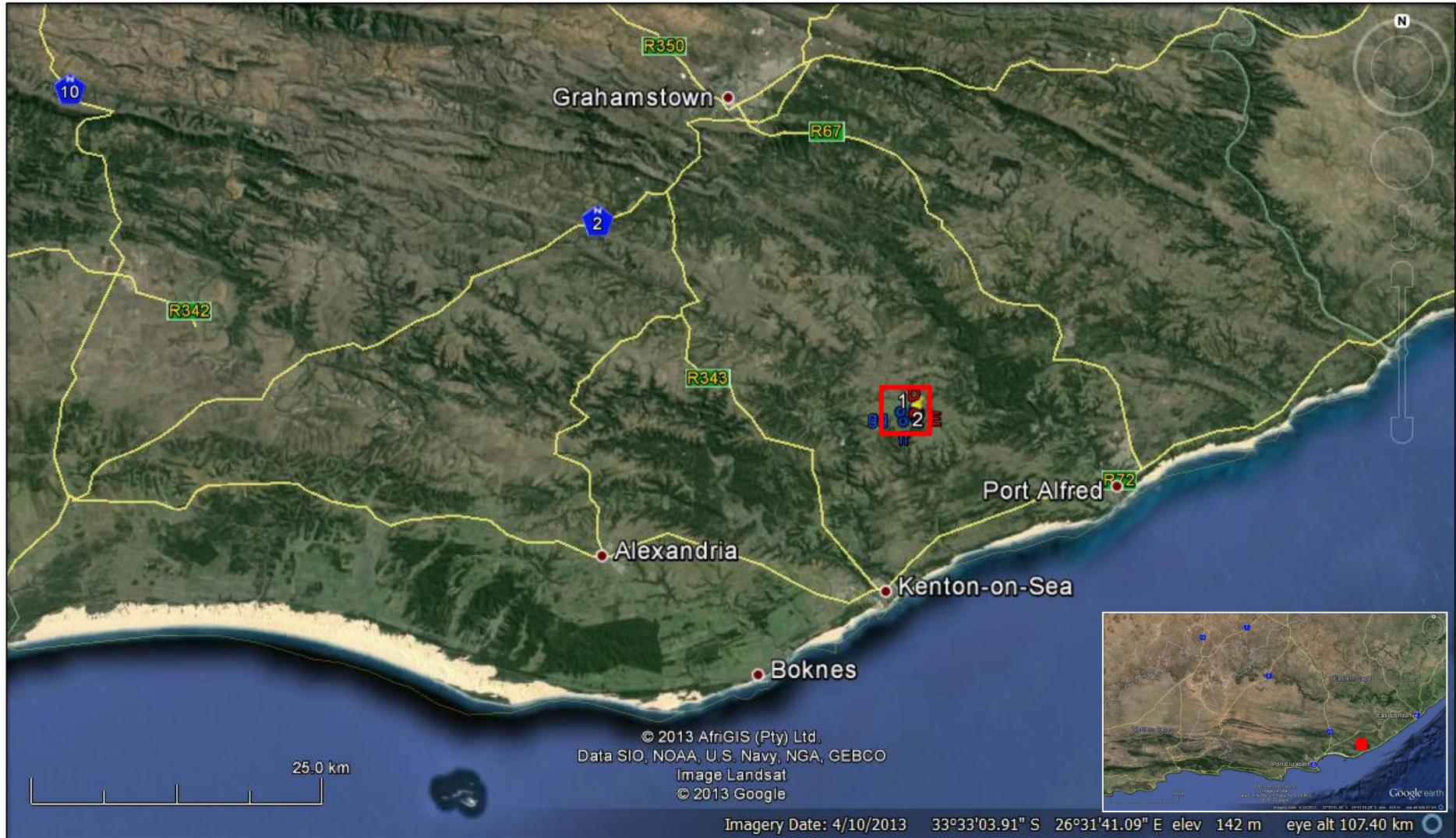


Figure 7. Aerial view of the location of the area for the proposed mining application (red block).

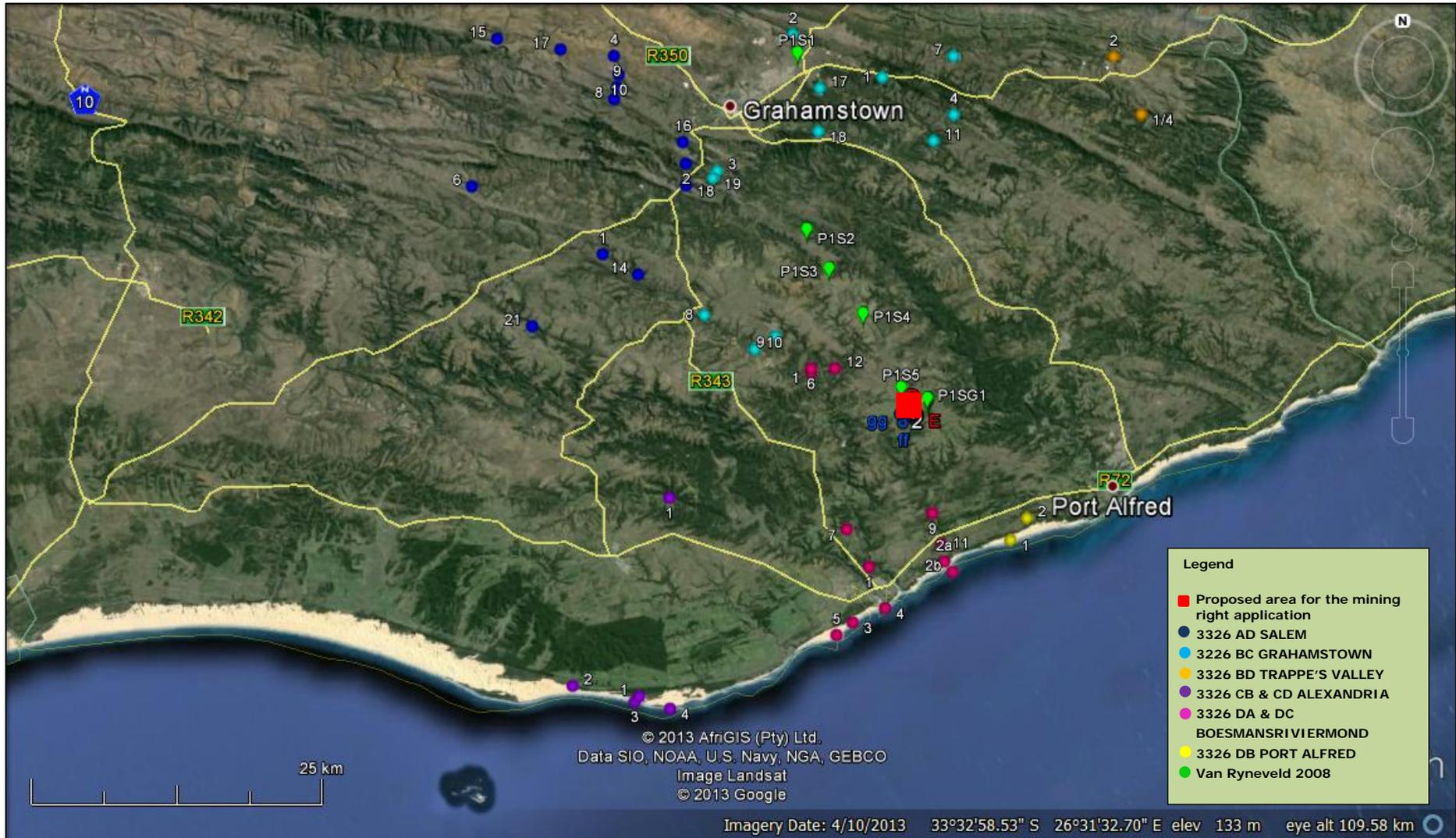


Figure 8. Aerial view of the location of the area for the proposed mining application showing archaeological sites available from the Albany Museum Database and relevant archaeological impact assessments (Van Ryneveld 2008).

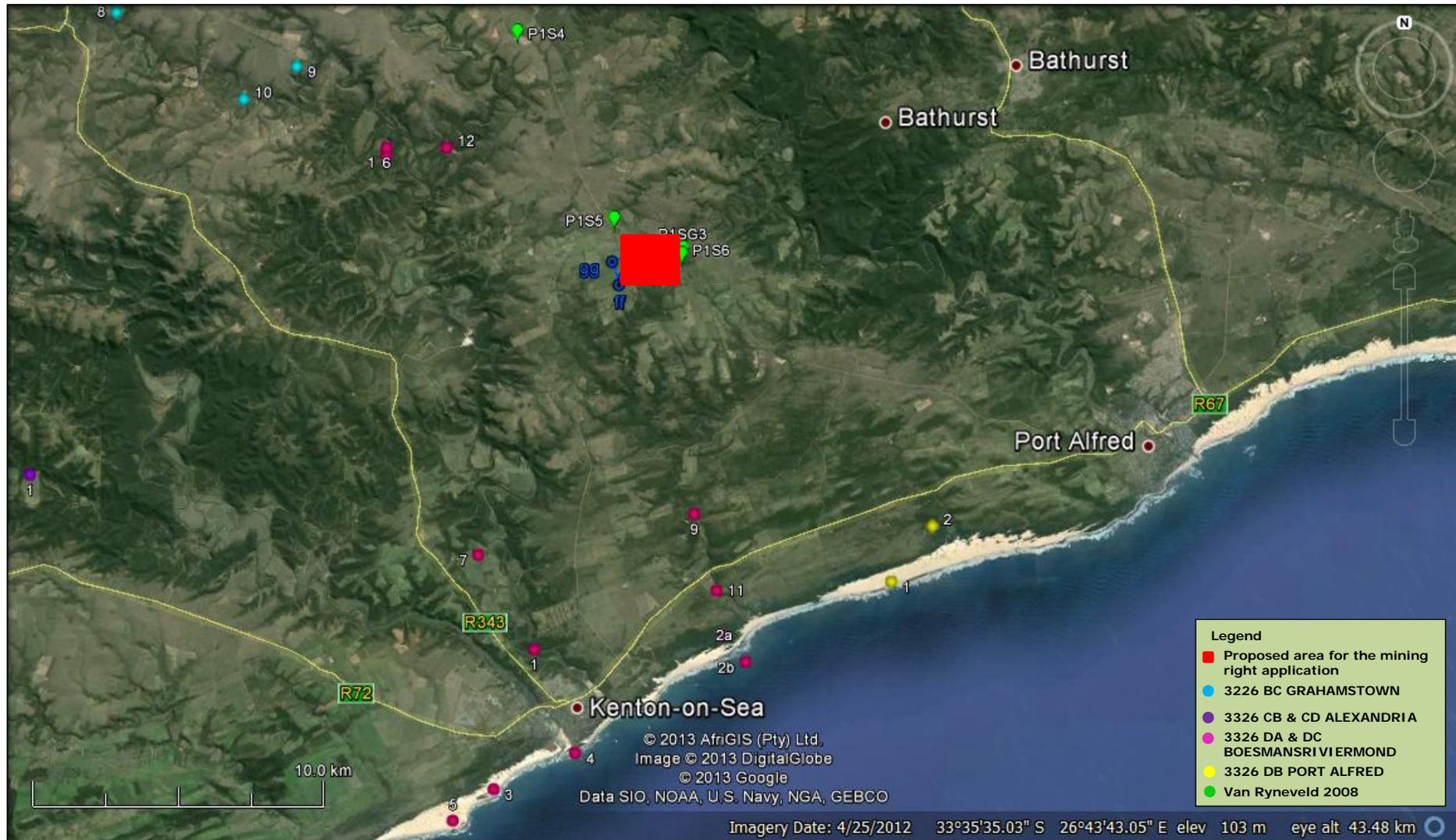


Figure 9. Close-up aerial view showing the location of the area for the proposed mining application with nearby archaeological sites available from the Albany Museum Database and relevant archaeological impact assessments.

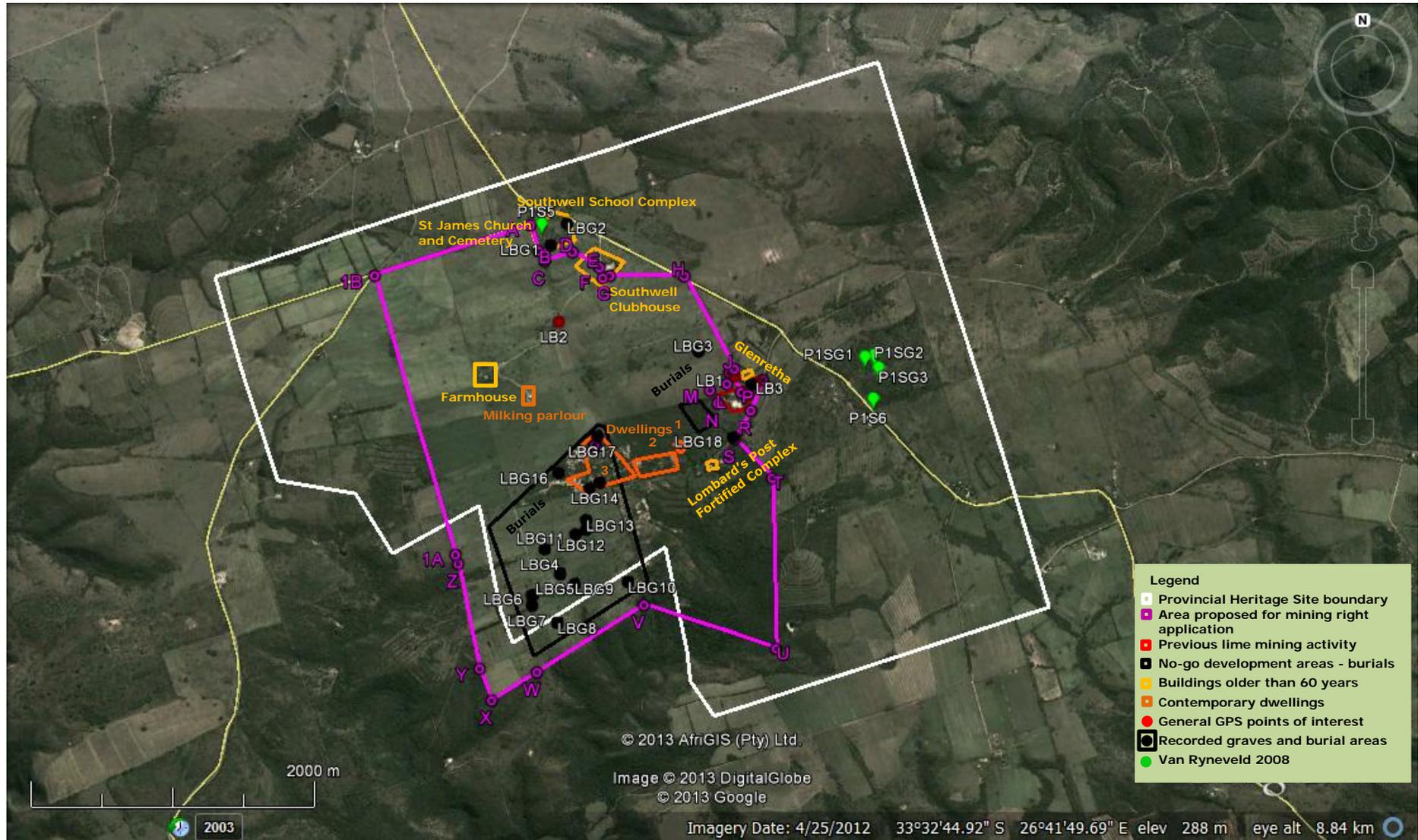


Figure 10. Aerial view of the proposed area for the mining application showing the area declared as a Provincial Heritage Site, graves and burials recorded, built environment structures, and significant areas identified for protection and conservation.

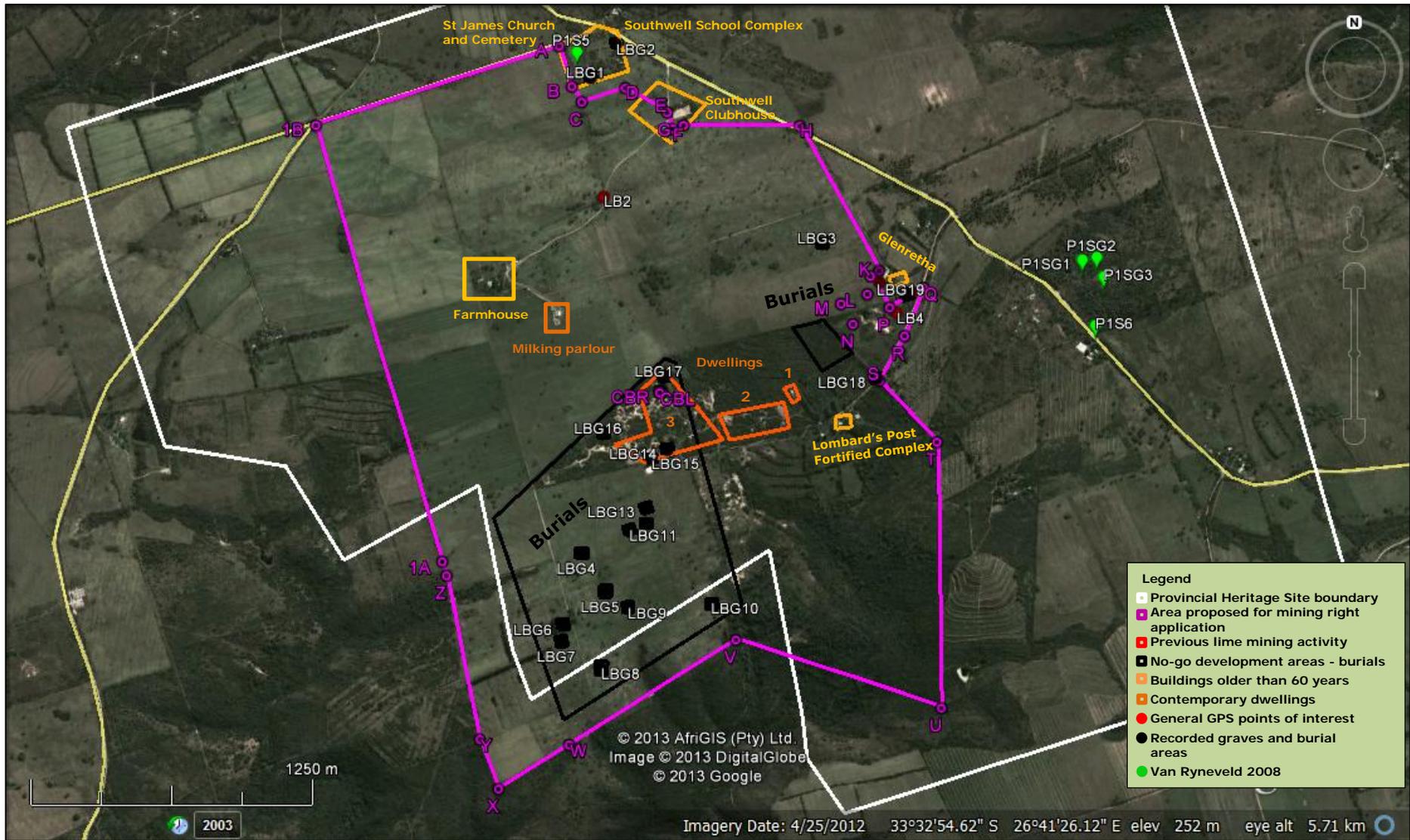


Figure 11. Aerial view focusing on the proposed mining area showing the location of graves and burials, historical structures, and contemporary dwellings.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The survey was conducted by Ms Celeste Booth accompanied by Ms Abenicia Henderson (NRF-DST Intern) from the Department of Archaeology, Albany Museum on foot accompanied by Ms Amy Van Wezel (History Department, Albany Museum), the owners of Portion 17 of Lombard's Post, Mr Colin Stirk and Mrs Lynn Stirk, and the owner of the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289, Mr Peter Keeton. Members of the Glenretha Trust including Ms Thembeke neé Ndolo assisted us with identifying unmarked family graves on Portion 17 of Farm Lombard's Post 289. A lifelong employee of Mr Peter Keeton, referred to as "Battery" whose parents also worked for Mr Keeton, assisted us with identifying unmarked and marked graves and burials from memory and oral history. The GPS co-ordinate readings and photographs were taken using a Garmin Oregon 550 unit. The heritage resources and graves and burials have been plotted on Figures 10 and 11.

The Albany Museum Database of recorded archaeological sites was consulted and these have been plotted on Figures 8 and 9. The records do not represent the totality of sites occurring within the surrounding area, some records do not have co-ordinates and site records are limited to those that have been reported and investigated. Archaeological and historical heritage resources documented in archaeological heritage impact assessments within the immediate and surrounding region have also been plotted on Figures 8 and 9. Archaeological and historical sites that have been recorded on the surrounding 1:50 000 topographic maps have been plotted in the Google Earth generated maps (Figures 8 and 9). The plotted sites have been colour coded according to the 1:50 000 topographic and not according to type of site. Therefore, the plotted sites represent various archaeological sites ranging from coastal and inland Middle Stone Age sites, coastal and inland Later Stone Age sites, Khoenkhoen pastoral sites that mainly occur along the coast that are identified by the occurrence of pottery, as well as historical sites that include the documentation of historical structures and associated artefacts and middens / dumps. Some of the sites have been excavated but hardly published. Only one relevant nearby archaeological impact assessment was available (van Ryneveld 2008). Ms van Ryneveld had documented unmarked and informal burial and graves on the adjacent farm marked 291 on the area that is included in the declared boundary of the Provincial Heritage Site, situated east of the proposed mining right application area (P1SG1 – P1SG3).

Several significant historical buildings occur immediately outside the proposed area for the application of the mining right and are worth mentioning to put into the perspective the significance of the heritage resources within the wider cultural landscape (Figure 10). These include the St James Church recorded to have been established by 1870 and associated formal cemetery (Figures 12-13). The earliest of these graves dates back to 1851. The cemetery area occurs on both sides of an internal farm access road. The Southwell School Complex is situated adjacent to the St James Church and also encompasses historical significance (Figure 14). The farmers mentioned that there may be informal burials occurring within the enclosed fence line of the Southwell School

Complex. Unfortunately the area could not be accessed as the gate was locked owing to our visit being during the school holidays. The Southwell Clubhouse and associated sports grounds are situated slightly south of the St James Church and Cemetery and Southwell School Complex. The Southwell Clubhouse was established by the early 1900's and is steeped in the sporting and community heritage of the area (Figure 15). The Southwell Clubhouse is situated outside the boundary of the proposed mining right area, however, this boundary cuts through the sports fields (cricket ground).

Portion 1 of Lombard's Post of is owned by the Diocese Anglican Church (LB2, Figure 10). In addition, the Diocese Anglican Church also owns Portion 4 of Lombard's Post that includes a complex incorporating the Southwell Mission School (1843), St James Church (1870), St James Church Cemetery (c 1870s, possibly prior), Mission Church (1868 mission building replaced the original 1850 building), more recent teachers accommodation (in wattle and daub technique), contemporary school buildings, and graves presumed to be related to farm labourers (undated) (Glanville pers. comm.).

The historic farm complex Farm Lombard's Post is situated in the middle of the area proposed for the mining right application (Figures 16-17) (Figures 10 and 11). The historic farm complex Farm Lombard's Post was declared a National Monument on 30 May 1980 (No. 1059) according to the National Monuments Act No. 28 of 1969. The area currently has a Grade II status of a Provincial Heritage Site (File Ref No: 9/2/009/0026; Gazette No: 7041 [SAHRIS database]). The Gazette description as available on the SAHRIS database reads as follows:

The historic farm complex situated on the remaining extent of a certain piece of freehold land in the Division Bathurst, being part of the loan place Tweefontein, Casoega, Now called Lombard's Post. Deeds of Transfer 3188/1935, dated 26 April 1935 and 1225/1956, dated 6 February 1956. Historical and architectural interest Lombard's Post was originally granted to Pieter Lombard in 1790 as a loan farm. It served as a military fortification during the Fourth and Sixth Frontier Wars. During the second half of the nineteenth century the farm buildings were fortified by the then owner Benjamin Keeton. 10/2/781. T.N.H. JANSON, Minister of National Education.

The two deeds transfers indicate the size of the property declared as part of the provincial heritage site, unfortunately no maps of the declaration area were available on the SAHRIS database. However, with the assistance of Mr Nick Wiltshire (project manager for the SAHRIS database based at SAHRA head office), the size and boundaries of the deeds indicate the area declared:

Deed 3188/1935: 1262.2162 morgen (1081.3406185400002 hectares)

Deed 1225/1956: 743.24362086 morgen (743.24362086 hectares)

Area total: 1824.585 hectares

The demarcated area in the form of a Google Earth file was provided by Mr Nick Wiltshire showing the declared area of Farm 289, 246.45 hectares and 1581.1 hectares (total: 1827.55 hectares), the difference is due to minor errors on the shapefiles supplied by the trig survey (Figure 10).

The general description and significance of the site available on the SAHRIS Database, reads as follows:

The fort was built of a polygonal plan with four main buildings linked by loopholed walls enclosing a central double storeyed barracks and barn and three double storeyed dwellings, all linked by the farmhouse. There were the main barracks which could accommodate horse and men and fodder, and two cottages for officers and refugees. Horses could easily be led into the stables on either side of the inside door of the main barracks through the specially enlarged entrance. The roofing consisted of Welsh slate used in the old sailing vessels as ballast and sold at public auctions in Algoa Bay where skins and hides in turn were sold. The slate proved very effective against flaming assegais often used by raiders.

It served as a military fortification during the Fourth and Sixth Frontier Wars. During the second half of the Nineteenth Century the farm buildings were fortified by the then owner, Benjamin Keeton.

The historically significant Glenretha farmstead complex is situated about 200 m east from the eastern boundary of the proposed mining area (Figures 18-19). The main house is currently unoccupied; however, the farmstead is in the ownership of the members of the Glenretha Trust.

Several contemporary dwellings (areas marked 1, 2, and 3, Figures 10 and 11) occur in the western half of the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289. The area is currently occupied by Mr Peter Keeton's farm employees.



Figure 12. View of a section of the St James Cemetery with the St James Church in the background.



Figure 13. View of one of the oldest graves (1851) belonging to the Keeton family.

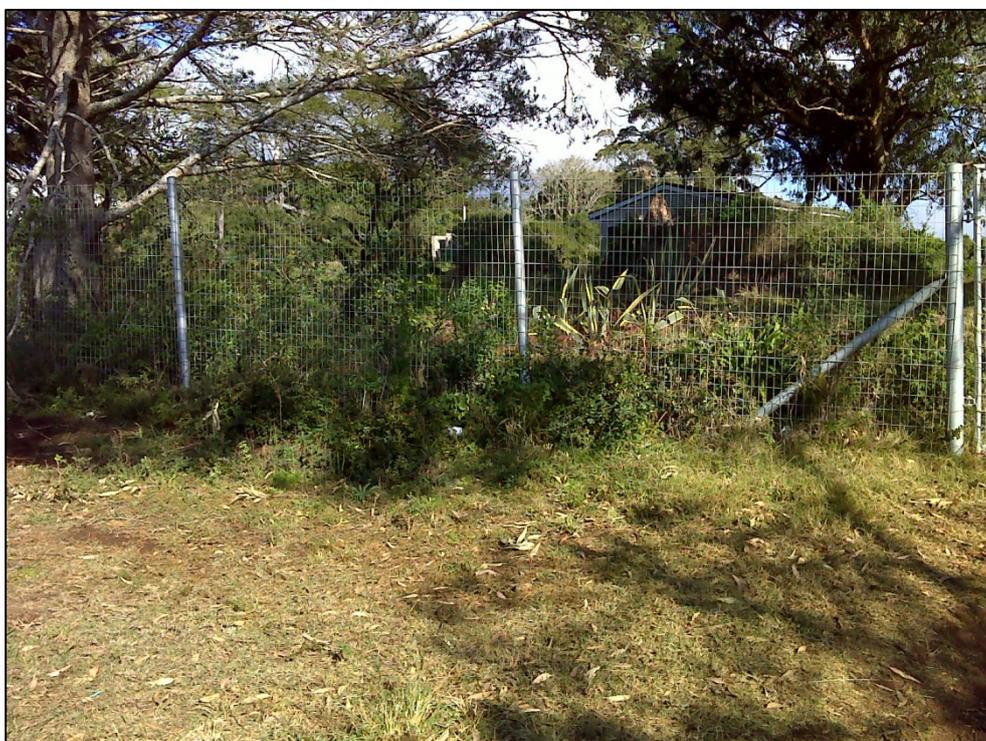


Figure 14. View of the school complex and fence line.



Figure 15. Distant view of the Southwell Clubhouse.



Figure 16. View of the one of Lombard's Post's buildings taken from within the complex's courtyard.



Figure 17. View of the house within the Lombard's Post complex.



Figure 18. View of the original structure of the Glenretha farmhouse, with later additions.



Figure 19. View of the original stonewalling underneath the later additions of cement.

The extent of the mining area is 607, 4324 hectares; of which 2, 1482 hectares extend over Portion 1; 431, 7535 hectares extend over Portion 17; and the remaining 173, 5307 hectares extend over the Remainder of the Farm Lombard's Post 289, Bathurst.

Portion 1 of Lombard's Post 289 of which the proposed mining right application is 2, 1482 hectares in extent is situated next to an internal farm road (LB2, Figures 10 and 11) and is situated in the ploughed pasture lands of Portion 17 of Lombard's Post. The area is densely vegetated that made archaeological visibility difficult.

Portion 17 of the Farm Lombard's Post 289 of which the proposed area for the mining right application is 433,9017 hectares in extent is situated in the northern half of the proposed site for development. The area comprises mainly ploughed lands made for pastures with dense grass vegetation cover used to graze dairy cows (Figures 20-21). This made archaeological visibility difficult, with very few exposed areas available to investigate the possible occurrence of archaeology artefacts. The mole hills occurring within the pastures and the disturbed gravel roads were investigated for the possibility of observing exposed archaeological remains. A few bush clumps occur in the north-central portion of the farm portion. The surface has been disturbed by general farming activities and the construction of internal farm roads and farm fences.

The Remainder of the Farm Lombard's Post 289 of which the proposed area for the mining right application 173,5307 hectares in extent is situated in the southern half of the proposed site for development. The area comprises mainly dense Thicket vegetation cover that obscured archaeological visibility (Figures 22-23). The western half of the area has been disturbed by previous sand mining activities that allowed for the investigation of exposed and disturbed areas for possible archaeological heritage remains.



Figure 20. View of the pastures that cover most of Portion1 and Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289.



Figure 21. View of the pastures and other disturbances on Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289 overlooking the dense Thicket vegetation on the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289.



Figure 22. View of the dense Thicket vegetation on the remaining portion of Lombard's Post 289.

The remains of the crushing plant built during the 1980's for previous lime mining activities carried out by the Keetons is situated on the outskirts of the south-eastern section of the northern portion of Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289 (Figure 23) (LB1, Figures 10 and 11). The previous lime mining activities is situated about 300 m south-west of the crushing plant, within the eastern corner of the proposed area for the mining right application on the Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289 (Figures 24-25). The area mined is approximately 150 m x 50 m in extent.



Figure 23. View of the crushing plant.



Figure 25. View of the previous mining activities.



Figure 24. View of the previous mining activities.

According to oral histories told by the members of the community and the farmers several unmarked burials and informal graves, including ancestral, historical, and contemporary, are located within the proposed area for the mining right application as well as the surrounding area. Mr Colin Stirk provided us with a log book indicting who has been buried on the Farm Lombard's Post 289 between 1927 and 1942. Mr G.R. Stirk served as the Justice of Peace between 1927 and 1942 (A list of all the people buried on the Farm Lombard's Post has been included as Appendix B). Most of these burials are unmarked and the location of the burials is unknown. Mr Peter Keeton recalled his father informing him of graves (Burials in yellow block, Figures 10-11) that occur immediately west of the previous mining activities (red block area, Figures 10-11). Mr Keeton also informed us that he told that two military graves occur south of the previous mining activities (LBG18, Figures 10-11). However, the locations of these graves are unknown.

Members of the Glenretha Trust, Ms Thembeke neé Ndolo, assisted us with identifying unmarked family burials on the Farm Portion 17 of the Farm Lombard's Post 289. A lifelong employee of Mr Peter Keeton, referred to as "Battery", assisted us with identifying unmarked and marked graves and burials from memory.

One area housing eight unmarked burials was identified with the assistance of the members of the Glenretha Trust (LBG3, Figures 10 and 11) (Figure 21). The members have been living within the area for their lifetime and stipulated that it was her father who was buried there. The last person buried within this area was between 1970 and 1980; however, some people have been buried there before 1959. They added that there may be more graves but could not point them out by memory. The area is situated next to a *Euphorbia* tree, presumably a landscape marker used to identify the area of the graves. The extent of the area pointed out does not exceed 100 m x 100 m.

These were the only burials identified and pointed out on Portion 1 and Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289. However, Mr Stirk informed us that he was made aware of burials on the western half of the Portion 17 during ploughing activities carried out for pastures.

Several unmarked burials and informal grave areas were encountered on the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289. Most of the unmarked burials were identified by memory, trees and disturbed raised areas acting as markers for the burials (Figures 21-24).

Some the informal grave areas comprise between three and six graves within one location. These graves are easily identified by metal headstones; however, some of these markers are deteriorating and would eventually become unidentifiable. Some of the deceased identified include "Zazani", "Jack", "Dama", and "Gumenge", the latter surname also appears in the death log book kept by Mr D.R. Stirk, albeit spelt slightly differently, and may be the ancestors / forefathers of the contemporary burials (Figures 25-27).

One built-up concrete grave was documented (LBG6, Figures 10 and 11). The grave has no identification; however, the person buried is believed to be a child (Figure 28). Judging by the size of the grave it may well be a child burial of labourers who once lived within the area.

Some informally fenced burials were pointed out and documented. Mr Keeton's employee mentioned that he had fenced most of these burial areas as they occur within the pastures, and therefore, are not negatively impacted and disturbed during the general ploughing and farming activities (Figures 29-31). These burials include a mixture of unmarked and marked (informal headstones) burials and graves.



Figure 26. Unmarked burial area at LBG3.



Figure 27. Unmarked burial.



Figure 28. Unmarked burial area identified by trees and a raised and disturbed surface area.



Figure 29. View of an unmarked burial situated slightly up top of the disturbed patch.



Figure 30. View of the landscape and the some of the documented unmarked burials.



Figure 31. View of an informal grave area with headstones.



Figure 32. View of an informal grave area with headstones.



Figure 33. View of an informal grave area with headstones.



Figure 34. View of the built-up concrete grave with no identification.



Figure 35. View of an unmarked grave that has been marked with a pole.



Figure 36. An informally fenced burial area in the middle of the pastures.



Figure 37. Figures 29 and 31 in relation to each other occurring in the middle of the pastures.

No pre-colonial archaeological heritage resources were observed within this portion of the proposed mining right application area. It is possible that pre-colonial heritage resources such as stone artefacts may occur between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below ground, as the area may have been utilised by Middle Stone Age populations either occupying the area as open sites or passing through between the coast and the mountains. Later Stone Age (LSA) stone artefacts and other archaeological heritage may be encountered if uncovered during the mining activities. Similarly, historical artefacts may be uncovered that could include historical pottery and other implements associated with the military and historical activities that occurred on the landscape.

7. DESCRIPTION OF SITES

7.1. Lombard's Post 289

Lombard's Post is a declared Provincial Heritage Site (PHS) and has a Grade II Status which is regarded as heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region.

The two deeds transfers indicate the size of the property declared as part of the provincial heritage site, unfortunately no maps of the declaration area were available on the SAHRIS database. However, with the assistance of Mr Nick Wiltshire (project

manager for the SAHRIS database based at SAHRA head office), the size and boundaries of the deeds indicate the area declared:

Deed 3188/1935: 1262.2162 morgen (1081.3406185400002 hectares)

Deed 1225/1956: 743.24362086 morgen (743.24362086 hectares)

Area total: 1824.585 hectares

The demarcated area in the form of a Google Earth file was provided by Mr Nick Wiltshire showing the declared area of Farm 289, 246.45 hectares and 1581.1 hectares (total: 1827.55 hectares), the difference is due to minor errors on the shapefiles supplied by the trig survey (Figure 10).

The Farm Lombard's Post 289 has been allocated a Heritage Grading of Grade II (NHRA 25 of 1999) being worthy of conservation by provincial authorities.

(See Table 8 for descriptions and co-ordinates)

7.2. Historical Structures

7.2.1. The Southwell Complex

The Southwell Complex recorded during the survey includes the St James Church and associated Cemetery; the Southwell School, and the Southwell Clubhouse all situated on Portion 17 of the Farm Lombard's Post 289. These historically significant structures occur outside the proposed area for the mining right application and therefore, should not negatively during the mining activities.

7.2.2. Glenretha Farmstead

The Glenretha Farmstead is situated on the eastern edge of the proposed development, the property is currently owned by members of the Glenretha Trust.

7.2.3. Lombard's Post Fortified Complex

The fort was built of a polygonal plan with four main buildings linked by loopholed walls enclosing a central double storeyed barracks and barn and three double storeyed dwellings, all linked by the farmhouse.

The historical structures have been allocated a heritage grading of Grade II (NHRA 25 of 1999) being worthy of conservation by provincial authorities as the structures are situated on the Farm Lombard's Post which has a Provincial Heritage Site status of Grade II.

(See Table 8 for descriptions and co-ordinates)

7.3. Burials and Graves

Several informal graves and unmarked burials were documented during the survey with the assistance of the farm owners, local members of the community, and one of Mr Keeton's lifelong employees. Most of the graves and burials are known from memory and have been passed on orally over generations of people who have continued to live on the various contemporary portions of the original Lombard's Post 289 farm.

The burials area (yellow area, Figures 10 and 11) was provided as part of the information for the proposed mining right application. It was later confirmed by Mr Peter Keeton that he was informed by his father that the area contained possible burials.

LBG1 and LBG2, LBG4 – LBG13, and LBG 19 (see Figures 10 and 11 for localities) are situated outside the proposed area for the mining right application and include the St James historical cemetery (LBG1), possible unmarked burials situated within the Southwell School Complex area (LBG2), and mostly unmarked burials identified by trees that are used as landscape markers and some informal fencing (LBG4 – LBG13). LBG6 is a formal concrete grave situated underneath trees; however, it contains no headstone and is presumably a child's grave judging its dimensions. LBG19 consists of two graves, Mr William Goliath and his wife, and borders on the proposed area for the mining right application. The graves are associated with the relatively recent Methodist Church established in 1980 by Mr William Goliath.

LBG3, LBG14 – LBG17, and LBG18 are situated within the proposed area for the mining right application. LBG3 comprises eight unmarked burials identified by members of the Glenretha Trust who continue to reside on a portion of the original Lombard's Post 289 farm. LBG14 – LBG17 are located within the area of the contemporary dwellings housing Mr Peter Keeton's employees. Most of these informal grave areas contain headstones / identification markers. The exact location of LBG18 is unknown; however, Mr Peter Keeton mentioned that he was informed of possible military graves within this area.

The informal graves and unmarked burials are of a high cultural significance and have been allocated a heritage grading of Grade II (NHRA 25 of 1999) being worthy of conservation by provincial authorities as the burials and graves are situated on the Farm Lombard's Post which has a Provincial Heritage Site status of Grade II.

(See Table 8 for descriptions and co-ordinates)

8. GPS CO-ORDINATES AND SITES FOR THE AREA PROPOSED FOR THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTIONS OF PORTION 17 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289.

TABLE 8: GPS CO-ORDINATES AND SITES FOR THE AREA PROPOSED FOR THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTIONS OF PORTION 17 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289.

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATES	HERITAGE GRADING
General GPS Points			
LB1	Crushing plant (Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'34.50"S; 26°41'55.90"E	N/A
LB2	Anglican Church ground (Portion 1 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'22.20"S; 26°41'08.10"E	N/A
LB3	Methodist Church and 2 formal graves [Goliath] (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'35.90"S; 26°42'01.50"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LB4	Existing mine (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'38.80"S; 26°41'58.90"E	N/A
Historically Significant Buildings			
Glenretha	Glenretha historical farmstead complex (Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'26.31"S; 26°42'04.26"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
Lombard's Post	Lombard's Post historical fortified complex (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'55.77"S; 26°41'49.90"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
St James Church	St James Church (Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'03.53"S; 26°41'06.46"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
Southwell School Complex	Southwell School Complex (Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'00.68"S; 26°41'09.17"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
Southwell Club	Southwell Sport and Community Clubhouse (Portion 17 of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'11.61"S; 26°41'20.24"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
Contemporary Dwellings			
1	Occupied dwellings (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'50.24"S; 26°41'40.90"E	N/A
2	Occupied dwellings (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post 289)	33°32'53.71"S; 26°41'36.32"E	N/A
3	Occupied dwellings (Remaining extent of Lombard's Post)	33°32'53.56"S; 26°41'20.57"E	N/A

Unmarked Burials and Informal Grave Areas			
Burials	Demarcated burial area [small black area next to existing mining activities, Figures 10 and 11] (courtesy of ACME)	33°32'26.31"S; 26°42'04.26"E 33°32'55.77"S; 26°41'49.90"E 33°32'03.53"S; 26°41'06.46"E 33°32'00.68"S; 26°41'09.17"E 33°32'11.61"S; 26°41'20.24"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG1	St James Church Cemetery	33°32'05.00"S; 26°41'05.80"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG2	Graves at schoolyard	33°32'00.10"S; 26°41'10.20"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG3	Unmarked burials; 8 x Graves; associated with Members Glenretha Trust; does not exceed 100 m x 100 m in extent	33°32'28.90"S; 26°41'46.00"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG4	Unmarked burials; no fencing	33°33'13.50"S; 26°41'04.00"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG5	Marked informal graves; x4 family members (Gumenge)	33°33'19.10"S; 26°41'08.20"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG6	Formal concrete grave, no headstone; infant; of coloured descent; 1970's	33°33'23.90"S; 26°41'00.70"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG7	Unmarked burial; related to child buried at LBG6.	33°33'26.30"S; 26°41'00.50"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG8	Unmarked burials; Tinisiwe – 2x elderly people	33°33'30.20"S; 26°41'07.40"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG9	Unmarked burials; mother and daughter (Emily)	33°33'21.40"S; 26°41'12.10"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG10	Unmarked burial	33°33'20.90"S; 26°41'26.70"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG11	Unmarked burials; fenced; Komani x4	33°33'10.10"S; 26°41'12.40"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG12	Unmarked burials; Twetwe Komani x1	33°33'09.10"S; 26°41'15.30"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG13	Unmarked burials; Komani family	33°33'06.90"S; 26°41'22.70"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG14	Unmarked burials; elderly lady and her 2 sons	33°32'58.50"S; 26°41'19.10"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG15	Marked informal graves; Siboya	33°32'59.70"S; 26°41'16.30"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG16	Marked informal graves; within the contemporary dwelling area	33°32'56.20"S; 26°41'07.90"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)

LBG17	Marked informal graves, within the contemporary dwelling area	33°32'48.00"S; 26°41'18.50"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG18	Military graves	33°32'48.20"S; 26°41'55.50"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)
LBG19	Goliath graves near Methodist Church	33°32'36.30"S; 26°42'00.50"E	Provincial Heritage Site (Grade II)

9. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Cultural landscapes are increasingly becoming a significant considering factor when conducting various heritage impact assessments for proposed developments. The area proposed for the mining right application Portions of Portion 17 and the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289 are considered as having a high cultural heritage significance. This significance attests to the area being declared a National Monument in 1980 under the National Monuments Council and more recently retaining a Grade II status as a Provincial Heritage Site based on the historical importance. The presence of informal graves and unmarked burials identified mainly by memory and oral history highlights the significance of passing down information from generation to generation and the continuing of the living heritage within the area.

This section gives a brief introduction to the concept of cultural landscape and its relation to various aspects of the dynamic interaction of humans as cultural agents and the landscape as a medium. A description of the interwoven relationships of humans with the landscape over time will be given including the archaeological, historical, and contemporary connections. Lastly, the living heritage makes up a large part of the study undertaken, its significance will be highlighted in relation to the descendants who still occupy the area and retain a sense of identity to the landscape.

Concept of Cultural Landscape

Cultural landscapes can be interpreted as complex and rich extended historical records conceptualised as organisations of space, time, meaning, and communication moulded through cultural process. The connections between landscape and identity and, hence, memory are fundamental to the understanding of landscape and human sense of place. Cultural landscapes are the interface of culture and nature, tangible and intangible heritage, and biological and cultural diversity. They represent a closely woven net of relationships, the essence of culture and people's identity. They are symbol of the growing recognition of the fundamental links between local communities and their heritage, human kind, and its natural environment. In contemporary society, particular landscapes can be understood by taking into consideration the way in which they have been settled and modified including overall spatial organisation, settlement patterns, land uses, circulation networks, field layout, fencing, buildings, topography, vegetation,

and structures. The dynamics and complex nature of cultural landscapes can be regarded as text, written and read by individuals and groups for very different purposes and with very many interpretations. The messages embedded in the landscape can be read as signs about values, beliefs, and practices from various perspectives. Most cultural landscapes are living landscapes where changes over time result in a montage effect or series of layers, each layer able to tell the human story and relationships between people and the natural processes.

The impact of human action on the landscape occurs over time so that a cultural landscape is the result of a complex history and creates the significance of place in shaping historical identities by examining a community's presence or sense of place. The deeply social nature of relationships to place has always mediated people's understanding of their environment and their movements within it, and is a process which continues to inform the construction of people's social identity today. Social and spatial relationships are dialectically interactive and interdependent. Cultural landscape reflects social relations and institutions and they shape subsequent social relations.

Cultural landscapes tell the story of people, events, and places through time, offering a sense of continuity, a sense of the stream of time. Landscapes reflect human activity and are imbued with cultural values. They combine elements of space and time, and represent political as well as social and cultural constructs. Culture shapes the landscape through day-to-day routine and these practices become traditions incorporated with a collective memory the ultimate embodiments of memorial consciousness', examples such as monuments, annual events and, archives. As they have evolved over time, and as human activity has changed, they have acquired many layers of meaning that can be analysed through archaeological, historical, geographical, and sociological study.

Indigenous people, European explorers, missionaries, pastoralists, international and domestic travellers all looked or look at similar landscapes and experience different versions of reality. Regardless of the power of different cultural groups, however, all groups create cultural landscape and interpret them from their own perspectives. This gives rise to tensions and contradictions between groups, invariably expressed in landscape forms as well.

The dynamics and complex nature of cultural landscapes can be regarded as text, written and read by individuals and groups for very different purposes and with very many interpretations. The messages embedded in the landscape can be read as signs about values, beliefs, and practices from various perspectives.

Most cultural landscapes are living landscapes where changes over time result in a montage effect or series of layers, each layer able to tell the human story and relationships between people and the natural processes. A common theme underpinning the concept of ideology of landscape itself is the setting for everything we do is that of the landscape as a repository of intangible values and human meaning that nurture our

very existence. Intangible elements are the foundation of the existence of cultural landscapes, and that are still occupied by contemporary communities, Landscape, culture and collective memory of a social group are intertwined and that this binds the individuals to their community. Culture shapes their everyday life, the values bind gradually, change slowly, and transfer from generation to generation – culture is a form of memory. We see landscapes as a result of our shared system of beliefs and ideologies. In this way landscape is a cultural construct, a mirror of our memories and myths encoded with meanings which can be read and interpreted. Pivotal to the significance of cultural landscapes and the ideas of the ordinarily sacred is the realisation that it is the places, traditions, and activities of ordinary people that create a rich cultural tapestry of life, particularly through our recognition of the values people attach to their everyday places and concomitant sense of place and identity.

Living heritage means cultural expressions and practices that form a body of knowledge and provide for continuity, dynamism, and meaning of social life to generations of people as individuals, social groups, and communities. It also allows for identity and sense of belonging for people as well as an accumulation of intellectual capital current and future generation in the context of mutual respect for human, social and cultural rights.

Protection of these cultural landscapes involves some management issues such as successful conservation is based on the continuing vital link between people and their landscapes. This link can be disrupted or affected by for instance economical reasons. Other threats can also be attributed to urban expansion and development, tourism, war and looting and something beyond our human intervention: natural disasters and climate change.

Cultural landscape management and conservation processes bring people together in caring for their collective identity and heritage, and provide a shared local vision within a global context. Local communities need, therefore, to be involved in every aspect of identification, planning and management of the areas as they are the most effective guardians of landscape heritage.

Most elements of living heritage are under threat of extinction due to neglect, modernisation, urbanisation, globalisation, and environmental degradation. Living heritage is at the centre of people's culture and identity, it is importance to provide space for its continued existence. Living heritage must not be seen as merely safeguarding the past, but it must be seen as safeguarding the logic of continuity of what all communities or social groups regard as their valuable heritage, shared or exclusive.

In some instances, villages may capitalise on local landscape assets in order to promote tourism. Travel and tourism activities are built around the quest for experience, and the experience of place and landscape is a core element of that quest. It is a constant desire for new experiences that drives tourism, rather than a quest for authenticity. It is,

therefore, important to engage actively with the tourism industry so that aspects of life and landscape important to cultural identity, including connection with place are maintained.

Archaeological Landscape

The archaeological landscape presents a challenge to interpretation as the landscape is wholly read by encountering pre-colonial artefacts on the landscape. As no pre-colonial archaeological heritage resources were encountered during the survey it is difficult to determine what exactly happened on the area proposed for the mining right application, archaeologically. This however does not intend that no pre-colonial activity took place within the area. Owing to the interaction of later populations with the landscape and the historical establishment of the area as conducive to farming activities, these disturbances in addition to climate change and natural weathering effects, changes to the organic layout once inhabited by the pre-colonial populations may have 'hidden' the material and organic material remains. Therefore, it is necessary to find and use the archaeological evidence available from the wider region to piece together and predict the possible movements and dynamics of the particular cultural landscape, Portions 1 and 17 and the Remainder of Lombard's Post 289.

Taking to consideration the proposed area for the mining right application and the wider region between Grahamstown, Port Alfred, and Bathurst, the particular landscape has been a place of occupation and migration for the last 1 million years. The earliest occupation is shown in the evidence of Early Stone Age handaxes near Grahamstown and was most probably occupied by early hominids referred as *Homo erectus* between 1 million years and 200 000 years ago. The identity of this population's period of existence is ephemeral on the landscape owing to the lack of well-preserved sites available or study.

The second wave of evolutionary occupation and migration took place between 125 000 and 75 000 years ago coincides with the last interglacial period when climatic and environmental conditions were similar to those of the present interglacial. Possible seasonal movement between the Cape Folded Mountains behind Grahamstown and the coast may have taken place. The archaeological evidence on the landscape is wider than that for the Early Stone Age predecessors. Several areas comprise typically Middle Stone Age stone artefacts and the evidence of occupation in rock shelters and caves is slightly better preserved. Evidence shows that the skeletal anatomy of these populations, referred to *Homo sapiens*, were evolving into a similarly modern human structure as *Homo sapiens sapiens* (us) identified by the development of an upright spine, chin, and more graceful facial bone features. It is evident that these populations may have interpreted and utilised the landscape differently to their predecessors. This would have been influenced by several evolutionary changes that took place over time as well as the development of the brain and therefore the ability of modern thought, experience, and symbolism. The positions of sites show that these populations would have utilised

resources such as shellfish along the coastline that their predecessors may never attempted to try. The implements found in excavations show that they hunted animals whether by bow and arrow or up close, therefore, the perception of various animals available would have changed to a possibly hunted and not scavenged source of food.

Between 75 000 and 15 000 years ago no human occupation took place within the Grahamstown and wider region owing to the worsening climatic conditions. It is therefore, evident that climatic changes play a role in determining the occupation of certain areas and whether it is conducive for human survival. This particular cultural landscape was determined by the non-occupation of hominids during this time.

The third wave of evolutionary occupation and migration took place from about 15 000 years ago when populations of hunter-gatherers (presumably the predecessors of contemporary known San hunter-gatherers) established themselves on the landscape. Evidence of occupation is very well preserved in various caves and rock shelters that are situated within the wider region relative to the area proposed for the mining right application. However, sites that would have possibly shown occupation on the open veld are difficult to find as they have been covered by vegetation growth over time. By this time it is expressed that the population of these *Homo sapiens sapiens* would have been larger than their predecessors from the Middle Stone Age evidenced by the increased numbers and additional places of occupation. Several cultural groups may also have existed at the same time and definitely over evolutionary time. The cultural changes over time is shown in the changing stone artefacts (implements), slight differences of other material artefacts, and food resources collected and hunted that have been analysed from various excavation. Seasonal movements and migrations, similarly between the coast and the Cape Folded Mountain behind Grahamstown may also have been active on the landscape. The Later Stone Age is popularly known for its explosion of cultural material artefacts and the origins of rock art (painting and engraving). The engagement of these populations supersedes those of their predecessors. They utilised and perceived the landscape in very different ways which can be seen by the differing cultural artefacts and rock paintings and engravings left on the landscape.

The remains of rock paintings and engravings whether painted in rock shelters, caves, or loose rocks, and engraved on boulders or flat andesite basements provides insight into their perception and interaction with the landscape and nature as well as their beliefs and engagement with the 'everyday' that we may never have known if they had never left behind this type of 'text'. Only rock paintings in caves and rock shelters occur on this landscape.

Pre-colonial human remains are mostly unmarked and invisible on the landscape, however, in some instances, they may be marked by organised piles of stones. Several pre-colonial human remains have been recorded within the wider region including around Port Alfred and around the Grahamstown area.

The San hunter-gatherers occupied the South African landscape until about 2000 years when two other cultural groups moved onto the landscape. The Khoekhoen pastoralists down central and western South Africa and the Bantu-speaking agro-pastoralists also referred to as Iron Age communities, down the east. The pastoralists were driven by locating enough food to feed their domestic stock herds. The movements of the agro-pastoralists were determined by the summer rainfall enabling the planting of sorghum and millet. Very little evidence of these communities have been documented within the area proposed for the mining right application and surrounds, whereas evidence of pastoralist occupation occurs along the coastline, but very little has been documented very far inland.

Historical Landscape

The archaeological interpretation of the cultural landscape relies solely on the presence and surface visibility of artefacts left behind on the landscape by the populations who occupied and migrated through the area proposed for the mining right application. A more comprehensive historical layer is able to be fitted onto the cultural landscape owing to the availability of written documents and the continuing existence of the traces left behind by European Settlers and the moulding of these traces used to shape the contemporary communities that occupies and regards itself attached to its present cultural landscape.

Over the last 270 years the European settlers' interactions and perceptions of the landscape were dramatically different to those of the pre-colonial inhabitants. This particular landscape had begun to be moulded from as early as the 1750's when members of an expedition travelled through the area to evaluate the prospects of the eastern coast.

The original naming of the farm Lombard's Post as *De Twee Fontyne* shows that the abundance of water resources was an important aspect for settlement and was granted to Commandant Pieter Lombaart in September 1785. In 1812 the farm was chosen as a military post by Colonel John Graham, as part of Governor Cradock's fortification and settlement plan for the frontier, and a military garrison point was established a few hundred yards below the surviving building of the fortified farmhouse and served as the headquarters during the 1812 military operations. It garrisoned a full company of the Cape Regiment and the 21st Light Dragoons. The homestead was established as part of the Kowie line of forts where it fitted into the greater scheme of the establishment of Grahamstown and Cradock and various fortified points that would provide protection and make mobilisation easier. Once again the abundance of available fresh water influenced the choice and proposed use of the water source to envisage the construction of a dam that would serve to irrigate small gardens for several families as well as cattle pasturage and corn crops on the fertile land. This fortified farm was used as a rallying point during the frontier conflict during the 1846-1847 and 1850-1853 wars, once again owing to its abundance of fresh water it could sustain a garrison and provide a refuge for people and

animals. Military graves nearby. The two natural fountains were still functioning in 1980, one situated in the eastern portion of the farm where the original Lombard's Post building were and one in the western portion.

Warfare from as early as the 1790's influenced and shaped the settlement patterns and encouraged the fortification of Lombard's Post. Pieter Lombaart led the burgher forces in the conflicts of 1793 and 1799-1800. The conflict took place between the early Dutch settlers and the AmaXhosa, probably under Chief Ndlambe, when it is recorded that they moved across and settled west of the Kariega River. By 1809 this conflict led to the abandonment of many farms including Pieter Lombaart and by 1812 most of the AmaXhosa had been driven out of the Suurveld by Colonel John Graham. In 1812 the farm was chosen as a military post by Colonel John Graham, as part of Governor Cradock's fortification and settlement plan for the frontier. The garrison remained and in June 1817 the 21st Light Dragoons were moved to India and replaced by the 72nd Cape Regiment. Major George Fraser was granted the farm in 1813 as a reward for his military services; he lived until he passed away in October 1823. In 1814, Captain Andrew Bogle Restored the roof owing to a hailstorm. Several commands of the post changed hands over time, in 1814, Captain Andrew Bogle was responsible for the military activities against the AmaXhosa. This fortified farm was used as a rallying point during the frontier conflict during the 1846-1847 and 1850-1853 wars. During the 1850-1853 conflict 25 troopers and 30 Mfengu were stationed there and 1851 saw the last of the conflict.

Several prominent visitors came through the area during 1812 and 1813 including Reverend John Campbell, the director of the London Missionary Society who was soon to establish a mission station on a nearby site, referred to as Theopolis and Governor Sir John Cradock who came to evaluate the conditions on the frontier. Lord Charles Somerset visited Major George Fraser in March 1817.

The farm was bought by Mr Benjamin Keeton in 1835 and the Keeton's have continued to reside on the farm since then. Benjamin Keeton built a new farmhouse near the site of the old post shortly after 1835. By 1842 he was a prosperous horse trader and built a new fortified farm complex a few hundred yards above the existing buildings. The unusual design consisted of double-storey buildings facing inwards, arranged on an octagonal perimeter each building being connected to its neighbour by a loop-holed wall with the entrance facing approximately east and the main house on the south.

A small community developed. In December 1850 Whittle applied for a licence to run an inn known as Travellers' Inn. A refugee camp was established on an area of the farm, currently referred to a Royville, during the 1850 conflict. Glenretha, another portion of the farm was inhabited by the Fords from about 1840.

Benjamin Keeton gave 2 morgen 300sq roods (2.1 ha) for the construction of a school chapel called South in 1843. This chapel, St James Church (1870) and a nearby store as well as an Anglican Mission that started in 1850 with new building replacing the old in

1868 formed the village known as Southwell by 1910. Southwell was named after the town in Nottinghamshire from where Benjamin Keeton emigrated.

Farming activities between 1813 and 1818 included oranges, fruit trees, peaches and figs being grown and fetched from the farm. By 1910, Lombard's Post was a functioning fruit farm and keeping cattle and ostriches. The orange grove contained 10 000 trees which was known to have been the largest in the province whereby fruit was distributed through the Bathurst Farmers' Union throughout South Africa and exported to England.

In 1965, the farm was subdivided into various portions including Westlands, Palm Valley, Walsyville, Southwell Village, Glenretha, Lombard's Post and Royville. Westlands was a portion of Lombard's Post in 1937 and divided into two later. Restoration facility study conducted in 1975 and the buildings were restored in 1983 and renovations done in 1986.

By 1980, Mr Keeton was mining agricultural lime on top of the ridge that runs west-east from near the Kariega River.

Contemporary Landscape

The contemporary cultural landscape is the product of centuries of human interaction, more so when the European Settlers entered the area. Wars have been fought on the landscape, most probably to attain power and the land. Remnants of these cultural conflicts remain on the landscape, such as forts and people who may have died on the landscape with only oral histories and stories handed down from one generation to the next to remain in the collective memory of the community/ies and through generational farmers living on the landscape.

The cultural landscape which was later shaped by various governing policies of the Apartheid governments before 1994, although continuously evolving and the area, still under the farm name Lombard's Post and Southwell, still retaining its colonial heritage continues to be embodied by those who settled here historically.

Similarly, this landscape is also influenced by religious heritage, the Methodist and Anglican Churches established in this area retain their historical significance. The significance of this religious heritage has led members of the Anglican Diocese to envisage a tourism route encapsulating various churches established in the wider region, including those mentioned in this report.

The changes to this landscape is heard in place names and shown in the changing racial and intercultural relations. The District Municipality is known as Ndlambe, the choef who led the AmaXhosa across the Kariega River during the 1790's, an event that created conflict on the landscape.

The living heritage is rife on this cultural landscape. Historically no mention is made of whether any occupants, visitors, or those involved in conflict ever died at the post or tell of where they may have been buried. By the extensive populations and communities that this area has 'seen' it is possible that unmarked burials may be all over the landscape. It was only between 1927 and 1942 that deaths that happened on Lombard's began being recorded. Therefore, the oral histories, stories, and collective of all communities becomes relevant in the management and dissemination of information that may assist in better management practices to continue respecting the communities' connection to the landscape.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The area is of a high historical archaeological and historical sensitivity, the following recommendations must be considered before the commencement of construction activities:

1. The areas outlined in black (Figure 10) must be regarded as a no-go areas whether development continues or not. The oral testimony passed down from generation to generation from various members of the community tells of the area containing several unmarked graves. No mining activities may occur within this area.
2. Declare the extent of the Lombard's Post a no-go area due to the unknown locations of several known graves and burials that can be informed from memory, oral history, and the available death log book (1927-1942). This recommendation should be considered carefully as it may have repercussions for future, less intrusive, developments that may be proposed. This recommendation must be considered when additional studies are conducted, the appointed specialist's recommendations must relate to this recommendation.
3. If it is inevitable that the development must continue the appropriate procedures relating to the declaration as Provincial Heritage Site must be followed. The onus is on the developer to apply for the relevant permit/s to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) for the proposed mining right application.
4. If it is inevitable that development must continue it is suggested that the area around the contemporary dwellings and nearby informal graveyards be regarded a no-go area (areas situated within the black demarcated areas, Figures 10 and 11). The informal grave areas in this area are associated with the contemporary inhabitants. They must be consulted in order to know the impact and options of the proposed development.

5. If it is inevitable that the development must continue and further studies in the form of a social impact assessment must be conducted.
 - a) Consultation must be conducted with all interested and affected parties.
 - b) The additional study should focus on recording information on the graves and burials mentioned in this report by conducting extensive community consultation.
 - c) The study should attempt to locate the descendants of the people recorded in the Death Log Book so that they are informed of the intention to develop.
 - d) The study should also focus on recording the oral histories of these descendants so as to attempt to locate the graves and burials recorded.
 - e) The oral histories of all the people of the communities, who continue to live on the various portions of the Farm Lombard's Post 289, must be recorded so as so assist in attempting to locate the graves and burials.
 - f) Once the social impact assessment has been conducted the community must decide on whether they allow the graves and burials that will be affected during the development be exhumed and reburied.
6. Once the social impact assessment has been conducted the community must decide on whether they allow the graves and burials that will be affected during the development be exhumed and reburied. The onus is on the developer in close consultation with the community affected to make arrangements and imbursements for the exhumation and reburial of the affected graves before the commencement of development.
7. If it is intended that the contemporary dwellings and inhabitants that currently live within the proposed mining right application area be moved (although recommendation 4 does suggest that the area be considered a no-go area), they must be consulted. The onus is on the developer in close consultation with the community affected to make arrangements and imbursements for appropriate alternative housing on available land before the commencement of development.
8. If the historical structures, the fortified Lombard's Post structure and the Glenretha farmstead as well as those structures recorded outside the proposed development site, will be negatively affected or are intended to be demolished a heritage impact assessment focusing on the significance of the structure must be conducted by the relevant built environment specialist or historical architect.
9. A 25 m no-go development buffer zone around the demarcated informal graves and burial area recorded during this study and the subsequent study must be erected in consultation with the appropriate specialists before the commencement of the development.

10. A professional archaeologist must be appointed to be on site permanently for the duration of the mining activities in case of uncovering unknown grave and burial sites as well as archaeological and possible historical heritage remains. The onus is on the developer to make arrangements and imbursements to consult with appointed professional archaeologist to assist in the preparation of the appropriate permits for the mining activities and collection of uncovered material and possible human remains. The appropriate procedures must be followed if such resources are uncovered.
11. Construction managers/foremen should be informed by the appointed professional archaeologist 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.
12. If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) and / or the Albany Museum by the appointed professional archaeologist so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

11. CONCLUSION

The proposed area for the mining right application is approximately 605 hectares in extent on Portions 1 and 17 and the Remainder of the farm Lombard's Post 289. The application is to mine Dolomite, Limestone, Sand (General), Stone Aggregate, Gravel, and Building Sand. The study was conducted to establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage material remains, sites and features; to establish the potential impact of the development; and to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage.

Several archaeological sites have been documented within the surrounding area between Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Bathurst and surrounds. The farm Lombard's Post has an extensive history dating back to the 1750's.

The survey for the application of the mining right on Portion 1, Portion 17, and the Remainder of the farm Lombard's Post was conducted by two people from the Department of Archaeology, Albany Museum, one person from the Department of History, Albany Museum, the owners of the two portions affected, and assisted by member of the local community, including members of the Glenretha Trust and a lifelong employee of Mr Keeton, who pointed out several unmarked graves occurring in the open lands, pastures. Thick densely covered pastures and thicket vegetation obscured archaeological visibility over most of the area proposed for the mining right application. Some exposed and disturbed areas were investigated for the possibility of locating archaeological heritage remains. No archaeological heritage, organic or material, was

encountered during the survey. However, owing to several archaeological sites that have been recorded and documented within the surrounding area for the proposed mining right application, it is possible that archaeological heritage remains may be encountered between the surface and 50-80 cm below ground.

The historical archaeological and historical heritage known in the historical documents and oral histories of generations of community members who continue to reside on the subdivided portions of the farm and slightly more visible on the landscape is highly significant and this is emulated in the area having a grade II status of a Provincial Heritage Site (previously a National Monument under the National Monument's Act). The original Southwell Village is situated on a portion of the, however, outside of the area proposed for the mining right application.

Several unmarked burials were pointed out from memory and oral histories by one of Mr Keeton's lifelong employees; these are mostly identified by associated trees that act as markers on the landscape. Members of the Glenretha Trust, who have similarly lived on portions of the farm for generations, pointed out additional unmarked graves, identified by the nearby euphorbia tree. Recommendations have been made to encourage that an alternative site be considered for the particular mining right application owing to the significance status of the cultural landscape and sensitivity of unmarked burials within the area. Marked informal grave areas are located within the vicinity of the inhabited dwellings situated in the western half of the proposed area for the mining right application. Two military graves are also said to be situated near the Lombard's Post fortified complex near the proposed development area. Two formal graves are situated immediately east of the proposed development site.

Several significant historical buildings occur on the original portion of the farm Lombard's Post. Within the immediate vicinity of the area proposed for the mining right application, the Glenretha farmstead is situated on the eastern edge and the Lombard's Post fortified complex is situated on the southern boundary. The Anglican Diocese Church is currently attempting to start up a tourist route for the area including a tour of frontier churches stretching from Cuylerville to Southwell.

The proposed development would have negative implications on the possible archaeological heritage remains, historical archaeological, historical structures as well as the unmarked burials and informal grave areas documented within the proposed area. The negative implications include the destruction of the sites and surface scatters of stone artefacts and historical artefacts, as well as further occurrences that are not immediately visible. The recommendations must be considered as appropriate mitigation measures to protect and conserve the archaeological, historical archaeological and historical heritage remains well as the unmarked burials and informal graves observed within the proposed development area and further archaeological remains that may occur and are not immediately visible on the surface.

The impacts on the significance of the cultural landscape must also be considered, therefore the proposal to conduct an additional study to assess the social impact of the development on the interested and affected parties and the resident community who are attached to area whether it be for generational, spiritual, or aesthetic purposes. The study should aim to collect the oral histories focusing on locating additional unmarked graves to avoid a negative impact on the social implications of the greater community.

12. GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: This report is a phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) only and does not include or exempt other required specialist assessments as part of the heritage impact assessments (HIAs).

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 including 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 phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) are based on the visibility of archaeological remains, features and, sites and may not reflect the true state of affairs. Many archaeological remains, features and, sites may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the event of such archaeological heritage being uncovered (such as during any phase of construction activities), archaeologists or the relevant heritage authority 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 Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA 25 of 1999).

Archaeological Specialist Reports (desktops and AIA's) will be assessed by the relative heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority that may confirm the recommendations in the archaeological specialist report and grant a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

13. REFERENCES

- Albany Museum, 'Assimilate Resist Make a Home' Exhibition Script (2013).
- Anderson, G. 2009. Heritage Survey of the Proposed Waainek Wind Farm, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape.
- Attwell, M. 2006. Carpe Diem: Heritage Impact Assessment. Unpublished report by Melanie Attwell Associates on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0347.
- Background Information Document: S.A. Lime Eastern Cape (Pty) Ltd Mount Stewart.
- Beaumont, P. B. & Morris, D. 1990. Guide to archaeological sites in the Northern Cape. Kimberly: McGregor Museum.
- Beaumont, P.B. & Vogel, J.C. 1984. Spatial patterning of the Ceramic Later Stone Age in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa. In: Hall, M.; Avery, G.; Avery, D. M.; Wilson, M. L. & Humphreys, A. J. B. *Frontiers: southern African archaeology today*. Oxford: BAR International Series 207.
- Beinart, W. 2003. *The rise of conservation in South Africa*. Oxford University Press.
- Binneman, J. 2004/2005. Archaeological Research along the south-eastern Cape coast part 1: open-air shell middens. *Southern African Field Archaeology* 13 and 14:49-77.
- Binneman, J. 2006. Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Carpe Diem Coastal Eco-Estate Development, Great Fish Point: Coastal Foreland Survey (Palmiet Annex). Unpublished report by the Albany Museum file available at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0314.
- Binneman, J. 2007. Letter of Recommendation for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Clayton's Beach Housing Development at 6 and 8 Becker Street, Port Alfred, Ndlambe Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J. 2009. A Letter of Recommendation (with Conditions) for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bulk Drainage for the Mayfield Phase 2 Housing Project, Grahamstown, Makana Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, Eastern Cape.
- Binneman, J. & Booth, C. 2008. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Subdivision and Rezoning of Portions Off Garden Lot, Portion 20 of Farm No. 397, South Gorah, Kenton-on-Sea, Ndlambe Municipality, Eastern Cape.
- Binneman, J. & Booth, C. 2009. A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Subdivision and Rezoning of Erf 8517, Grahamstown, Makana Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, for the Purposes of Constructing Residential and Town Housing, and Business Centre.
- Booth, C. 2011. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Golf Course Development on Portions 1 and 2 of the Farm Willow Glen and Portion 6 of Belmont Valley Farm, Grahamstown, Makana Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Chief, M.R. 2006. World Heritage cultural landscapes: A UNESCO flagship programme 1992 – 2006. *Landscape Research*, 31:4, 333-353.

- Close A. E. & Sampson, C. G. 1998. Backed microlith clusters in Late Holocene rock shelters of the Upper Karoo. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 53 (186):63-72.
- Close, A. E. & Sampson, C. G. 1999. Tanged arrowheads from Later Stone Age sites in the Seacow River Valley. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 54 (170):81-89.
- Coetzee, C.G. 1994. *Forts of the Eastern Cape: Securing a Frontier 1799-1878*.
- Cory, G.E. 1910. *The Rise of South Africa* Vol. 1.
- Deacon. H. J. 1967. Two radiocarbon dates from Scott's Cave, Gamtoos Valley. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 22:51-2.
- Deacon, H.J. 1970. The Acheulian occupation at Amanzi Springs, Uitenhage District, Cape Province. *Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums*. 8:89-189.
- Deacon, H. J. 1976. *Where Hunters Gathered: A Study of Holocene Stone Age People in the Eastern Cape*. South African Archaeological Society Monograph Series No. 1.
- Deacon, H.J. & Deacon, J. 1999. *Human Beginnings in South Africa*. Cape Town: David Philip.
- Derricourt, R. M. Prehistoric Man in the Ciskei and Transkei. 1977. Cape Town: C. Struik Publishers.
- Elliott and Stirk, D. 1971. 'Southwell and Lombard's Post' in *Grahamstown Historical Society Annals* Vol.1 No.1.
- EP Herald* 30/5/1980. 'Farm, Chemist listed as historic'.
- Fourie, D. & Shand, L. 2011. Petroleum Exploration Right – Environmental Management Programme Report: Seismic Survey, Southern Karoo Basin. Prepared for Falcon Oil and Gas Limited.
- Gess, W.H.R. 1969. Excavations of a Pleistocene bone deposit at Aloes near Port Elizabeth. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 24:31-32.
- Giliomee, H. & Elphick, R. (eds). 1982. *'n Samelewing in wording: Suid Afrika 1652-1820*. Cape Town: Longman Penguin SA Edms Bpk.
- Goodwin, A.J.H. 1946. Earlier, Middle and Later. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, Vol. 3 (1): 74-76.
- Godlonton, R. and Irving, E. 1851. *A Narrative of the Kaffir War of 1850/51* Vol. 2.
- Goodwin, A. J. H. 1926. The Victoria West Industry. In: Goodwin, A.J.H. & van Riet Lowe, C. (eds). *The South African Cultures of South Africa*. Annals of the South African Museum.
- Goodwin, A.J.H.; van Riet Lowe, M.A.; and van Riet Lowe, C. B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. 1929. *The Stone Age Cultures of South Africa*. Annals of the South African Museum: XXVII.
- Grocotts Mail* 13/12/1983
- Hall, S.L. 1985. The Prehistory of Grahamstown and its Environs. In Daniel, J.B. Mcl.; Holleman, W.; Jacot Guillardmod, A. *Grahamstown and its Environs*. Grahamstown, Albany Museum.
- Hummel, H.C. 1987. 'The History of Lombard's Post' in *Grahamstown Historical Society Annals* No. 17.
- Jones E.M. 1968. *The Lower Albany Chronicle*. Lower Albany Historical Society Series part 1, 1806-1825.
- Jones, E.M. 1964. *The Lower Albany Chronicle*. Lower Albany Historical Society Series

- part 2, 1826-1840.
- Jones, E.M. 1967. *The Lower Albany Chronicle*. Lower Albany Historical Society Series part 4, 1851-1855.
- Lewcock, R. 1963. *Early 19th Century Architecture in South Africa*.
- Leslie Brooker, M. 1987. *An Archaeological Study of the Uniondale Rockshelter, Albany District, Eastern Cape*. Master of Arts thesis: University of Stellenbosch
- Lycett, S.J. 2009. Are Victoria West cores "proto-Levallois"? A phylogenetic assessment. *Journal of Human Evolution*, Vol 56: 175-199.
- MacLennan, B. 1986. *A Proper Degree of Terror: John Graham and the Cape's Eastern Frontier*.
- Monro, D.F. 1981. 'Lombard's Post' in *Toposcope* Vol. 12.
- Morris, D. 1988. Engraved in place and time: a review of variability in the rock art of the Northern Cape and Karoo. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, Vol. 43: 109-121.
- Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. (eds). 2008. *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Strelitzia 19. South African Biodiversity Institute. Pretoria.
- Nilssen, P.J. 2007. Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment: Remainder Portion 3 of the Farm Boekenhout Fontein No. 297 and Remainder Portions 6 and 1 of Portion 1 of the farm Assegais Bush No. 296: Establishment of Game Lodges and Resorts to be Incorporated into the G. Unpublished report by CHARM on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0479.
- Nilssen, P. 2011. Scoping Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development of the Plan 8 Grahamstown Wind Energy Facility Project: Including farms Gilead 361, Peynes Kraal 362 and Tower Hill, Grahamstown, Makana Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Parkington, J.; Morris, D. & Rusch, N. 2008. *Karoo Rock Engravings*. Cape Town: Creda Communications.
- Phillips, A. 1998. The nature of cultural landscapes – a nature conservation perspective. *Landscape Research* 23:1, 21-38.
- Playne S. (ed.) 1910. *Cape Colony (Cape Province) Its History, Commerce, Industries and Resources*.
- Prins, F. 2011. Technical Report in support of the EMP for the South Western Karoo Basin Gas Exploration Application Project, Cultural Heritage, Eastern Precinct. Prepared for Golder Associates Africa.
- Rapoport, A. 1992. On cultural landscapes. *TDSR* 3:3, 33-47.
- SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency). 2000. List of Provincial Heritage Sites.
- Saitowitz, S. J. & Sampson, C. G. 1992. Glass trade beads from rock shelters in the Upper Karoo. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 47:94-103.
- Sampson, C. G. 1985. *Atlas of Stone Age Settlement in the Central and Upper Seacow Valley*. Memoirs van die Nasionale Museum Bloemfontein, Vol. 20: 1-116.
- Sampson, G. C. 1988. *Stylistic Boundaries among Mobile Hunter-Foragers*. Smithsonian.
- Sampson, G. C.; Bailiff, I. & Barnett, S. 1997. Thermoluminescence dates from Later

- Stone Age pottery on surface sites in the Upper Karoo. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 52 (165):38-42.
- Sampson, G. C.; Hart, T. J. G.; Wallsmith, D. L. & Blagg, J. D. 1989. The ceramic sequence in the Upper Seacow Valley: problems and implications.
- Sampson, G. C. & Vogel, J. C. 1996. Fibre temper in Later Stone Age ceramics from the Upper Karoo. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 51 (164):99-105.
- Selman, P. 2004. Community participation in the planning and management of cultural landscapes. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 47:3, 365-392.
- Sharon, G. 2009. Acheulian Giant-Core Technology. *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 50 (3): 335-367.
- Smith, R. A. 1919. Recent finds of the Stone Age in Africa. *Man*, Vol. 19: 100-106. *The London Gazette*, February 18, 1902: 1036.
- Stirk, D. 1971. *Southwell Settlers*.
- Taylor, K. 2008. Landscape and Memory: cultural landscapes, intangible values and some thoughts on Asia. In: 16th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium: 'Finding the spirit of place between the tangible and intangible', 29 September – 4 October 2008, Quebec, Canada.
- Thompson, G. and Forbes, V.S. (eds.). 1967 *Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa* Vol. 1.
- Thompson, E. & Marean, C. W. 2008. The Mossel Bay lithic variant: 120 years of Middle Stone Age Research from Cape St. Blaize Cave to Pinnacle Point. *South Africa Archaeological Society Goodwin Series*, Vol. 10: 90-104.
- Tomlinson, R. 1995. Anglo-Boer war town guard forts in the Eastern Cape, 1901-1902. *Military History Journal* 10(2).
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Thornhill Phase 1 Ministerial Housing Project, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Unpublished report by Archaeomaps file on SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0581.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Thornhill Phase 2 Ministerial Housing Project, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Unpublished report by Archaeomaps file on SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0545.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007c. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Upgrade of the Waste Water Treatment Works, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Unpublished report by Archaeomaps on file at SAHRA at 2007-SAHRA-0431.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2008. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – the Albany Regional Water Supply Scheme, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Unpublished report by Archaeomaps on file at SAHRA as 2008-SAHRA-0136.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2010. Graves Discovered During Upgrading of the R72 from Port Elizabeth to Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Lamin Lime Prospecting Application: Farm 101, Farm 102-1, Farm 206-2 & Farm 206-5, Ndlambe Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012b. Refurbishment, Operation and Maintenance of the Port Alfred East Bank Dune Well Water Supply Scheme, Port Alfred, Ndlambe Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

- Vogeler, I. ND. *Landscapes of North America*. University of Wisconsin.
- Van Schalkwyk, L.O. & Wahl, B. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment of Ndlambe and Makana Borrow Pits, Greater Cacadu Region, Eastern Cape Province, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Unpublished report by Ethembeni Cultural Heritage on file at SAHRA as 2008-SAHRA-0543.
- Way-Jones, M.F. 2011. Phase 1; Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development by the Belmont Development Company on the Heritage Aspects of Two Areas: The Grahamstown Golf Course and The Belmont Valley Farms: Portions 1 and 2 of the Farm Willow Glen (known as Willow Glen Annexe) and Portion 6 of Belmont Farm, All of Which are Situated Approximately 8 km North-East of Grahamstown.
- Webley, L.E. 2006. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed location for the sewage works at Nolukhanyo, Bathurst, Eastern Cape. An unpublished report by the Albany Museum on file at SAHRA as 2006-SAHRA-0248.
- Webley, L.E. 2007a. Heritage Impact Assessment: La Repose Development, Alexandria, Eastern Cape. An unpublished report by Albany Museum on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0478.
- Webley, L.E. 2007b. Heritage Impact Assessment on Portions of Farms Boekenhout Fontein, Assegai Bush and Birchwood Park for the Establishment of Game Lodges and Resorts to be incorporated to the Greater Lalibela Nature Reserve, Eastern Cape. Unpublished report by Albany Museum on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0179.
- Webley, L.E. 2007c. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Sand mining on the Farm Commando Valley 273 situated in the Magisterial District of Alexandria, Eastern Cape. Unpublished report by Albany Museum on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0064.
- Webley, L.E. 2007d. Letter of Recommendation for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Development of a Retirement Village on a Portion of the Farm Port Alfred Park, in the District of Ndlambe, Eastern Cape. Unpublished report by Albany Museum file on SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0581.
- Webley, L.E. 2007e. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Harvest Dale Development, Kariega Game Reserve, Eastern Cape. An unpublished report by the Albany Museum on file at SAHRA as 2007-SAHRA-0408.
- Westbury, W. & Sampson, G. C. 1993. To strike the necessary fire: acquisition of guns by the Seacow Valley Bushmen. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 48:26-31.

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Parts of sections 3, 27, 28, 34(1), 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1)(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

National Estate

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.

3. (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 and 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 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 (Act No. 43 of 1996).*

3. (3) *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 –*

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;*
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;*
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;*
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;*
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;*
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;*
- (g) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and*
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.*

National heritage sites and provincial heritage sites

27 (16) *A provincial heritage resources authority is responsible for the protection of provincial heritage sites in accordance with the provisions in this section.*

27 (18) *No person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.*

27 (19) *The responsible heritage resources authority may make regulations pertaining to heritage sites under its control, or to any other heritage site with the consent of the owner of that site –*

- (a) safeguarding heritage sites from destruction, damage, disfigurement, excavation or alteration;*
- (b) regulating the conditions of use of any heritage site or the conditions for any development thereof;*
- (c) regulating the admission of members of the public to a heritage site, and the fees payable for such admission.*

27 (20) *Any branch of the State or supported body which is the owner of a heritage site must maintain such a site according to a minimum standard and according to a procedure prescribed by the responsible heritage resources authority after consultation with the relevant Departments of Works.*

27 (21) *The responsible heritage resources authority may, by agreement with the owner of a heritage site –*

- (a) conserve or improve any heritage site;*
- (b) construct fences, walls or gates around or on a heritage site;*
- (c) acquire or construct and maintain an access road to a heritage site over any land, and construct upon such land fences, walls or gates; or*
- (d) erect signs on or near a heritage site.*

27 (22) *No person may damage any fence, wall or gate constructed or sign erected by a heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (21).*

27 (23) *(a) All reproduction rights wither in two or three dimensions in respect of a heritage site, subject to any existing rights and the agreement of the owner of such site, belong to the State and vest in the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site or, by agreement, with the authority or public institution responsible for the management of such site.*

- (b) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a), no person other than the owner of the site may make such reproduction for profit without a permit issued by SAHRA or provincial heritage resources authority, as the case may be, which may prescribe the fees payable in respect of such reproduction and must deposit such fees in a trust fund dedicated to the conservation of such site or of heritage resources in general.*

Protected areas

28 (1) *SAHRA may, with the consent of the owner of the area, but notice in the Gazette designate as a protected area –*

- (a) such area of land surrounding a national heritage site as is reasonable necessary to ensure the protection and reasonable enjoyment of such site, or to protect the view of and from such site; or*
- (b) such area of land surrounding any wreck as is reasonably necessary to ensure its protection; or*
- (c) such area of land covered by a mine dump.*

28 (2) *A provincial heritage resources authority may, with the consent of the owner of an area, by notice in the Provincial Gazette designate as a protected area –*

- (a) such area of land surrounding a provincial heritage site as is reasonably necessary to ensure the protection and reasonable enjoyment such site, or to protect the view of and from such site; or*
- (b) such an area of land surrounding any archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite as is reasonably necessary to ensure its protection.*

28 (3) *No person may damage, disfigure, alter, subdivide or in any other way develop any part of a protected area unless, at least 60 days prior to the initiation of such*

changes, he or she has consulted the heritage resources authority which designated such area in accordance with a procedure prescribed by that authority.

28 (4) With regard to an area of land covered by a mine dump referred to in subsection (1)(c) SAHRA must make regulations providing for the protection of such areas as are seen to be national importance in consultation with the owner, the Minister of Minerals and Energy and interested and affected parties within the mining community.

28 (5) A heritage resources authority may make regulations providing for specific protections for any protected area which it has designated, including the prohibition or control of specified activities by any person in the designated area.

28 (6) A local authority may, with the agreement of the heritage resources authority which designated a protected, make provision in its town planning scheme or in by-laws for the management of such area.

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 (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.

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.*

35 (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 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 and 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.*

35 (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

36. (1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangement for their conservation as it sees fit.

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.*

36 (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 3(a) 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.

36(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) 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.*

36 (5) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who is 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 investigating 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 a community, make such arrangements as it deems fit.*

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 5000m² 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 000m² 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.

38 (2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in term 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.*

38 (3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*

38 (4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person with the person proposing the development, decide –

- (a) whether or not the development may proceed;*
- (b) any limitations or conditions to be applied by 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.*

38 (5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at a national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

38 (6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, -

(a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion –

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority

And

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

38 (7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

38 (8) The provision of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No.50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

38 (9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

38 (10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of subsection 42 must apply.

APPENDIX B: EXTRACTS OF THE DEATH REGISTER AS RECORDED BY G.R. STIRK (Justice of the Peace) LISTING THE PEOPLE BURIED ON THE FARM LOMBARD'S POST 289.

DEATH REGISTER AS RECORDED BY G.R. STIRK (Justice of the Peace)			
Entry Number	Date of Death	Name of Deceased	Farm
7	30/10/1927	Child of Tjani Magou	Lombards Post
11	12/12/1927	Jane Gwola	Lombards Post
15	11/01/1928	Jote Gomange	Lombards Post
16	21/01/1928	Annie Seymour	Lombards Post
23	16/05/1928	Pomadega Gomange	Lombards Post
31	13/10/1928	Mpoli Gedze	Lombards Post
32	27/10/1928	Child of Kokoadedwa	Lombards Post
35	24/11/1928	Powance Soloney	Lombards Post
36	15/12/1928	Child of Harry Aja	Lombards Post
37	27/01/1929	Henry Gai	Lombards Post
38	28/03/1929	Child of Bun Bubus	Lombards Post
39	09/04/1929	Nombokla Dedza	Lombards Post
41	31/03/1929	Mysiwa Gomange	Lombards Post
44	27/07/1929	Child of Paddock Jeani	Lombards Post
45	01/08/1929	Mtotosli Ramewana	Lombards Post
47	07/09/1929	Omzikulu Ndia	Lombards Post
48	19/09/1929	Klewa Kupa	Lombards Post
51	18/12/1929	Child of Paul Getze	Lombards Post
62	12/08/1930	Stead Kitwo	Lombards Post
66	13/12/1930	Kivit Bond	Lombards Post
72	30/04/1931	Kweti Nkosa	Lombards Post
73	07/06/1931	Toli Flatman	Lombards Post
79	25/08/1931	Webbler Bowl	Lombards Post
85	15/09/1931	Edward Gomange	Lombards Post
87	13/11/1931	Child of Nthosaka Mgoda	Lombards Post
93	24/05/1932	Mtosa Gomange	Lombards Post
100	30/03/1933	Sammy Bobos	Lombards Post
103	26/04/1933	Sicket Smanga	Lombards Post
105	02/06/1933	Marry Gomange	Lombards Post
109	10/07/1933	Violet Boy	Lombards Post
110	12/10/1933	Kanelia Maquinga	Lombards Post
112	22/11/1933	Child of Sololo Kamen	Lombards Post
116	23/01/1934	Thomas Ngoba	Lombards Post
117	27/01/1934	Monto Bowl	Lombards Post
118	05/02/1934	Nosaf Mgobacko	Lombards Post
124	23/05/1934	Mtokante Gwebani	Lombards Post

126	01/06/1934	Oskrokroo Mtanisa	Lombards Post
127	08/06/1934	Vuelwa Siduma	Lombards Post
134	02/10/1934	Dicky Pongo	Lombards Post
135	13/10/1934	Onotontwa Mfini	Lombards Post
136	13/10/1934	Notice Mbobela	Lombards Post
142	05/03/1935	Jacob Seymour	Lombards Post
144	16/04/1935	Child of Xoxo Tommy	Lombards Post
152	04/09/1935	Kalabash Gogi	Lombards Post
153	10/09/1935	Emily Seymour	Lombards Post
154	18/10/1935	Millicent Anne Keeton	Lombards Post
158	07/03/1936	Nontim Gravett born Zutszut	Lombards Post
162	26/07/1936	Emily Seyour	Lombards Post
167	26/08/1936	Milly Kanoka	Lombards Post
182	12/04/1937	Jim Sayes	Lombards Post
188	05/05/1937	Lupi Nonyati	Lombards Post
202	06/11/1937	Agnes Mclean	Lombards Post
214	25/12/1938	Tosa Mlandeli	Lombards Post
260	20/06/1942	Tolike Tommy	Lombards Post
264	19/06/1942	Minnie Ntholiwe	Lombards Post

APPENDIX C: GRADING SYSTEM

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- Grade II: Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- Grade III: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation on a local authority level.

The occurrence of sites with a Grade I significance will demand that the development activities be drastically altered in order to retain these sites in their original state. For Grade II and Grade III sites, the applicable mitigation measures would allow the development activities to continue.

APPENDIX D: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM COASTAL AND INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Human Remains:

All human remains exposed during all the phases of the construction activities must be reported to the archaeologist, nearest museum or relevant heritage resources authority. Construction must be halted until the archaeologist has investigated and removed the human remains. Human remains may be exposed when a grave or informal burial has been disturbed. In general, the remains are buried in a flexed position on the side and may also be buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping the location of the burial. Developers are requested to be aware of the exposing human remains.

2. Stone Artefacts:

Stone artefacts are difficult for the layman to identify. Large accumulations of flaked stones that do not appear to have been distributed naturally must be reported. If the stone artefacts are associated with bone / faunal remain or any other associated organic and material cultural artefacts development must be halted immediately and reported to the archaeologist, nearest museum or relevant heritage resources authority.

3. Large Stone Features:

Large stone features occur in different forms and sizes, however, are relatively easy to identify. The most common features are roughly circular stone walls (mostly collapsed), usually dry packed stone, and may represent stock enclosures, the remains of wind breaks or, cooking shelters. Other features consist of large piles of stones of different sizes and heights are known as *isisivane*. These features generally occur near river and mountain crossings. The purpose and meaning of the *isisivane* are not fully understood, however, interpretations include the representation of burial cairns and symbolic value.

4. Freshwater Shell Middens:

Accumulations of freshwater shell middens comprising mainly freshwater mussel occur along the muddy banks of rivers and streams and were collected by pre-colonial communities as a food resource. The freshwater shell middens generally contain stone artefacts, pottery, bone and, sometimes even human remains. Freshwater shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, an accumulation that exceeds 1m² in extent must be reported to the archaeologist, nearest museum or, relevant heritage resources authority.

5. Shell middens

Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine shell deposited by human agents rather than the result of marine activity. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-water mark and frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone and occasionally also human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

6. Historical Artefacts and Features:

These are relatively easy to identify and include the foundations and remains of buildings, packed dry stone walling representing domestic stock kraals. Other items include historical domestic artefacts such as ceramics, glass, metal and military artefacts and dwellings.

7. Fossil Bone:

Fossil bones may be embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bone whether fossilized or not must be reported.