

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE TETYANA TO SITEBE
KOMKULU ROAD UPGRADE, EASTERN CAPE**

FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

DATE: 13 MARCH 2013

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INTRODUCTION

SANRAL (South African National Roads Agency Ltd.) is proposing the rehabilitation of Section 18 on the N2 National Route from Tetyana to Sitebe Komkulu, in the Eastern Cape Province (fig. 1 – 3).

The following activities will be included in the construction:

- bulk storm-water outlet structures,
- infrastructure covering 50 square meters or more;
- The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic meters into, or the dredging, excavation,
- removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock from a watercourse with a reserve wider than 13.5 meters or, where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 meters
- The expansion of bulk storm water outlet structures;
- The construction of a road wider than 4 meters with a reserve less than 13.5 meters
- The widening of a road by more than 4 meters

A scoping report was undertaken by eThembeni (2008) for the (new) N2 and proposed alternatives and several areas were noted to be sensitive. Moreover, the report noted the occurrence of graves near the freeway. Umlando was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake the HIA (excluding palaeontology) for this road upgrade. The upgrade consists of 20km along the N2, an 8.2km traffic deviation, and two quarries.

The heritage survey recorded several graves along the route, near quarries and along the deviation.

Fig. 1 General Location Of The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road

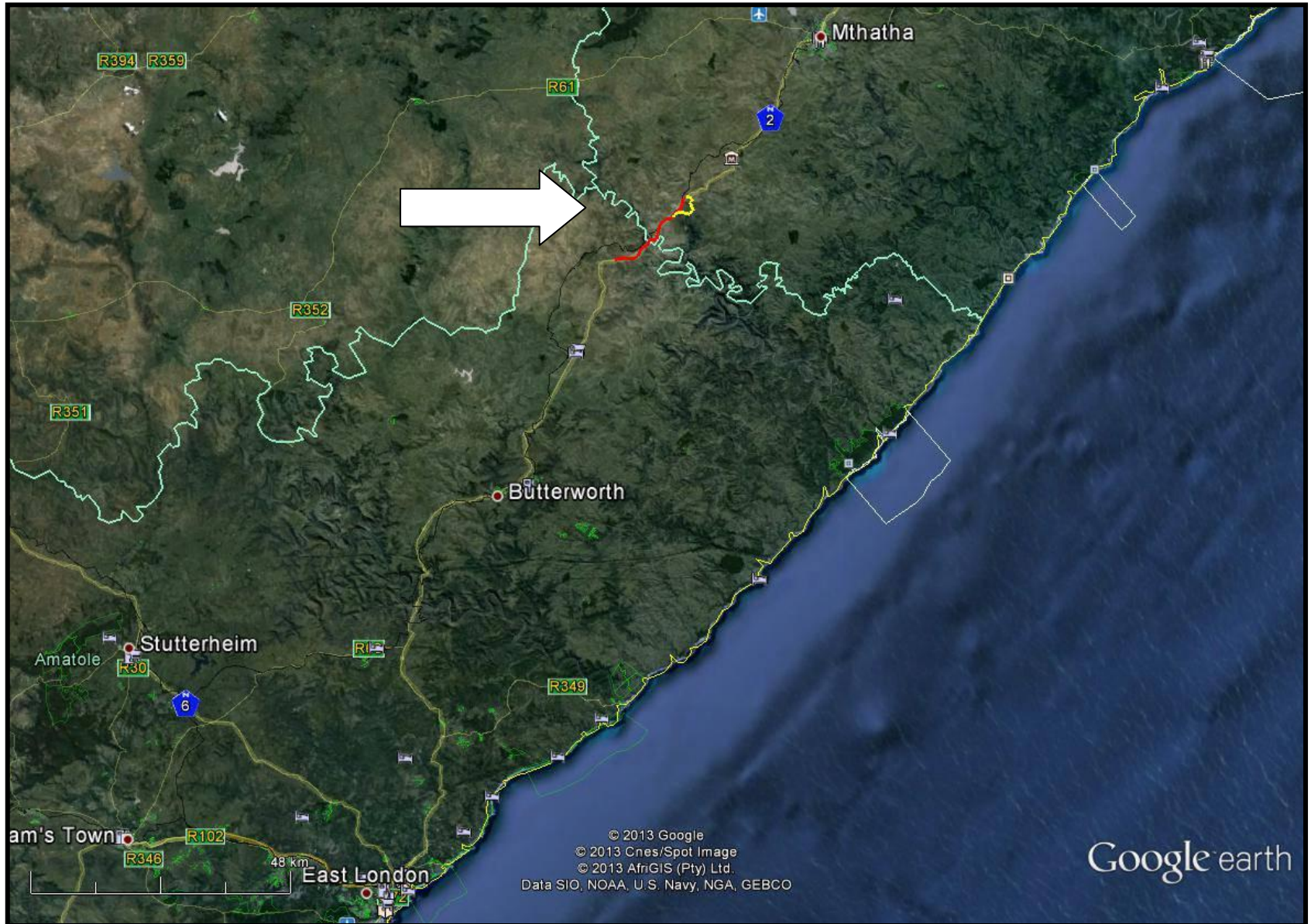
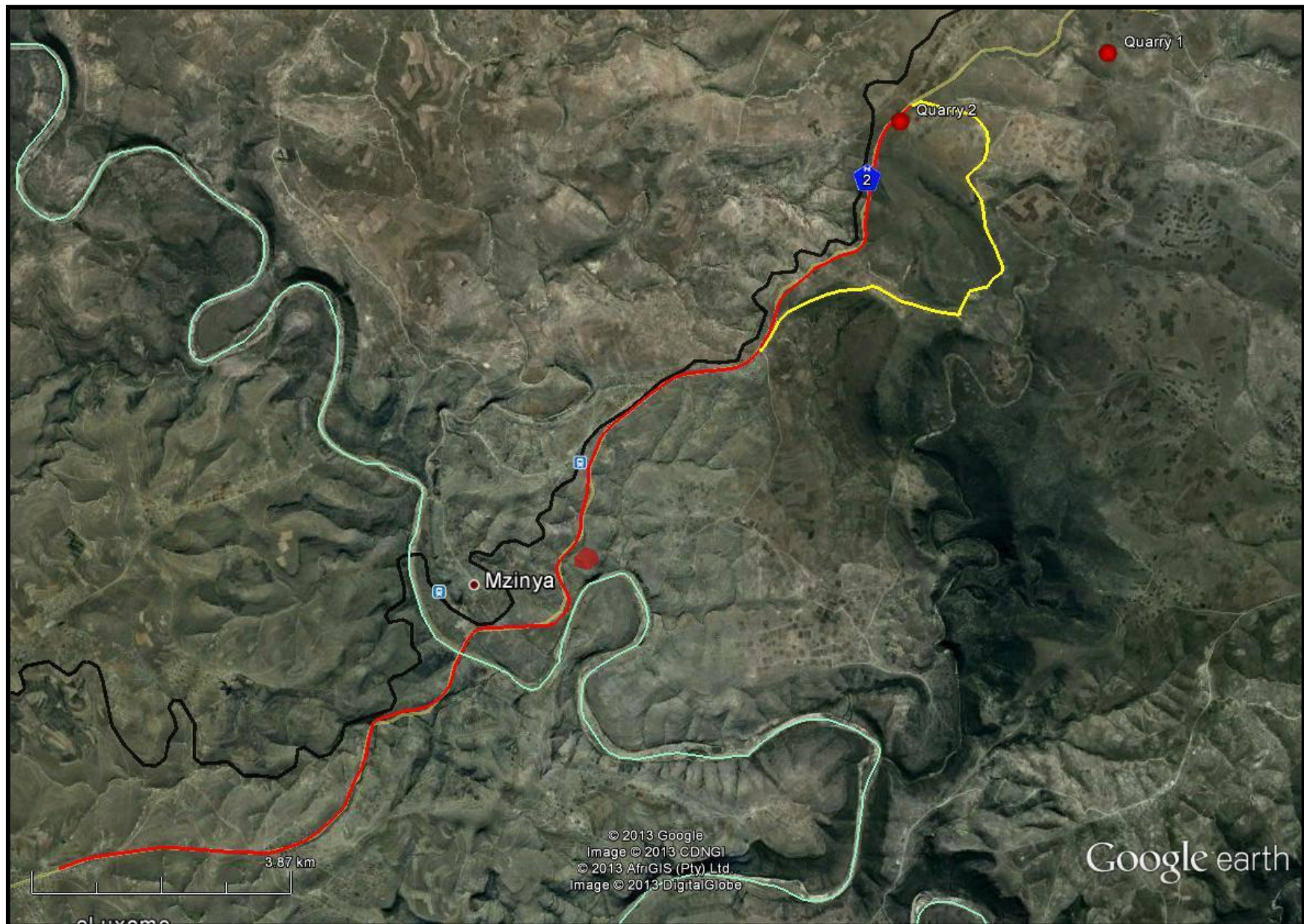


Fig. 2: Aerial Overview Of The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road¹



¹ Red line = N2 Freeway; Yellow line = temporary bypass

Fig. 3a: Topographical Map Of The Eastern Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road

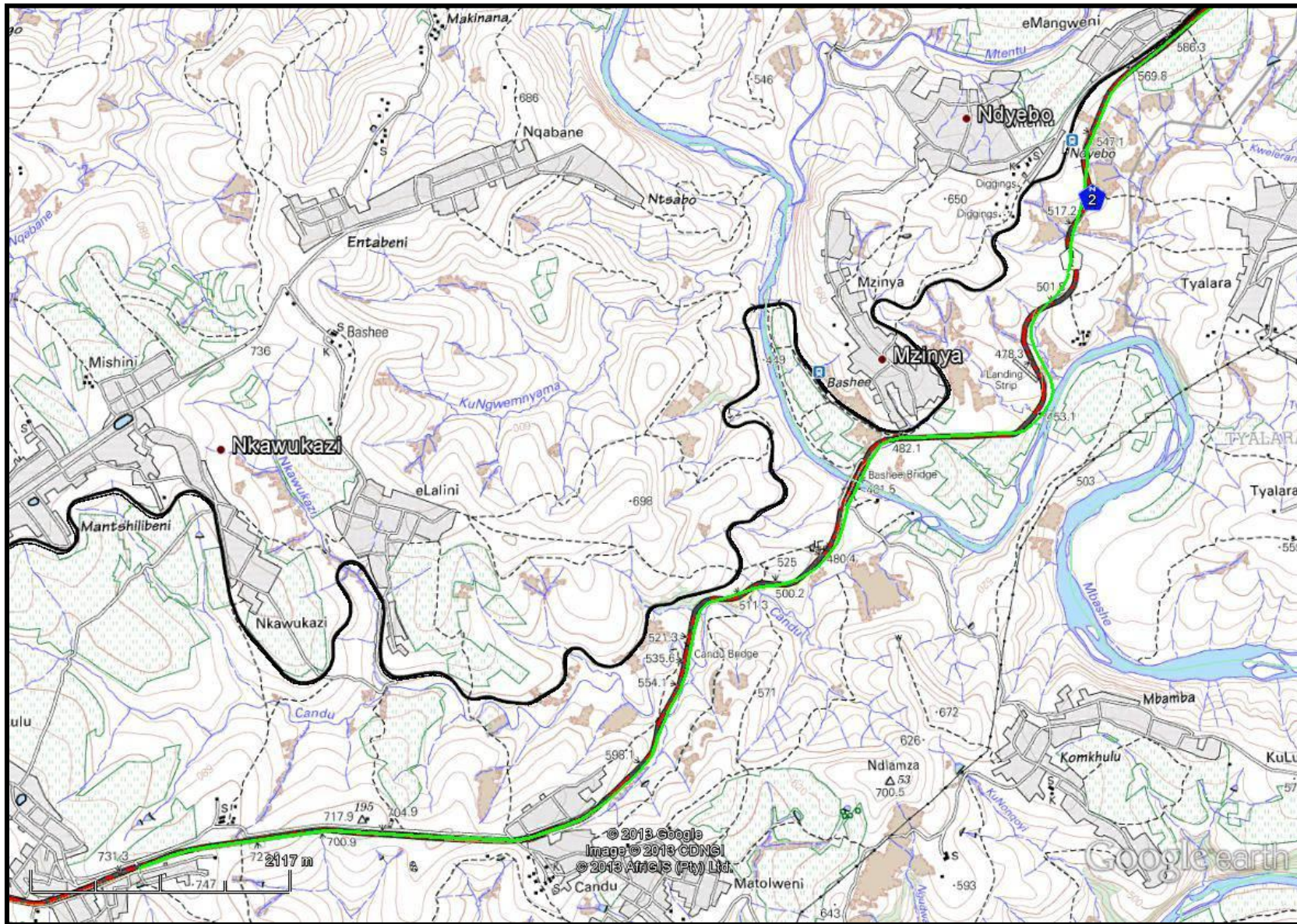
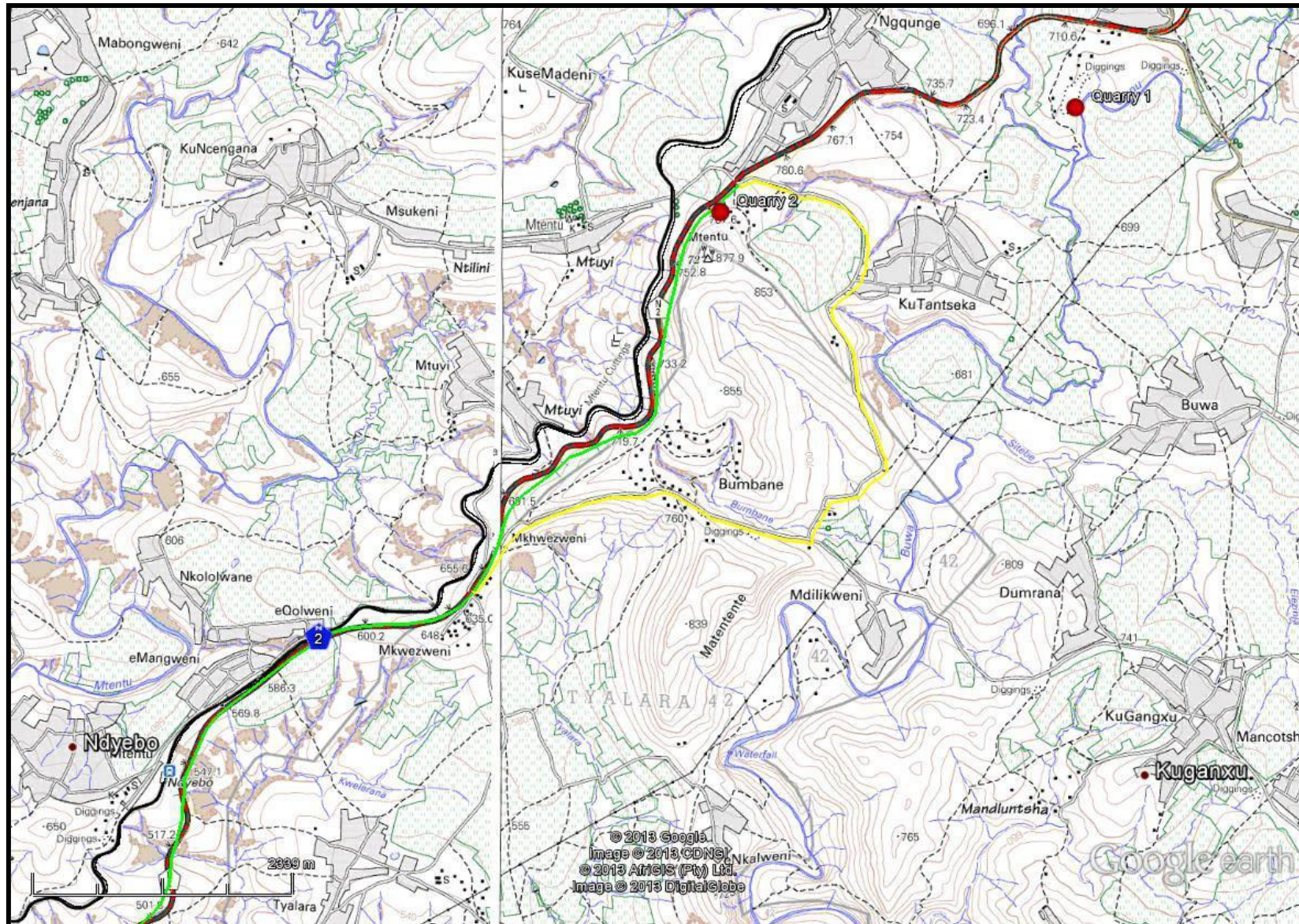


Fig. 3b: Topographical Map Of The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road



NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

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

1. “For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
2. Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include—
 - 2.1. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - 2.2. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 2.3. Historical settlements and townscapes;
 - 2.4. Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - 2.5. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - 2.6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - 2.7. Graves and burial grounds, including—
 - 2.7.1. Ancestral graves;
 - 2.7.2. Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - 2.7.3. Graves of victims of conflict;
 - 2.7.4. Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - 2.7.5. Historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - 2.7.6. Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
3. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - 3.1. Movable objects, including—

4. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - 4.1. Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 4.2. Ethnographic art and objects;
 - 4.3. Military objects;
 - 4.4. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - 4.5. Objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - 4.6. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
5. Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
 - 5.1. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - 5.2. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.3. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.4. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
 - 5.5. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - 5.6. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - 5.7. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - 5.8. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

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

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

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

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

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

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

Defining significance

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

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

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

2. Spatial arrangements:

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

3. Features of the site:

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

3.2. Is it a type site?

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

4. Research:

4.1. Providing information on current research projects

4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

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

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

6. Archaeological Experience:

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

7. Educational:

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

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

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

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

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

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

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

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

Table 1: Sahra Grading For Heritage Sites

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A		Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B		Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C		On-site sampling monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

ASSUMPTIONS FOR SITE INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

Lewis and Mrara (2010:375) state:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many of the settlements along the line are not archaeological sites or even historical sites (in the strictest sense). They are however "sites in the making" and reflect the ways in which people have lived. For example, the changes from circular to rectangular cattle byres, and the move from family orientated settlements, or villages, to more public settlements. These sites are thus informative of the history of the area and should be included in a management plan. One should avoid damaging sites that are not necessarily protected by the legislation².

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

² The legislation does allow for the protection of built structures older than 60 years, and many of the settlements along the line can be viewed as built structures.

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

RESULTS

DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys. There are no known historical cemeteries, monuments, or archaeological sites along the route. Only one heritage survey, in the form of a scoping report, has been undertaken for parts of this route (van Schalkwyk 2008). The report noted the likelihood of human graves near the road

The earliest available maps for this area date to 1982. While not ideal for past settlement patterns, it still notes several settlements. These maps indicate that there are 37 settlements and 3 buildings close to the road or quarries (fig. 4). Table 2 summarises the locations of these features. These features should be used to denote areas of sensitivity for possible human graves.

The more recent Google Earth aerial imagery noted 25 ruined settlements along the route, and two built structures (fig. 5). These features mostly follow the settlement patterns of the 1982 maps. The sites are summarised in Table 3. These features should be used to denote areas of sensitivity for possible human graves.

Table 2: Location Of Settlements And Structures In 1982

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description
1	31.8410586	28.5521276	Settlement
2	31.8397532	28.5522627	Settlement
3	31.8389387	28.5525903	Settlement
4	31.8385045	28.5527865	Settlement
5	31.8381787	28.5528616	Settlement
6	31.8498980	28.5191682	Settlement
7	31.8494298	28.5203110	Settlement
8	31.8490354	28.5220069	Settlement
9	31.8497483	28.5212475	Settlement
10	31.8495849	28.5223052	Settlement
11	31.8504306	28.5217879	Settlement
12	31.8473482	28.5229220	Settlement
13	31.8483871	28.5234977	Settlement
14	31.8479699	28.5245773	Settlement
15	31.8781632	28.4993725	Settlement
16	31.8779326	28.4995471	Settlement
17	31.8766087	28.5002200	Settlement
18	31.8760651	28.5007396	Settlement
19	31.9467814	28.4194331	Settlement
20	31.9466237	28.4208680	Settlement
21	31.9463436	28.4217360	Settlement
22	31.9458306	28.4227414	Settlement
23	31.9445059	28.4205266	Settlement
24	31.9441910	28.4210995	Settlement
25	31.8706023	28.5145302	Settlement
26	31.8707160	28.5153462	Settlement
27	31.8711041	28.5164136	Settlement
28	31.8714945	28.5175467	Settlement
29	31.8720231	28.5156879	Settlement
30	31.8728535	28.5173970	Settlement
31	31.8734888	28.5182479	Settlement
32	31.8740525	28.5199667	Settlement
33	31.8754091	28.5261912	Settlement
34	31.8757764	28.5273277	Settlement
35	31.8757009	28.5290829	Settlement
36	31.8735382	28.5318155	Settlement
37	31.8683918	28.5366246	Settlement
b1	31.9463831	28.4200374	Building
b2	31.9197454	28.4483232	Bridge
b3	31.9248513	28.4449648	Building

Fig. 4: Location Of Settlements Along The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road In 1982

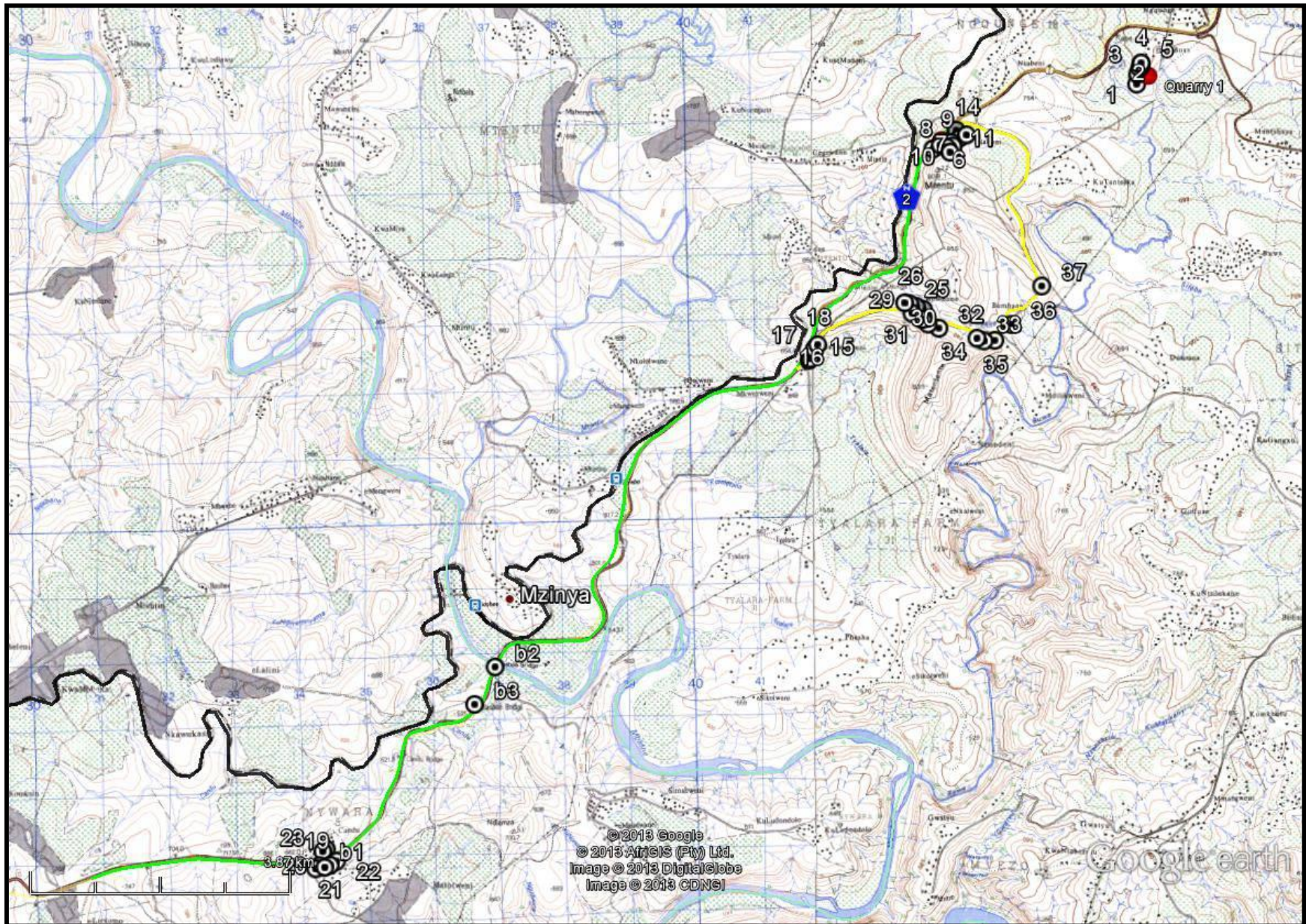


Fig. 5: Location Of Settlements Along The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road In 2012

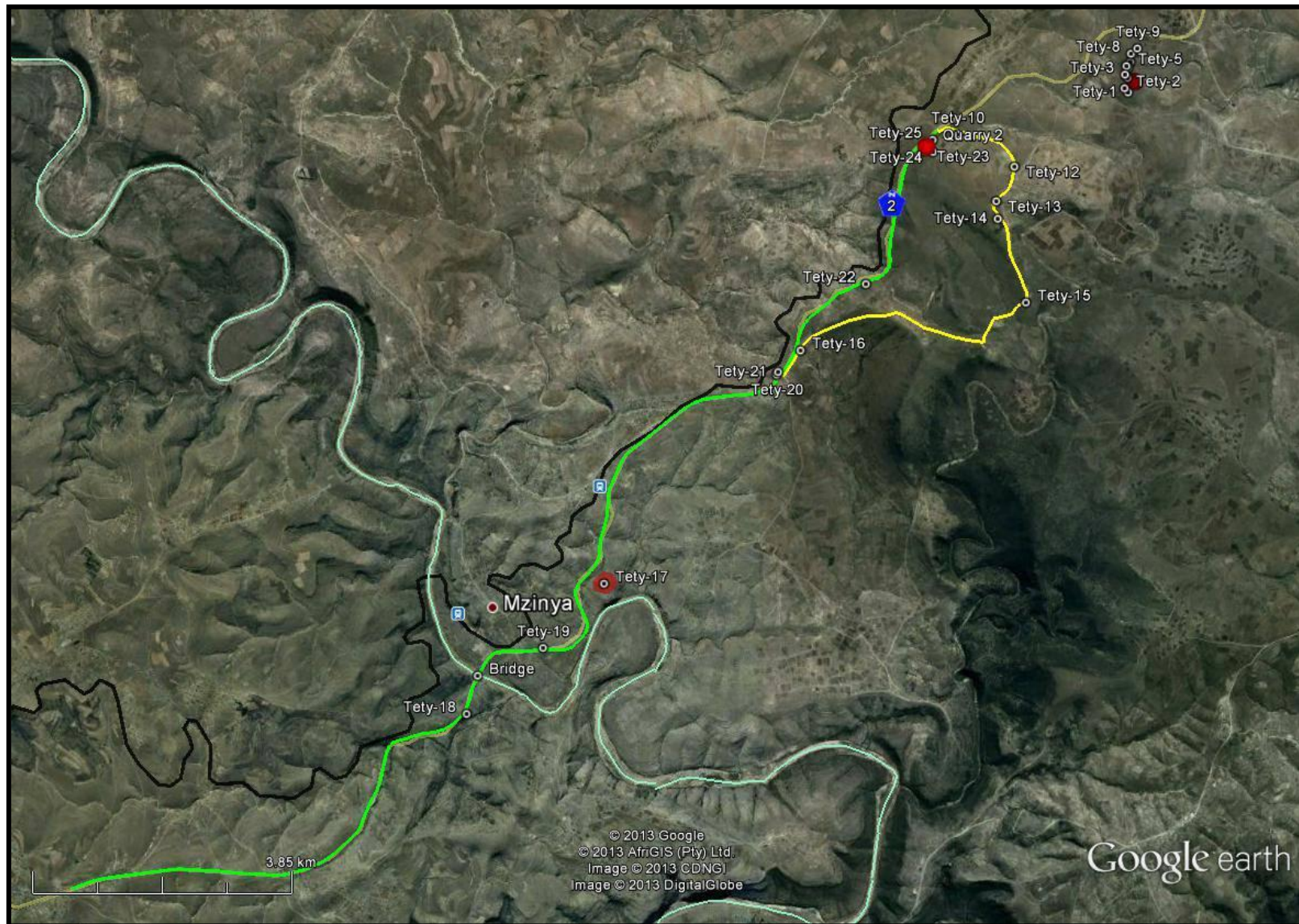


Table 3: Location Of Ruined Settlements In 2012

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description
Tety-1	31.8414545	28.5528759	Settlement
Tety-2	31.8408897	28.5523171	Settlement
Tety-3	31.8390642	28.5523869	Settlement
Tety-4	31.8394945	28.5528011	Settlement
Tety-5	31.8379353	28.5525930	Settlement
Tety-6	31.8381430	28.5528925	Settlement
Tety-7	31.8374007	28.5532132	Settlement
Tety-8	31.8362733	28.5533216	Settlement
Tety-9	31.8356017	28.5543068	Settlement
Tety-10	31.8472110	28.5253962	Settlement
Tety-12	31.8514934	28.5344914	Settlement
Tety-13	31.8561649	28.5315107	Settlement
Tety-14	31.8585502	28.5317070	Settlement
Tety-15	31.8697700	28.5362687	Settlement
Tety-16	31.8759408	28.5004028	Settlement
Tety-17	31.9074079	28.4686567	Graves
Tety-18	31.9250623	28.4463163	Settlement
Bridge	31.9198930	28.4481249	Bridge
Tety-19	31.9161251	28.4587433	Settlement
Tety-20	31.8791439	28.4966479	Settlement
Tety-21	31.8787969	28.4968410	Settlement
Tety-22	31.8671110	28.5108007	Settlement
Tety-23	31.8493927	28.5202131	Settlement
Tety-24	31.8495631	28.5214364	Settlement
Tety-25	31.8479093	28.5214362	Settlement

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey located and recorded seven heritage sites. Individual stone tools were observed along the route. However, these were isolated instances and they do not constitute a site. Many of the sites noted from the desktop study either are further from the road rehabilitation, or have been replaced by newer houses. The survey did not include graves in currently occupied houses, unless the graves were within 20m of the road. Any issues related to these modern graves will form part of a social impact assessment.

Table 4 lists the sites and their assessment, Figure 6 shows their locations.

Most of the road rehabilitation will occur approx. 20m into the current road reserve (fig. 6). However, there are several sections where the road will be straightened and thus affect new land.

Fig. 6: Locations Of Recorded Sites Along The Tetyana To Sitebe Komkulu Road

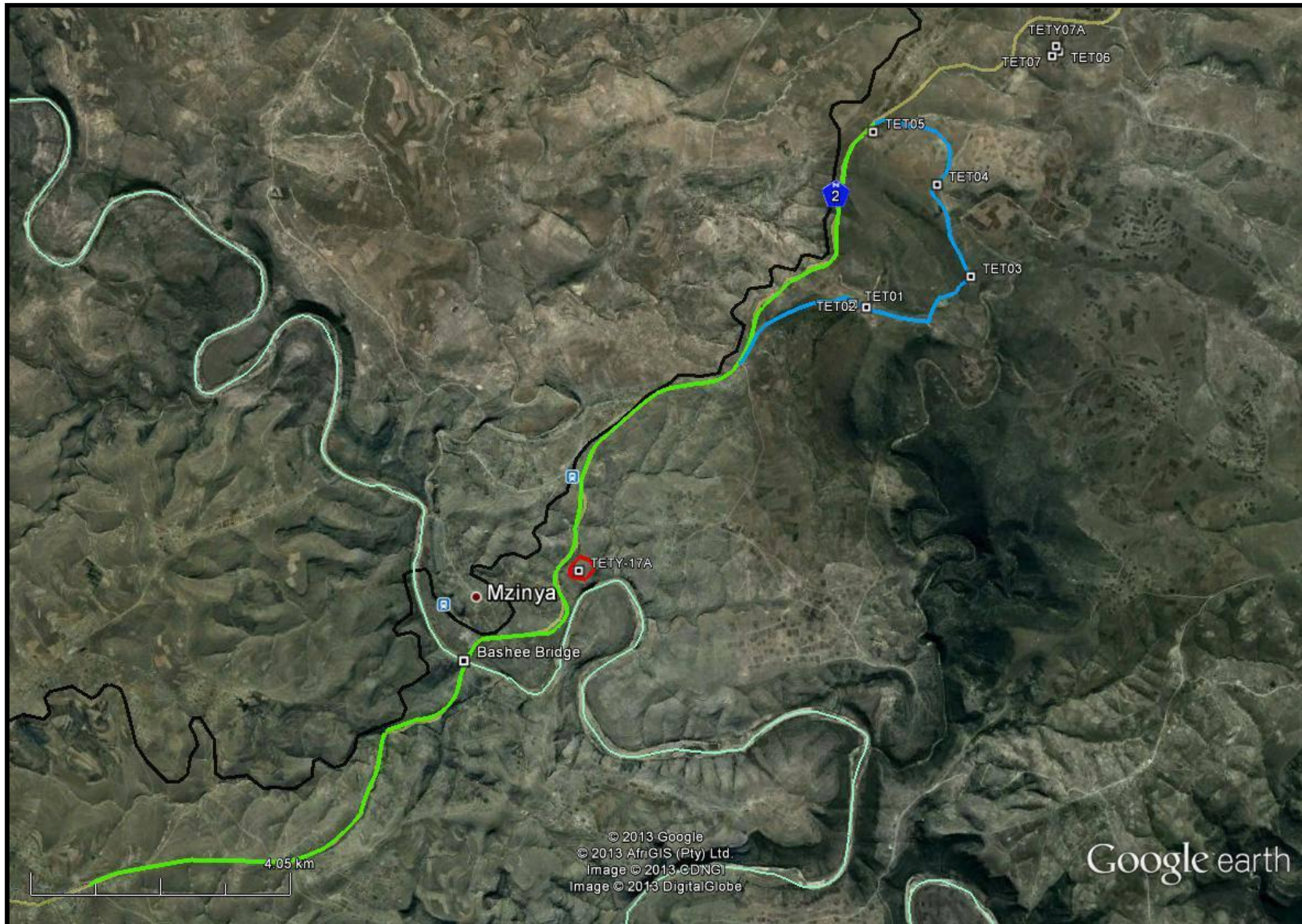


Table 4: Site Location And Assessment From The Survey

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Significance	Requires Mitigation
TET01	31.8719870	28.5168380	Graves	High	Yes
TET02	31.8725610	28.5190480	Graves	High	Yes
TET03	31.8689860	28.5369700	Graves	High	Yes
TET04	31.8559070	28.5318920	Graves	High	Yes
TET05	31.8479170	28.5217950	Graves	High	Yes
TET06	31.8379480	28.5536910	Graves	High	Yes
TET07	31.8385220	28.5525050	Settlements /Graves	High	Yes
TETY-17A	31.9076200	28.4683150	Settlements /Graves	High	Yes
TETY07A	31.8371650	28.5532320	Settlements /Graves	High	Yes
Bashee Bridge	31.919599	28.447927	Structure	Unknown	Unknown

Fig 7: General Road View



TET01

TET01 is located ~30m south of the road deviation. The site consists of two recent graves near a tree (fig. 8). There are no dates on the graves.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 8: Graves At TET01



TET02

TET02 is located to the east of TET01, and on the opposite side of the road. The edge of the site is 6m from the current road, and ~20m from the new road. The site consists of the remains of a settlement and one possible grave (fig. 9).

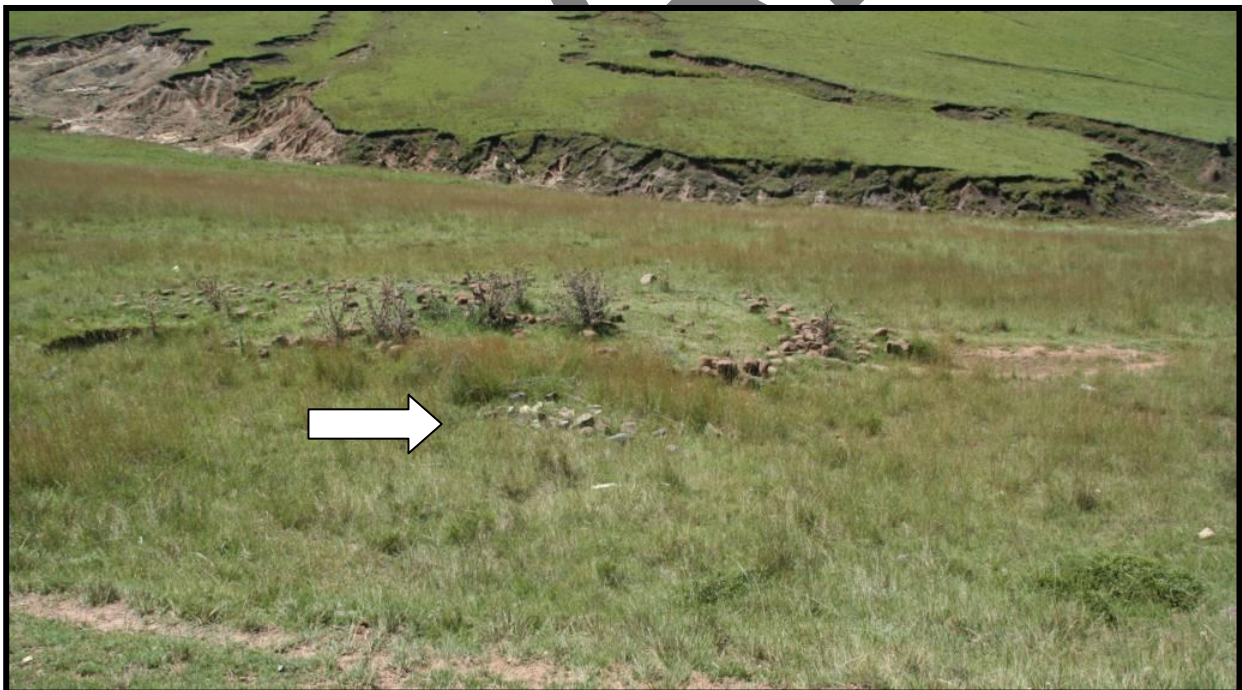
The road deviation will probably affect the grave.

Significance: The possible grave is of high significance while the house remains are of low significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 9: Settlement and Grave At TET02³



³ Arrow points to grave

TET03

TET03 is located near the top of a hill and ~50m from the current road. The site consists of a settlement and three graves of unknown age (fig. 10). The settlement is very vague and consists of three houses, a kraal and small agricultural field. The graves occur in front of the house foundations. TETY-15 is located ~80m south of the site, and Site 36 is located 60m to the north. Neither Site 36 nor TETY-15 was visible during the survey.

Significance: The graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 10: Three Graves At TET03



TET04

TET04 is located in a fenced off homestead besides the road deviation. The site consists of five graves that are on the edge of the road reserve (fig. 11).

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be properly fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval. The living descendants should be approached regarding the proximity of the road deviation to the graves.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 11: Graves At TET04



TET05

TET05 is located on the border of Quarry 2. The site consists of several graves of which only some are clearly demarcated (fig. 12). Demarcation of the graves can be via a large headstone, two small stones (head and footstones), or a small mound. The cemetery occurs between the existing dirt road and the fencing of the quarry. Some of the graves may be associated with TETY-25

The R.o.D. has already been given for Quarry 2; however, the cemetery and graves have not been properly mitigated, and presumably not correctly identified. The quarry road should be at least 20m from the edge of the graves, and the graves should have been fenced off with an access gate. At the moment, only the roadside of the cemetery is fenced off. This should be a matter of priority.

Fig. 12 shows the location of the graves in relation to the quarry.

What is also of concern for Quarry 2 is that the desktop study noted several settlements near the quarry, before it was used for the current N2 upgrade. These would be sites 6 and 7 on the 1982 topographical maps, and TETY-23 and 25 on the Google Earth imagery. These sites do not exist anymore, with a possible exception of Site 6.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 12: Graves at TET-05



TET06

TET06 is located near Quarry 1. The site consists of an existing settlement and one grave on the top of a hill (fig. 13). A possible grave occurs ~10m to the north of this grave. TET06 may be related to TETY-6 or TETY-7. Quarry 1 could affect the site if the quarry expands further west. The final extent of the quarry needs to be determined to assess the impact on this site, and others in the area.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 13: Graves at TET06



TET07

TET07 is located ~100m southwest of TET06. The site consists of a several recent ruins that form a settlement (fig. 14). No graves were observed in the area of this site. The site may relate to Site 6 from the 1982 topographical map.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No Mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 14: House Remains at TET07



TETY-17

TEYT-17 was noted on the Google Earth imagery as being a settlement, as well as being informed by C.E.S. that the area is believed to have graves. The area was inspected for graves; however, I did not observe any graves or old settlements to the northwest (i.e. towards the N2) of the current settlements. If graves do occur on the hill, then these should be identified by the local residents. No headstones, cairns, or normal markers were observed on the hill.

Significance: If graves occur in this area then they are of high significance.

Mitigation: Local residents need to indicate where the graves occur on this hill.

SAHRA Rating: 3A (if graves occur)

Quarry 1

The area to the west of Quarry 1 comprises of several old settlements that were observed on the 1982 topographical maps and the Google Earth Imagery; however, they were not clear during the survey (fig. 15). All of these sites have potential graves. It is unclear if the quarry will affect these. These sites include the following:

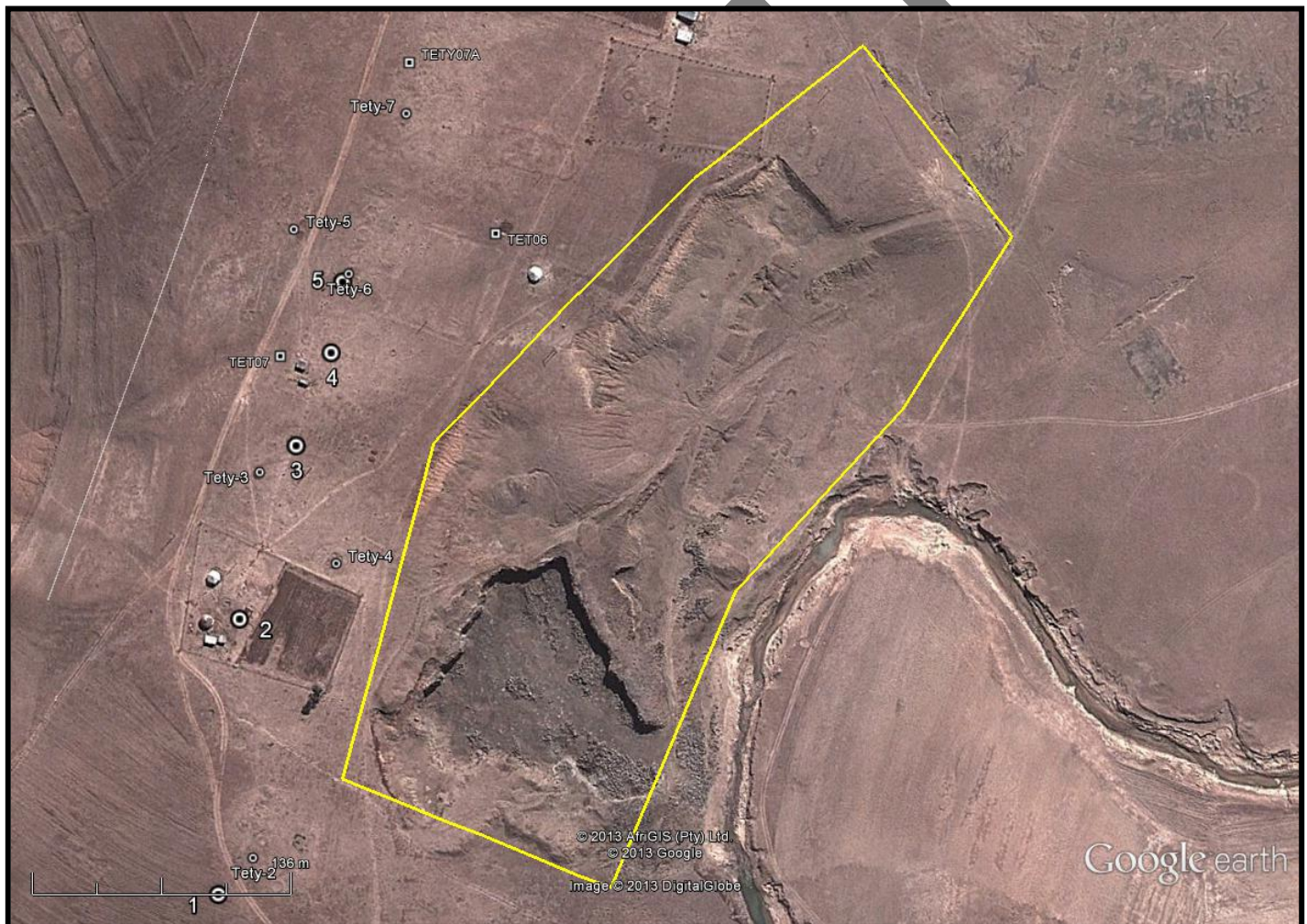
- Tety-1
- Tety-2
- Tety-3 (and Site 3)
- Tety-4
- Tety-5
- Tety-6 (and Site 5)
- Tety-7 and Tety-7a (and Site 4)
- Site 1

Significance: The graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The extent of the quarry needs to be determined and then re-assessed. The re-assessment can be undertaken at a desktop level. There needs to be at least a 20m buffer between the graves and the quarry. If the graves are to be affected, then a social consultation process needs to be undertaken to determine the age of the graves.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

Fig. 15: Sites At Quarry 1⁴



⁴ Yellow polygon is approximate current extent of the quarry

Bashee Bridge

There are two Bashee River Bridges: The original metal construction (fig. 16) and the more recent concrete construction. Both bridges are undated on the structures; however, the concrete structure would not be older than 60 years. The metal structure will require an assessment from an architect historian if it is to be affected in any way.

The Bashee River Bridge is also associated with the Bashee River Murders. Unfortunately, the exact location is not given in the literature. They are given as 'Bashee River' 'Bashee River Bridge' and 'Bashee River Camp'. Poqo apparently undertook these murders in February 1963, where Poqo members attacked and killed Norman and Elizabeth Grobbelaar, their teenage daughters Edna and Dawn and Mr. Derek Thompson on 4 February 1963. (<http://www.sahistory.org.za/organisations/poqo>; South African Democracy Education Trust. 2004; Truth and Reconciliation Committee, nd). If the location of the murders were near the bridge, then the bridge has living heritage status (by association), as well as historical significance. The metal bridge is also an access road to a tourism venue.

Significance: The metal bridge needs to be assessed by an architect historian if it will be affected.

Mitigation: I would not recommend that the bridge be affected in any manner.

SAHRA Rating: 3B

Fig. 16: Original Bashee River Bridge



MANAGEMENT PLAN

Most of the sites recorded during the survey do not require much mitigation. The public participation process must involve all communities and individuals in cases where the line occurs near graves. Affected parties must give written consent for the line to pass near the graves and/or for their ancestral graves to be fenced off and demarcated. A fence needs to be placed 5m from the grave, and, and no development should occur within 20m of the grave.

All graves within 50m of the footprint should be clearly and visibly demarcated before construction phase, to avoid possible damage to the graves. I also suggest that the line is re-aligned as opposed to removing the graves. The process of grave removals is a complex one that requires community consultation, advertisements, several permits, and finally reburial. Moreover,

those graves older than 60 years require a qualified archaeologist to undertake the entire process. This process is summarised as follows⁵:

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

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

⁵ Information supplied by SAHRA, and it applies to KZN, although falling under the KZN Heritage Act.

development. It is recommended that a distance of 10-20 m is left undisturbed between the grave and the fence around the graves.

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

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

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

The two quarries need to be assessed in terms of their maximum size in relation to graves identified on the various maps. All sites noted from the maps should have a 50m boundary placed around them and these should be noted as sensitive areas.

The Bashee River Bridge needs to be assessed for its architectural significance, as well as the living heritage status, if it will be affected.

CONCLUSION

Umlando undertook a heritage survey, excluding palaeontology, of the proposed Tetyana to Sitebe Komkulu road rehabilitation. The rehabilitation of this section of the N2 will entail road widening, straightening of some curves in the road, a road deviation and two quarries. Much of the rehabilitation will occur within the existing road reserve, hence the lack of archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

The survey noted several graves that will be affected by the project. Some of these will need to be fenced off before road construction, while others may need

to be relocated. The graves near the quarries need immediate attention. These graves appear to be younger than 60 years in age.

The original Bashee River Bridge should not be damaged as it has a potential Living Heritage status. The bridge also needs to be assessed by an architect historian.

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**APPENDIX A
SITE RECORD FOMS**

DRAFT

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

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

Recorder's Site No.: TET01
Official Name: Bumbane
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128DC Eliotdale
GPS reading: S31 52 19.2 E28 31 00.6 Alt758 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Bashee River Bridge on the N2 drive northeast for 7.6km and turn right onto an unpaved road. Follow this road for 34m then turn left onto an unpaved road. TET01 is located 2.3km from here, ~30m south of the road deviation.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Graves
Merits conservation: Yes. The site is of high significance.
Threats: Yes
What threats: Tetyana to Sitebe Komkulu road rehabilitation

RECORDING:

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 06/03/2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of two recent graves near a tree. There are no dates on the graves. The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

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

Recorder's Site No.: TET03
Official Name: Bumbane
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128DC Eliotdale
GPS reading: S31 52 08.3 E28 32 13.1 Alt 702 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Bashee River Bridge on the N2 drive northeast for 12.5km and turn right onto an unpaved road

TET03 is located 3.7km from here, near the top of a hill and ~50m from the current road.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Settlement and graves
Merits conservation: Yes. The graves are of high significance
Threats: Yes
What threats: Tetyana to Sitebe Komkulu road rehabilitation

RECORDING:

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 06/03/2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of a settlement and three graves of unknown age. The settlement is very vague and consists of three houses, a kraal and small agricultural field. The graves occur in front of the house foundations. TETY-15 is located ~80m south of the site, and Site 36 is located 60m to the north. Neither Site 36 nor TETY-15 was visible during the survey.

The graves should be fenced off before road construction begins and with community/individual approval.

SAHRA Rating: 3A

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

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



Recorder's Site No.: Bashee River Bridge
Official Name: Bashee
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3128CD Clarkebury
GPS reading: S31 55 10.55 E28 26 52.54 Alt:456m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Bashee River Bridge on the N2 drive northeast for 3.1km.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site:
Merits conservation:
Threats: Yes
What threats: Tetyana to Sitebe Komkulu road rehabilitation

RECORDING:

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date:
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

Original Bashee River Bridge is older than 60 years. Possible general location of Poqo murders in 3 Feb 1963, thus area could have living heritage status.