

Annexure 3 - 4: Heritage Assessment

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA ON PORTIONS 10 AND 14 OF
FARM TREGARON 92, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, SARAH
BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

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NOTE: The phase 1 archaeological and cultural impact assessment was conducted as a requirement of the ECPHRA (Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Authority) and National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, Section 38(1):

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 300 m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;

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

(i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent,

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² 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 full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA). The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources (ECPHRA) has been the competent authority in the Eastern Cape Province since 2012. All heritage reports must be submitted to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) for comment and uploaded to the South African Heritage Information System (SAHRIS) database.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Ms Celeste Booth was appointed on a strictly professional basis to conduct the archaeological and cultural heritage assessment for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

This section confirms a declaration of independence that archaeological heritage specialist, Ms Celeste Booth, does not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.

Ms Celeste Booth further declares that she:

- will act as the independent Specialist in this application;
- will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- will declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise her objectivity in performing such work;
- has expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- has no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- undertakes to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in her possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;

- will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- will provide the competent authority with access to all information at her disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- confirms that all the particulars furnished by the in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- realises that a false declaration is an offence and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST EXPERTISE

Ms Celeste Booth (BSc Honours: Archaeology) is an archaeologist who has had sixteen (16) years of full-time experience in Cultural Resource Management in the Eastern Cape Province and sections of the Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces. Ms Booth has conducted several Archaeological Desktop Studies and Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessments within the Eastern Cape Province and in the Karoo region across the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu Natal, and Western Cape Provinces.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to conduct a phase 1 archaeological and cultural heritage assessment for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, 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.

Summary of Findings

Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts occurred over most of the exposed and disturbed surface areas within the area proposed for the agricultural extension. This would generally be expected as the immediate and wider region is rich in the occurrence of Middle Stone Age as well as Early Stone Age archaeological material. Despite the area being covered in dense and mostly impenetrable Sundays Valley Thicket vegetation it is sufficient to assume that stone artefacts will occur between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below the surface.

Only one built environment structure was identified which seems to be younger than 60 years. This structure does not have any heritage value and does not fall under the ambit of the NHRA 25 of 1999.

Recommendations and Mitigation

The area is considered as having a *low archaeological heritage significance* despite the occurrence of stone artefacts. The exposed stone artefacts are highly likely to be in secondary context and are not associated with other material or cultural heritage remains. Development may proceed as planned; however, the following recommendations must be considered before development continues:

1. Portions of the proposed area for development are covered in dense vegetation and sites/features may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. It would be preferred that a professional archaeologist be appointed to monitor the vegetation clearing to identify the extent of the occurrence of possible *in situ* stone artefacts. The responsibility of the archaeologist will be to monitor the vegetation clearing and record any archaeological scatters and sites that may be uncovered. The decision for collection and possible test-pitting and phase 2 mitigation will be the decision of the appointed archaeologist after assessment of significance

during the archaeological monitoring. The cost of appointment and associated activities will be the responsibility of the developer.

2. If concentrations of pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the author of the report and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 492 1370) so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.
3. Construction managers/foremen and/or the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
4. In addition, construction managers/foremen and/or the ECO and/or anyone who may be permanently on-site during pre-construction and construction phases of the project must undergo training before the bush clearing activities starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material that they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
5. A Chance Finds Protocol (see Appendix D) for archaeological and cultural heritage finds must be compiled and be readily available for the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and/or construction manager/s and/or anyone who may be permanently on-site during the relevant pre-construction and construction phases of the project to follow the correct procedures when accidentally uncovering archaeological sites and possible unmarked burials.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information (from the Background Information Document compiled by EAP Services)

Agricultural activities are proposed on Portions 10 (189 ha) and 14 (128 ha) of farm Tregaron No 92 located approximately 6.5 km north of the town of Sunland in ward 8 of the Sundays River Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The combined footprint is an estimated 317 ha, of which approximately 175 ha is proposed for expansion. Approximate central coordinates: 33° 27.102'S; 25° 35.758'E.

Water is proposed to be sourced directly from the Sunday River Valley Municipality (SRVM) canal. Electricity reticulation is in place. Access to the site is in place from the R336. A

stormwater management plan will likely be required to manage runoff and prevent erosion on the farming area.

The Sunday's River is located approximately 1.6 km south-west of the site. The National Vegetation Map, 2024, maps Sundays Valley Thicket and Albany Alluvial Vegetation on the site. In terms of the 2022 Ecosystem Threat Status, Sundays Valley Thicket has a *least concern* status and Albany Alluvial Vegetation has an *endangered* status.

According to the land capability, 2016, mapped by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the capability of the sites range from low to high. According to desktop information available, approximately 67 ha was mapped as cultivated fields, 2021, by Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD).

1.2 Applicant

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1.3 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

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2 SCOPE OF WORK AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of the study was to conduct an archaeological and cultural heritage assessment for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

The survey was conducted to:

- Identify and map possible heritage sites and occurrences using published and database resources;
- Provide a description of the archaeology and cultural heritage of the site and identify and map any sites of archaeology or cultural significance that may be impacted by the proposed project;
- Assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of any sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance affected by the proposed project;
- Identify and assess the significance of the potential impacts of the proposed project on archaeological and cultural heritage;
- Make recommendations on the protection and maintenance of any significant cultural heritage and/or archaeological sites that may occur on site;

- Identify practicable mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts on the archaeological resources and indicate how these can be incorporated into the construction and management of the proposed project;
- Provide guidance for the requirement of any permits from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) that might become necessary.

Archaeological and historical material remains, features, and sites were evaluated and assessed based on the following points:

- Type of site;
- Location and environmental surrounds;
- Site category;
- Context and condition;
- Estimated size and depth of deposit;
- Cultural affinities;
- Record site content;
- Record basic information of finds;
- Estimate relative age of sites from cultural material and other information;
- Record and describe graves, graveyards, and informal burials;
- Assess the importance and significance of material remains, features, and sites; and
- Significance ratings based on local to international.

3 HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The phase 1 archaeological and cultural impact assessment was conducted as a requirement of the ECPHRA (Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Authority) and National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, Section 38 (1):

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to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) for comment and uploaded to the South African Heritage Information System (SAHRIS)

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Little systematic archaeological research has been conducted within the immediate area of the proposed development. A few inland sites have been excavated near Addo, within the Greater Addo Elephant National Park, near Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) and archaeological research has recently been conducted within the Sundays River Valley between Nqweba (formerly Kirkwood) and Addo. These research excavations have yielded evidence of occupation over the last 1.5 million years.

Several relevant archaeological and heritage impact assessments have been conducted within the wider region including the area between the proposed site and Nqweba (formerly Kirkwood), Addo and the Greater Addo Elephant National Park (GAENP), Motherwell, Gqeberha (formerly Port Elizabeth) and the coastal areas. These impact assessments have identified several Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age artefact scatters and sites as well as evidence of Khoekhoen pastoralist occupation and/or interaction by the presence of broken earthenware pot sherds. Archaeological sites in the form of shell middens and scatters have been reported along the surrounding coastline and within the 5 km archaeologically sensitive coastal zone. Archaeological sites in this area predominantly date to the various Stone Ages as no evidence of early Nguni farmer settlements, referred to as Iron Age communities, has been documented within wider area. Historical ruins, dwellings and homesteads established by colonial settlement are distributed across the wider regions under discussion. Nineteenth century ceramics, glass, and other artefacts are usually found in association with these historical settlements.

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

The Early Stone Age from 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).

One of the most well-known Early Stone Age sites in southern Africa is Amanzi Springs (Deacon 1970), situated about 10 km north-east of Kariega (formerly Uitenhage). The site is situated on a north-facing hill overlooking the Coega River. The earliest reference to the spring was made by an early traveller, Barrow (1801). FitzPatrick first reported stone artefacts in the area in 1924. Ray Inskeep (Inskeep 1965) conducted a small-scale excavation of the site in 1963. It was only in 1964 and 1965 that large scale excavations were conducted by Hilary Deacon. In a series of spring deposits, a large number of stone tools were found *in situ* to a depth of 3-4 m. 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 Sneeuberge Mountains (in Prins 2011).

Early Stone Age tools is the earliest evidence for human ancestors occupying the Sundays River Valley and surrounding area and occur throughout the region in river gravels that cap hilltops and slopes and on the palaeosols / calcrete floors in the dune systems like those at Geelhoutboom and Brandewynkop (Butzer 1978; Deacon & Geleijnse 1988). Large hand axes have been reported from Coega Kop and along the Coega and Sundays Rivers. Archaeological research has been recently been carried out near Nqweba (formerly Kirkwood) and Addo.

The Albany Museum Database holds records and archaeological collections of sites researched within the region.

4.2 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 50-80 cm 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.

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 Makhandia (formerly 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.

The Klasies River Cave complex (caves 1-5), situated 55 km west of Jeffreys Bay, is the most significant archaeological site with evidence of occupation and human development over the last 120 000 years. Previous excavations at the Klasies River main site exposed anatomically modern human remains dating to about 110 000 years old (Singer & Wymer 1982; Rightmire & Deacon 1991; Deacon 1992, 1993, 1995, 2001; Deacon, H.J. & Shuurman, R. 1992; Henderson 1992; Deacon & Deacon 1999).

Archaeological sites excavated within the wider region have revealed evidence of occupation during the Middle Stone Age period. Scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts are also known to occur within the surrounding area where these have been recorded in archaeological and heritage impact assessments within the region.

The Albany Museum Data Recording Centre holds records of sites and artefacts in its collections.

4.3 Later Stone Age (LSA) – 30 000 years ago – recent (100 years ago)

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 (20/18 000-14 000 ya), 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 were 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 2 000 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 plant foods from the veld. For those that lived at or close to the coast, marine shellfish and seals and other edible marine resources were available for 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.

The majority of archaeological sites found in the area would date from the past 10 000 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.

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 Makhanda (formerly Grahamstown), and Kabeljous Rock Shelter (for the Kabeljous Industry) situated just north of Jeffreys Bay. There are many San hunter-gatherers sites in the interior mountainous region north of the study site. Here, caves and rock shelters were occupied by the San during the Later Stone Age and contain numerous paintings along the walls.

The majority of hunter-gatherer groups had been pushed out of the Zuurberg by the 1820's and were forced to move further inland to escape European settlements within the area. The last San/KhoeSan group was killed by Commandos in the Groendal area in the 1880s.

Extensive Later Stone Age research has been conducted along the coastline and it is thought that these past communities may have moved between the mountainous areas and the coast according to excavated remains. Later Stone Age stone artefact scatters and sites are known to occur within region, along the coastal areas, Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) and Gqeberha (formerly Port Elizabeth), as well as within the Greater Addo Elephant National Park and towards Jansenville where these have been recorded in archaeological and heritage impact assessments.

The Albany Museum Data Recording Centre holds records of sites and artefacts in its collections.

4.4 Last 2 000 years – Khoekhoen Pastoralism

Until 2 000 years ago, hunter-gatherer communities traded, exchanged goods, encountered and interacted with other hunter-gatherer communities. From about 2 000 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. Khoi pastoralist sites are often found close to the banks of large streams and rivers. 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 Komani (formerly Queenstown) (Derricourt 1977). Often, these archaeological sites are found close to the banks of large streams and rivers. Many sites were found along the Cape St Francis coast during archaeological and heritage impact assessments, with the oldest dating to 1 500 years old (Binneman 1996, 2001, 2005).

Khoi groups who lived in the area during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries include the Inqua around the Aberdeen area, the Damaqua between the Gamtoos and Swartkops Rivers and the Gonaqua extending from the Sundays River to the Fish River by the middle of the eighteenth century. Many of these communities were eventually absorbed into the eighteenth century colonial lifestyle and several became farmworkers for the Dutch and British or clients of the amaXhosa engages in elephant hunting. A few groups settled at Mission Stations such as Enon, Bethelsdorp and Theopolis.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of sites and artefacts in its collections.

4.5 Last 2 000 Years - The Iron Age

Archaeological sites in this area predominantly date to the various Stone Ages as no evidence of early Nguni farmer settlements, referred to as Iron Age communities, has been documented within wider area. Early Iron Sites in the Eastern Cape date back to around the eighth century AD (700s). Early Iron Age sites that have been systematically researched include Kulubele situated in the Kei River Valley and Canasta Place near East London. Excavations at Kulubele have identified evidence of ironworking, ceramic sculptures, grain pits and sheep bones, and highly decorated potsherds have been found at Canasta Place.

Evidence of Later Iron Age settlement in area are the remains of kraals belonging to two different AmaXhosa chiefs who settled within the footprint of the now Greater Elephant National Park during the eighteenth century. It is believed that these areas are known as Congoskraal nearby Bailey's Kop and another near the Zuurberg Pass. These sites have not been archaeologically researched.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of sites and collections of a few Iron Age Sites that have been documented and excavated.

4.6 Unmarked Burials and Exposed Human Remains

It is 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. Several human remains have been rescued eroding out of the dunes along this coastline. In some instances, packed stones or rocks may indicate the presence of informal pre-colonial burials.

Graves with rich grave goods were uncovered during excavations at the sites of Melkhoutboom and Vygeboom in the Greater Addo Elephant National Park. Stapleton and Hewitt apparently recovered a number of human remains from under circles of cairns on a farm near Kirkwood in 1928. The cairns were located near to the Sundays River.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of human remains that have been exposed and collected for conservation and curation within the wider region from the coastal areas to the south and east as well as inland around to Graaff Reinet and within the Greater Addo Elephant National Park. Cultural Resource Management practitioners whilst conducting archaeological heritage impact assessments have also recorded formal historical cemeteries and informal burials.

4.7 Rock Art (Paintings and Engravings)

Rock art is generally associated with the Later Stone Age period mostly dating from the last 5 000 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). Rock paintings are prolific in the inland mountainous regions situated north of the site.

There are several San hunter-gatherers sites in the Elandsberg and Groot Winterhoekberg Mountains, as well as within the Groendal area to the east and the Zuurberg Mountains to the north. Here caves and rock shelters were occupied by the San during the Later Stone Age and contain paintings along the walls.

The Albany Museum Database holds records of sites and collections of rock painting sites of the wider regions and there are several that remain undocumented.

4.8 Historical Background

The wider region emulates a dynamic landscape of historical cultural interaction between the Khoekhoen and AmaXhosa groups, early travellers, the Dutch and later the British Settlers as well as conflict between these groups. According to written documents Khoekhoen groups were established within the region during the eighteenth century. Early eighteenth century travellers who passed through the region included Beutler (1752), Thunberg (1773), and Sparrman (1775) Swellengrebel (1776) Van Plettenberg (1778), Paterson (1779) Sir John Barrow (1797). These travellers mention the areas of "Kragga Kamma" which included the whole area between the Van Staden's River and Baakens River near Gqeberha (formerly Port Elizabeth). The influx of European settlement had not yet affected this area of South Africa during the eighteenth century. The Coega / Koega River was first mentioned by in 1752 (Theal 1896) several of these travellers also mention early landmarks such as the Sundays River, the Addo Drift Inn / Zondags Drift Inn). Van Reenen, who set out to find the survivors of the Grosvenor mentions places like Wolwefontein and the Zondags River in his diary records.

By the late eighteenth century Dutch farmers from the Western Cape had started moving to the region. Missionaries moved into the area as early 1818. By this time the Dutch farmers were well established within the area. The Moravians established a Mission Station at Enon in 1818 along the Witterivier on the farm of Jacobus Scheepers, which was also a military post. These German missionaries pioneered the citrus industry within the region. In 1889 the Trappist Monks at Dunbrody. British settlers started moving into the region after their arrival from 1820 onwards.

The Zuurberg Pass was completed in 1840 using convict labour for its construction. This pass would later become a very important route. Sir Harry Smith travelled this route in 1857 transporting troops to the Frontier for the 8th Frontier War. Later the Smuts Commando travelled with route in 1901 during the Anglo-Boer War.

The region is also known for numerous skirmishes that took place between the amaXhosa inhabitants, European settlers, British military and Khoi pastoralists during the 18th and 19th centuries and some historical remains related to these events may still be preserved. In the 1800's the Boers clashed with AmaXhosa groups who had settled in the Sundays River Valley which is referred to as the Slagboom / Tollbar ambush. The exact location is not known but Thomas Pringle described it as apparently have taken place along a narrow path. In 1811 Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) became the focus for military operations against the amaXhosa in the frontier war of 1811-12, and in 1815 its garrison played a leading role in the suppression of the Slachter's Nek

rebellion. The 'farms' in the district were subject to invasions and Van Reenen in his journal gives a list of 470 farms from the Langkloof and Gamtoos River to the Swartkops River that were "burnt, destroyed and deserted". A band of amaXhosa reputedly invaded the Kragga Kamma area during The War of the Axe in 1846. During the Anglo-Boer War (1899 - 1902), the Smuts Commando travelled to the village of Bayville which was established during the 1870's (later became Kirkwood named after James Somers Kirkwood) after surviving several clashes with the British at Bedrogsfontein, Brakkefontein and Deer Cottage.

Very little historical archaeological research has been conducted with the area and most information is known from documentary evidence of events.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

5.1 Location data

The Farm Tregaron No. 92 is located approximately 6.5 km north of the town of Sunland in ward 8 of the Sundays River Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The property is located between the rural towns of Addo (about 16 km to the south east), Kirkwood (about 14 km to the north west) and the mission station settlement of Enon (about 6 km to the north west). The property occurs north of the R336. The Zuurberg Mountain Range occurs to the north of the site.

The combined footprint is an estimated 317 ha, of which approximately 175 ha is proposed for expansion. Approximate central coordinates: 33° 27.102'S; 25° 35.758'E. The Sunday's River is located approximately 1.6 km south-west of the site.

5.2 Maps

1:50 000 Topographic Map: 3325BC BARSHEBA (2019 Edition) (Figure 1)

Figures 2 – 4 show the previous 1:50 000 topographic maps (2011, 1991, 1968) of the proposed agricultural expansion area.

Figures 5 – 7 show Google Earth generated maps of the proposed agricultural expansion area.

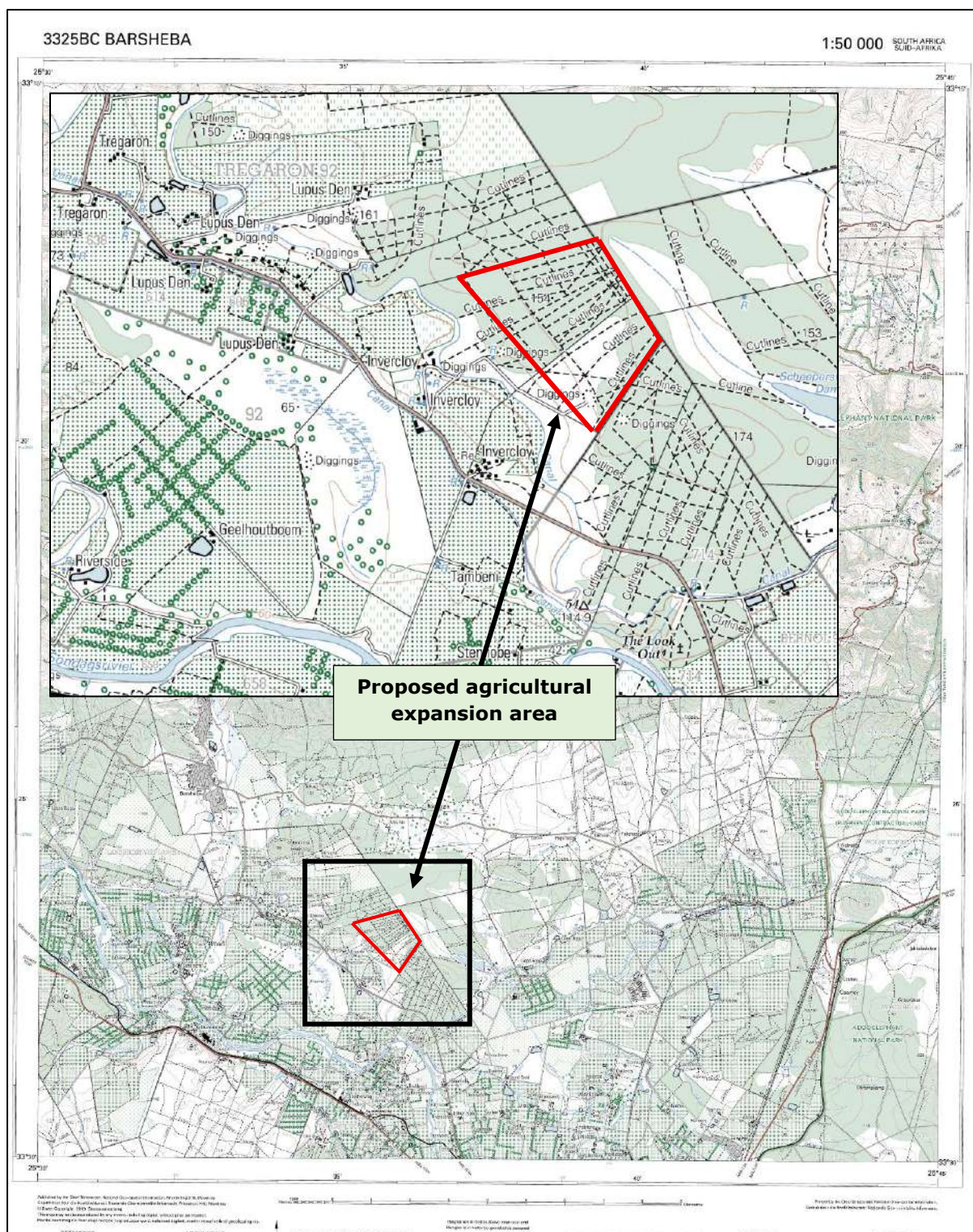


Figure 1. 1:50 000 topographic map 3325BC BARSHEBA (2019 Edition) showing the location of the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province (not to scale).

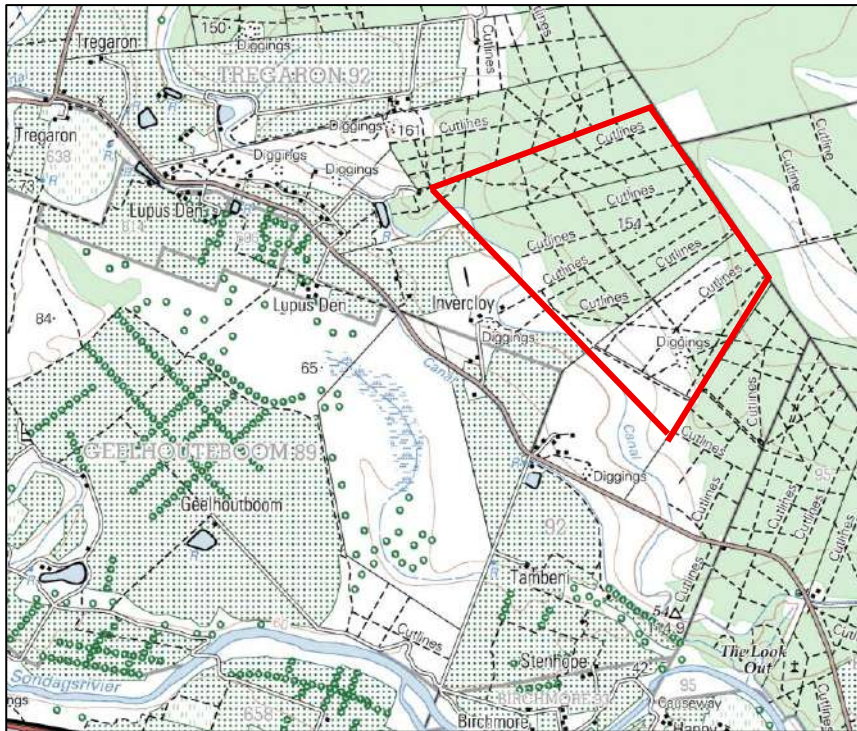


Figure 2. Close-up of the 1:50 000 topographic map 3325BC BARSHEBA (2011 Edition) showing the proposed development area (not to scale).

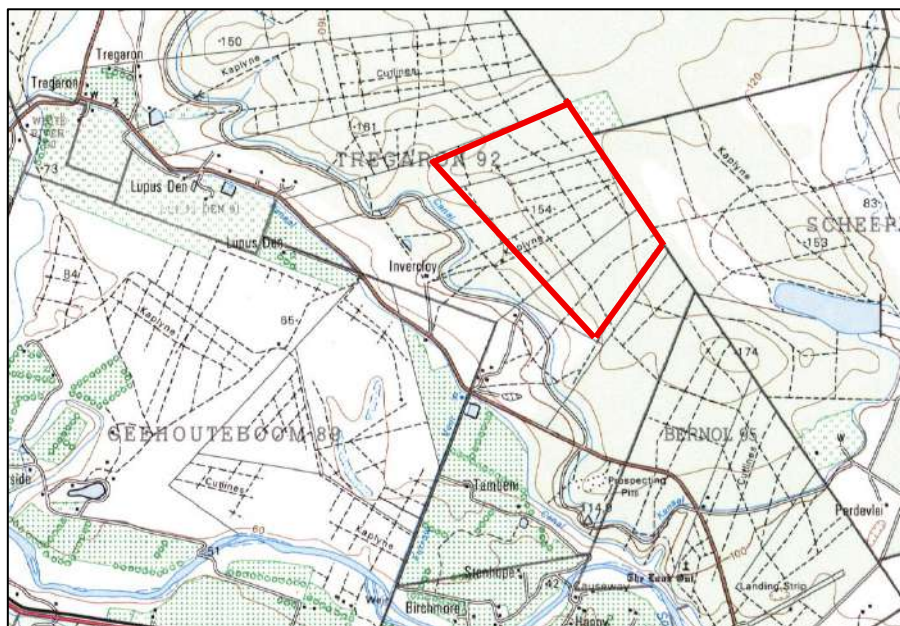


Figure 3. Close-up of the 1:50 000 topographic map 3325BC BARSHEBA (1991 Edition) showing the proposed development area (not to scale).

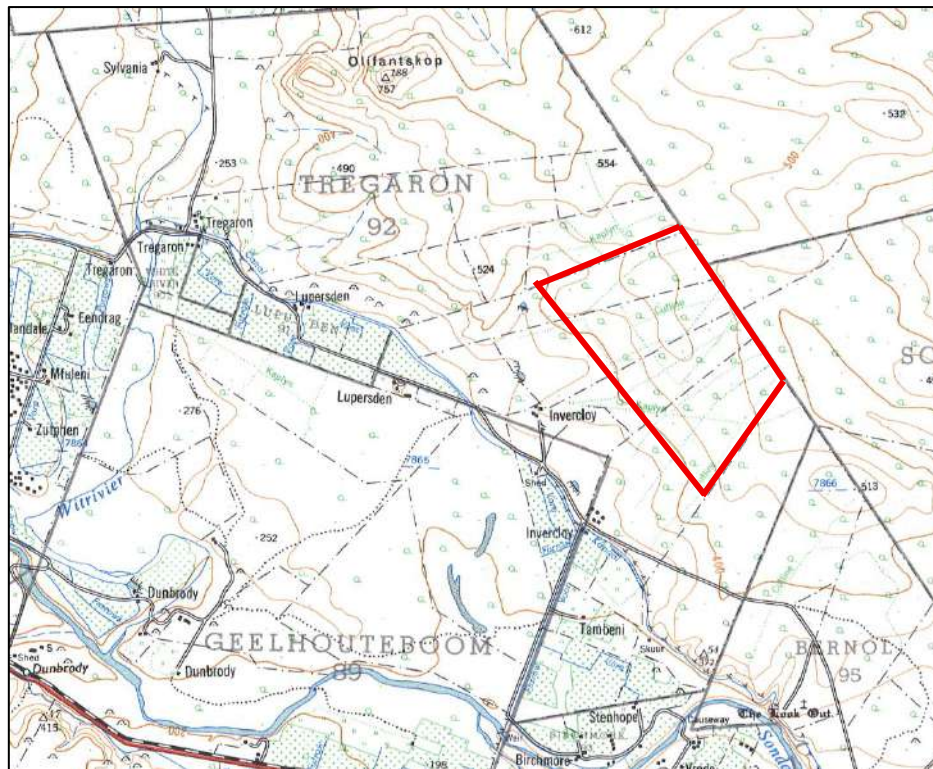


Figure 4. Close-up of the 1:50 000 topographic map 3325BC BARSHEBA (1968 Edition) showing the proposed development area (not to scale).

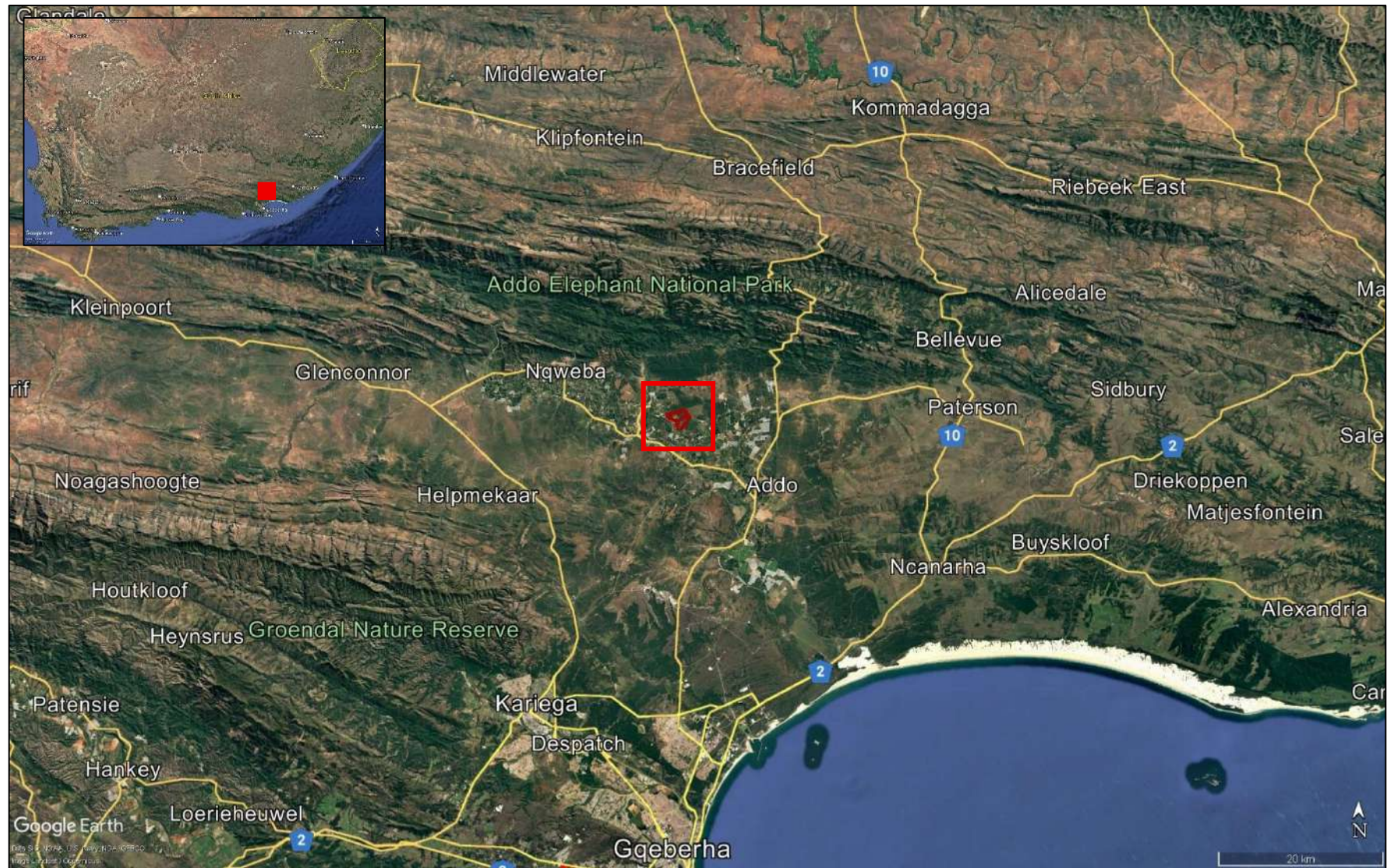


Figure 5. Google Earth generated map of the location of the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

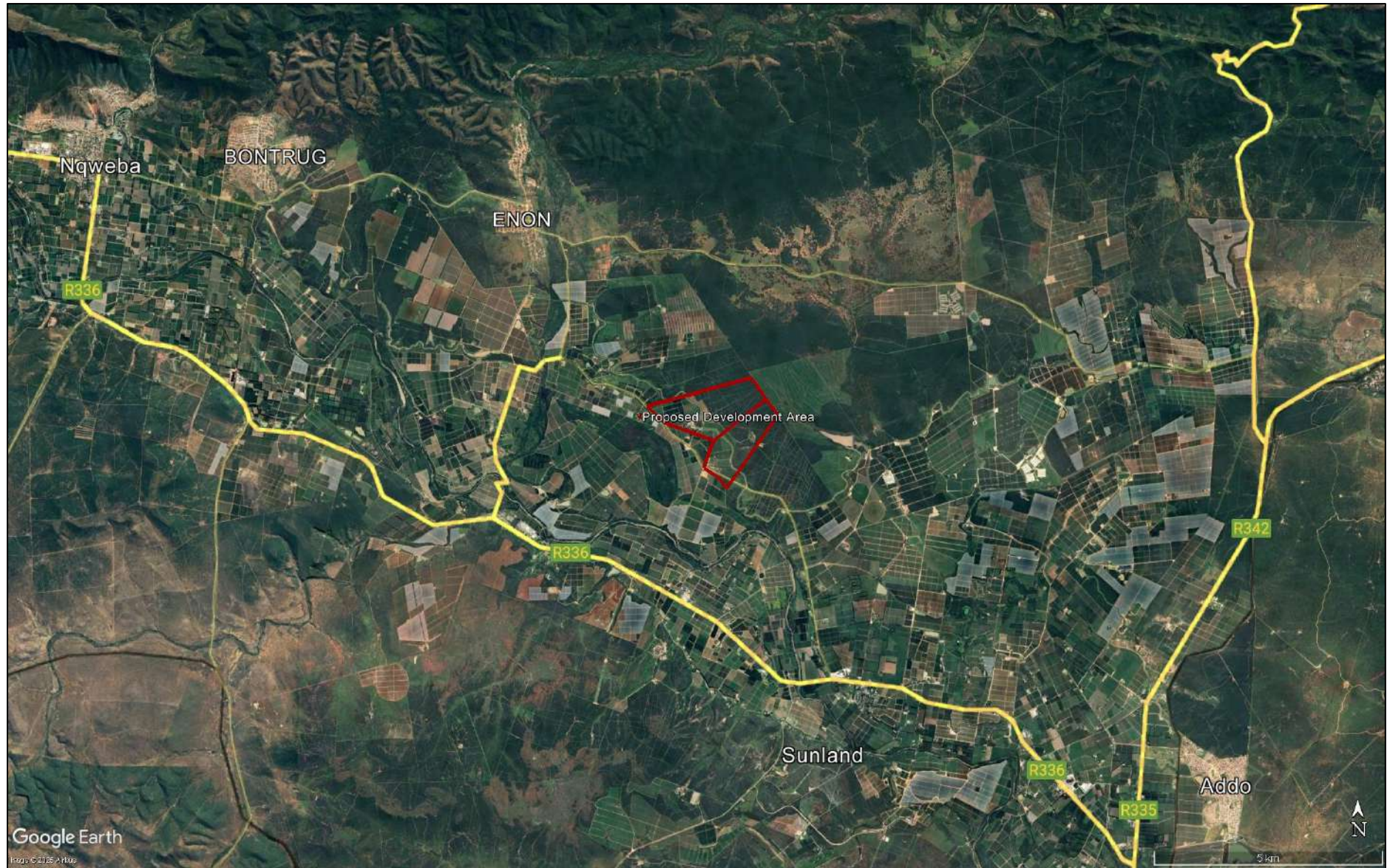


Figure 6. Google Earth generated map of the location of the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92.



Figure 7. Close-up view of the location of the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92.

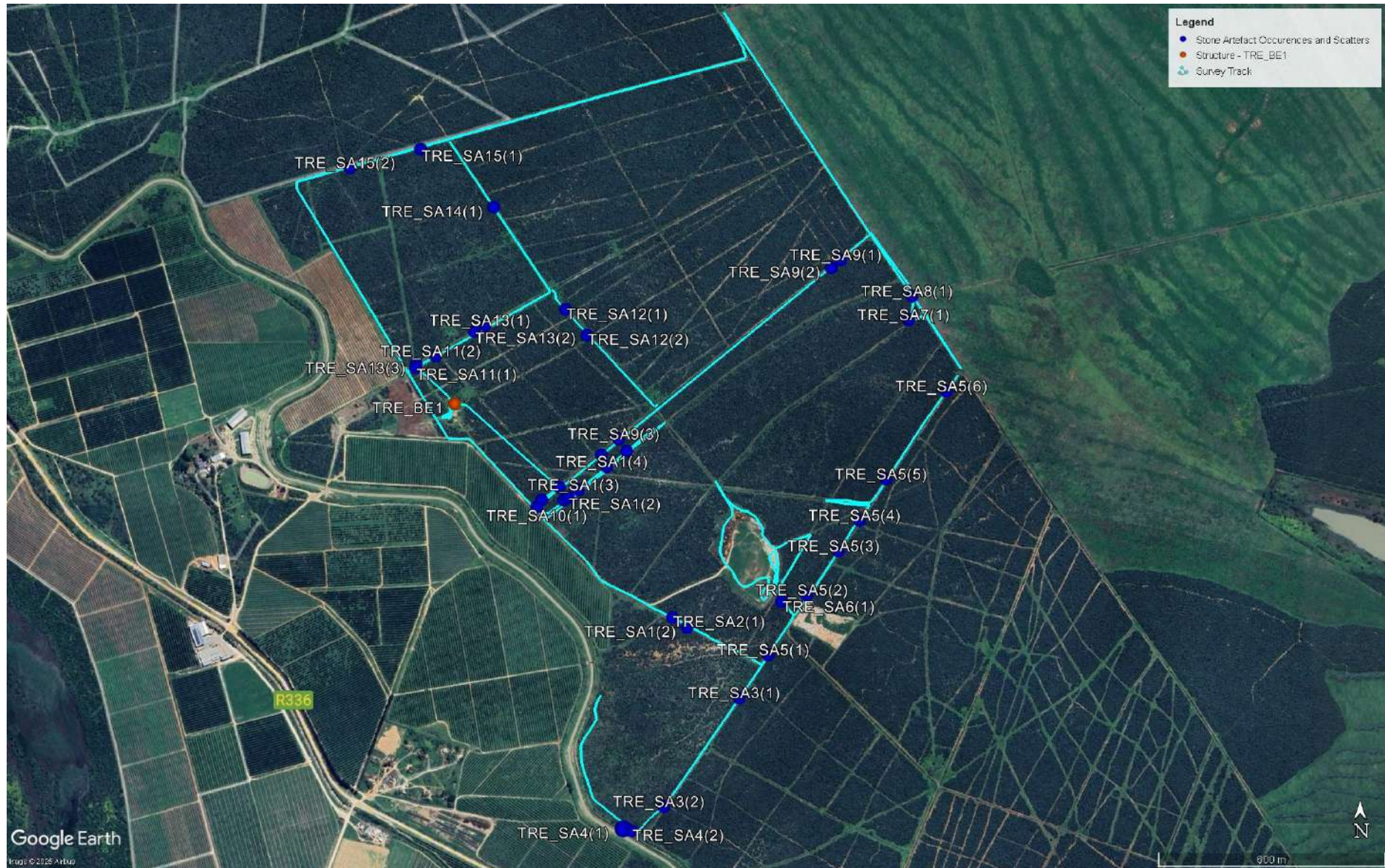


Figure 8. View of the survey tracks and stone artefact scatters recorded within the area for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE INVESTIGATION

6.1 Methodology

A literature review was conducted prior to the field survey to establish the potential archaeological and cultural heritage sites that may be encountered within the proposed area and provide insight into the archaeological background of the wider region. An archaeological background information chapter has been included in this report. The author of the report surveyed the adjacent area during 2017 and was aware of the possible findings that could be made.

The area was surveyed on foot by the author of the report. GPS co-ordinates, the survey tracks, and sites were plotted using the Avenza Maps application (Figures 8).

The original layout of the proposed development surveyed on 7 June 2025 has recently been revised. The location of the proposed new reservoir has been moved due to it being located within the 500 m blast radius of the quarry. The survey track in Figure 18 shows the initial position of the new reservoir and bulk water pipeline. The revised location has not been surveyed.

6.2 Results of the Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological visibility was obscured by this dense and impenetrable vegetation. Therefore, the survey was limited to disturbed and exposed surface areas such as the internal gravel roads and paths that occurred within the proposed bush clearing area (Figs 9 – 17). Several test pits / shallow dug areas, up to 1 m deep in some places, were also investigated for any potential accumulations of stone artefacts being dug out or any potential *in situ* stone artefact occurrences (Figs 18 – 25). The previously cleared and mined area was also investigated for any possibly disturbed archaeological heritage material (Figures 26 – 27).

Only one built environment structure was identified which seems to be younger than 60 years. This structure does not have any heritage value and does not fall under the ambit of the NHRA 25 of 1999 (Figures 28 – 29).

Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts were found to occur over the whole extent of the site. Owing to the dense vegetation cover the stone artefacts were identified within the exposed surface areas such as the internal gravel roads, cut lines, and paths. The Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts have mostly been manufactured from local quartzite and quartzite cobbles and include cores, chunks and flakes and blades that show both secondary retouch and possible utilization (Figures 30 – 42).

The exposed stone artefacts mostly occur in secondary context owing to the disturbance caused by natural elements over millennia as well as the clearing for the roads, cutlines,

and paths (Figures 43 - 51). However, it is possible that *in situ* artefacts may occur between the surface and 50 cm and 80 cm below ground.

The stone artefacts have been recorded and mapped to show the extent of the distribution across the property and are not limited to plotted coordinates on Figure 1 (for a more detailed description of each plotted areas see Table 1). Despite the area being covered in dense and mostly impenetrable Sundays Valley Thicket vegetation it is sufficient to assume that stone artefacts should occur between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below the surface. No other archaeological heritage material was found in association with the stone artefact scatters.



Figure 9. View of the proposed citrus extension area situated east of the existing citrus orchards.



Figure 10. View of the existing citrus orchards situated west of the proposed citrus extension area.



Figure 11. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 12. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 13. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 14. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 15. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 16. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 17. View of the general landscape of the proposed citrus orchard extension area.



Figure 18. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 19. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 20. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 21. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 22. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 23. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 24. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 25. View of one the test pits within the proposed extension area investigated for potential archaeological heritage artefacts and deposit.



Figure 26. View of a previously mined area situated within the proposed extension area.



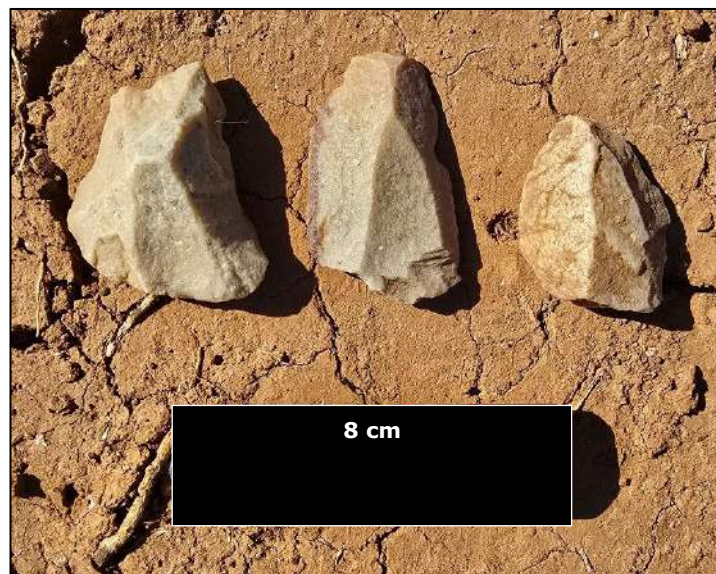
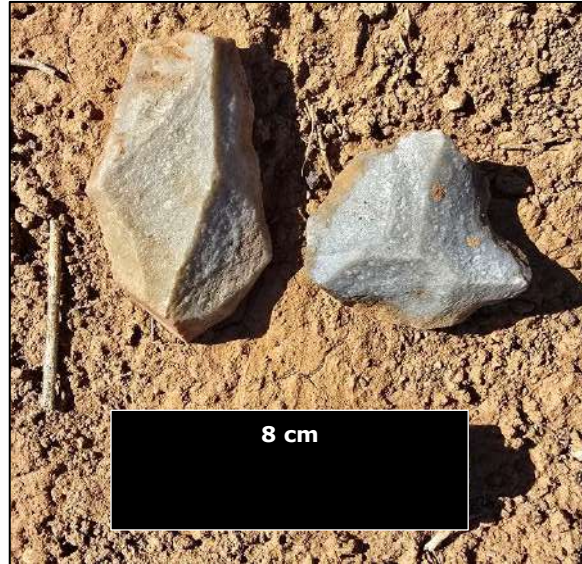
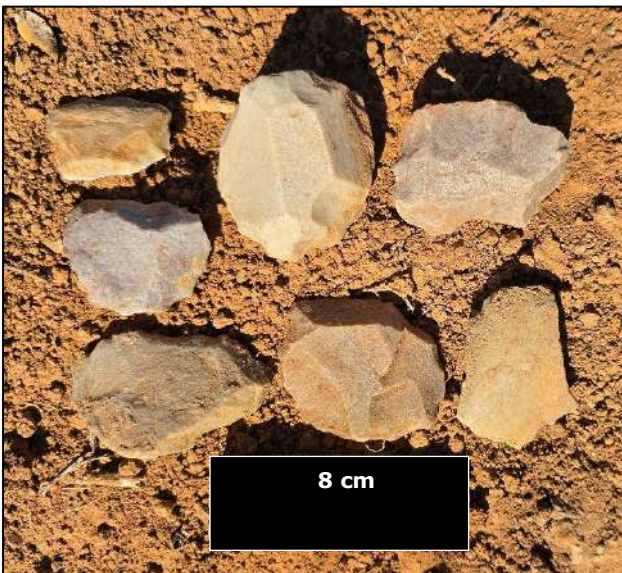
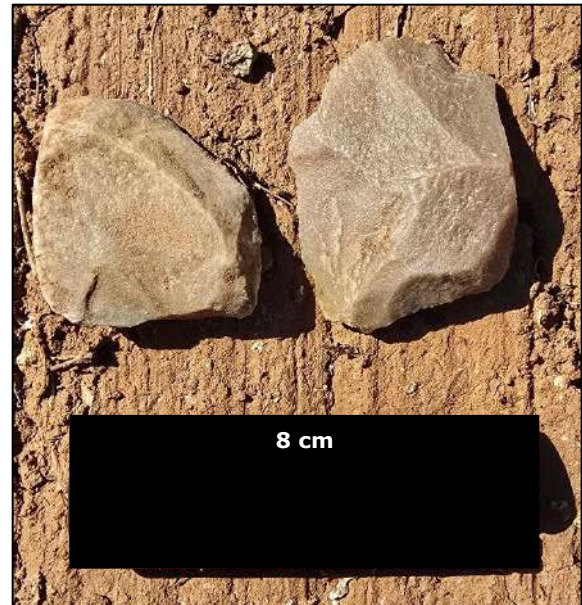
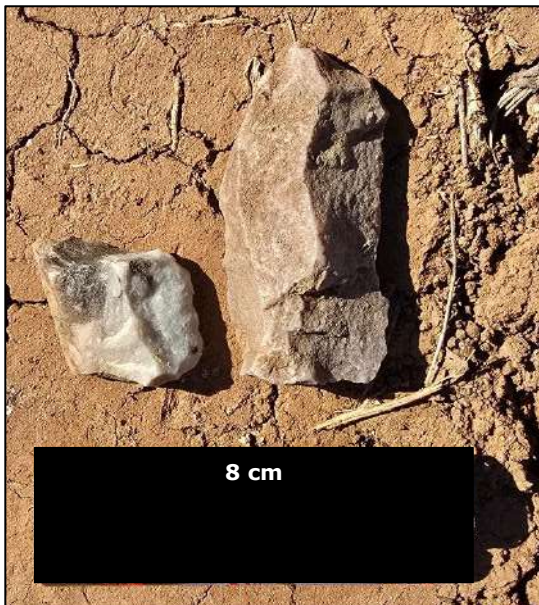
Figure 27. View of a previously mined area situated within the proposed extension area.



Figure 28. View of the remains of contemporary built environment remains.



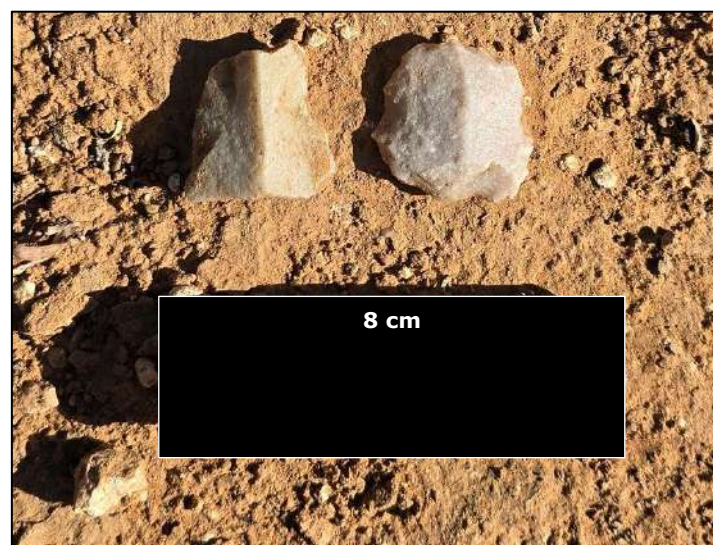
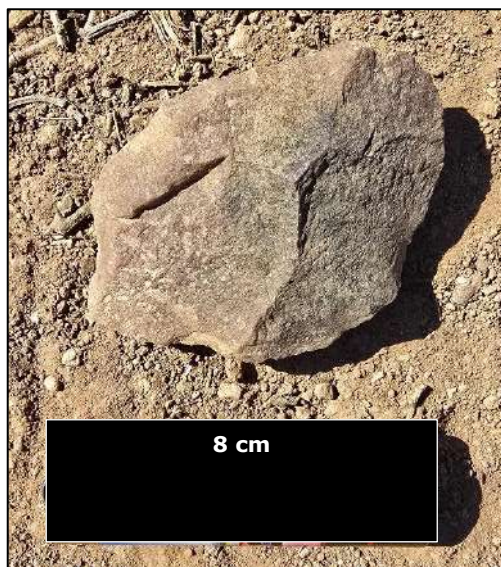
Figure 29. View of the remains of contemporary built environment remains.



Figures 30 - 34. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA1).



Figure 35. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA2).



Figures 36 - 38. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA3).

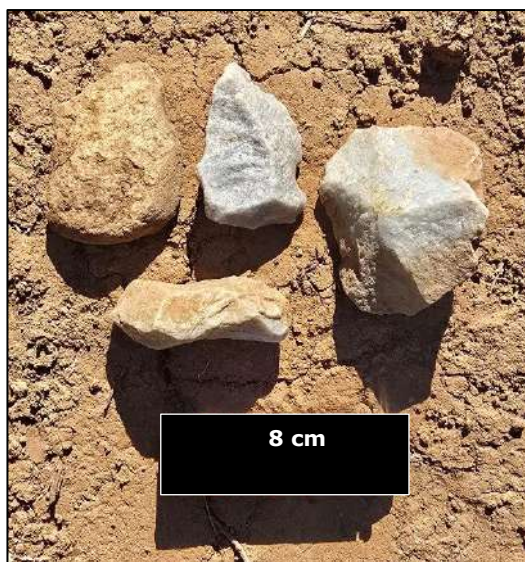
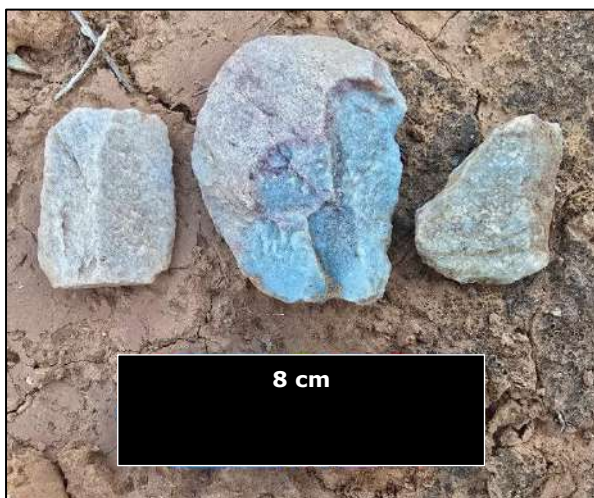


Figure 39. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA4).



Figure 40. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA6).



Figures 41 - 42. Examples of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts identified within the proposed extension area (TRE_SA6).



Figure 43. View of the cleared cutline where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA1) were identified.



Figure 44. View of the of the cleared cutline where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA1) were identified.



Figure 45. View of the of the internal gravel access road where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA2) were identified.



Figure 46. View of the of the cleared cutline where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA7) were identified.



Figure 47. View of the of the area where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA9 and TRE_SA10) were identified.



Figure 48. View of the of the internal gravel access road where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA11) were identified.



Figure 49. View of the of the internal gravel access roads where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA11) were identified.



Figure 50. View of the of the internal gravel access road where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA11) were identified.



Figure 51. View of the of the internal gravel access road where Middle Stone Age stone artefacts (TRE_SA14) were identified.

7 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Cultural landscapes are a significant considering factor when conducting various archaeological and heritage impact assessments for proposed developments. The proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, is considered as a *low archaeological heritage significance*.

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 small part of the study undertaken, its significance will be highlighted in relation to the communities who still identify with the area and retain a sense of identity to the landscape.

Cultural landscapes are increasingly becoming a significant considering factor when conducting various archaeological and heritage impact assessments for proposed developments. 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 small part of the study undertaken, its significance will be highlighted in relation to the communities who still identify with the area and retain a sense of identity to the landscape.

7.1 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 is 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 of 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.

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 economic 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 important 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.

7.2 Archaeological Cultural Landscape

Although there were no archaeological sites or material identified exposed at the surface within the proposed development site, the area is considered as part of the wider cultural landscape. The area was once part of an ancient landscape inhabited by various families of the genus *Homo*. Various studies recording archaeological sites and occurrences within the wider region of the proposed development area have reported on the evidence of the presence of *Homo erectus* (Early Stone Age), *Homo sapiens* (Middle Stone Age), and *Homo sapiens* (Later Stone Age). The only remains dating to the Early and Middle Stone Ages are stone artefacts as the organic evidence and sites have not been preserved. The influence of climatic conditions and the rising and falling of the sea and river levels may also attribute to much archaeological site information being lost.

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.

7.3 Historical Cultural 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 proposed development area. 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.

7.4 Contemporary Landscape

The contemporary cultural landscape is the product of millennia and centuries of human interaction, more so when the European Settlers entered the area. Remnants of these cultural interactions remain on the landscape, such as the built environment, features, artefacts, and marked and unmarked graves / burials with only oral histories and stories handed down from one generation to the next to remain in the collective memory of the community/ies living on the landscape.

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.

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.

The contemporary landscape remains very much rural although. Although some of the farms are no longer occupied by their original inhabitants' agricultural activities, such as citrus orchards, continue.

9 COORDINATES AND SITES FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA ON PORTIONS 10 AND 14 OF FARM TREGARON 92, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

Table 1. Coordinates and sites for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	CO-ORDINATE	HERITAGE GRADING
Proposed Development Area	Centre point of the proposed agricultural extension area	33°26'55.98"S; 25°35'44.97"E	N/A
Stone Artefact Occurrences and Scatters			
TRE_SA1(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'10.10"S; 25°35'41.63"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA1(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'9.87"S; 25°35'42.09"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA1(3)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'9.23"S; 25°35'43.14"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA1(4)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'7.26"S; 25°35'46.02"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA1(5)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'5.96"S; 25°35'48.02"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA2(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'19.97"S; 25°35'52.63"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA3(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'26.66"S; 25°35'59.33"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA3(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'35.95"S; 25°35'51.76"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA4(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'37.93"S; 25°35'47.64"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA4(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'38.10"S; 25°35'48.49"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA5(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'23.02"S; 25°36'2.26"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA5(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'18.00"S; 25°36'6.13"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA5(3)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'14.31"S; 25°36'9.29"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)

TRE_SA5(4)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'11.76"S; 25°36'11.42"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA5(5)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'8.31"S; 25°36'14.09"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA5(6)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'0.93"S; 25°36'20.23"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA6(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'18.54"S; 25°36'3.59"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA7(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'54.94"S; 25°36'16.40"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA8(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'52.95"S; 25°36'16.75"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA9(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'49.93"S; 25°36'9.54"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA9(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'50.59"S; 25°36'8.61"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA9(3)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'4.95"S; 25°35'47.23"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA9(4)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'6.28"S; 25°35'45.47"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA9(5)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'10.69"S; 25°35'38.90"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA10(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'10.09"S; 25°35'39.40"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA10(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°27'8.98"S; 25°35'41.18"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA11(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'58.94"S; 25°35'26.62"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA11(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'57.95"S; 25°35'28.66"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA12(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'54.11"S; 25°35'41.91"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA12(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'56.25"S; 25°35'44.06"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA13(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'55.38"S; 25°35'33.72"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA13(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'55.89"S; 25°35'32.63"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA13(3)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'58.58"S; 25°35'26.68"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)

TRE_SA14(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'45.51"S; 25°35'34.68"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA15(1)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'40.66"S; 25°35'27.34"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
TRE_SA15(2)	Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefact scatter	33°26'42.17"S; 25°35'20.18"E	Low Significance 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C)
Built Environment Structures			
TRE_BE1	Farming infrastructure	33°27'1.96"S; 25°35'30.57"E	N/A

9 DESCRIPTION AND GRADING OF SITES (see Appendix B)

9.1 Stone Artefact Occurrences (TRE_SA1 - TRE_SA15)

Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts were found to occur over the whole extent of the site. The Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts have mostly been manufactured from local quartzite and quartzite cobbles and include cores, chunks and flakes and blades that show both secondary retouch and possible utilization. Smoothed and pitted cobble stones used as hammer stones, rubbers or upper grinding stones were also identified.

The exposed stone artefacts mostly occur in secondary context owing to the disturbance caused by natural elements over millennia as well as the clearing for the roads, cut lines, test pits, and paths. However, it is possible that *in situ* artefacts may occur between the surface and 50 cm and 80 cm below ground.

The stone artefact occurrences are considered as having a *low archaeological significance* and has been allocated a heritage grading of:

'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C): This site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (*Low significance*).

However, it is recommended that the bush clearing activities be monitored by a professional archaeologist to establish whether any *in situ* concentrations of stone artefact and / or other material culture occur below the vegetated area.

9.2 Built Environment (TRE_BE1)

Only one built environment structure was identified which seems to be younger than 60 years. This structure does not have any heritage value and does not fall under the ambit of the NHRA 25 of 1999.

9.3 Cultural Landscape

The change to the cultural landscape is considered as low. The Sundays River valley has, over the past 150 years, developed into major citrus production area and is expected to continue to grow.

9.4 Living Heritage

The living heritage is considered as low as no sites were identified.

10 ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

10.1 Stone Artefact Occurrences (TRE_SA1 - TRE_SA15)

Negative impact on the archaeological landscape is considered as low, despite the occurrences and scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts within the proposed agricultural extension area. The artefacts occur *ex situ* with no other associated cultural material. The recording of these stone artefacts does, however, add to the archaeological database of site recordings in the Eastern Cape Province.

Unseen archaeological heritage resources, such as unmarked human burials may be negatively impacted if uncovered during the course of the proposed development and recommendations and mitigation measures in this report are ignored.

10.2 Built Environment (TRE_BE1)

Negative impact on the built environment is considered as low as no structures over the age of 60 years, which are protected under Section 34 of the NHRA 25 of 1999, was identified.

10.3 Cultural Landscape

The impact on the current cultural landscape is considered as low. Although remnants of past cultural landscape still occur on the landscape within the proposed agricultural extension area and surrounds, the Sundays River valley has, over the past 150 years, developed into major citrus production area and is expected to continue to grow.

10.4 Living Heritage

The impact on the living heritage is considered as low as no sites were identified.

11 LIMITATIONS AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

11.1 Literature Review

The gathering of information, consultation and research is limited to archaeological heritage data that is known and has been recorded over time. Little systematic archaeological research has been conducted within the immediate area of the proposed development.

However, several relevant archaeological and heritage impact assessments have been conducted within the region. These impact assessments have identified several Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age artefact scatters and sites, coastal archaeological sites, historical artefacts and built environment structures, as well as evidence of Iron Age agropastoralist occupation and/or interaction by the presence of broken earthenware pot sherds and associated material culture and settlement patterns.

11.2 Fieldwork

It is ideal for the entire area to be surveyed on foot, especially areas that have not been researched extensively or at all. The identification of archaeological / historical heritage sites is limited to the surface and in areas where archaeological visibility may be hindered by dense vegetation cover, limited to the investigation of disturbed surface areas. The state of archaeological remains can only be determined by surface observation which in itself is limited and does not expose the true state of archaeological evidence. However, a physical survey observation is able to assess the environment where a desktop assessment cannot do justice in determining the significance of the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed development area.

Most importantly, archaeological and heritage resources are a non-renewable resource that cannot be replaced once lost or destroyed, therefore, every effort should be taken to preserve or conserve the most significant of heritage resources. Mitigation measures have been recommended by the author and should be respected and implemented prior to the commencement of the proposed development.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

The area is considered as having a *low archaeological heritage significance* despite the occurrence of stone artefacts. The exposed stone artefacts are highly likely to be in secondary context and are not associated with other material or cultural heritage remains. Development may proceed as planned; however, the following recommendations must be considered before development continues:

1. Portions of the proposed area for development are covered in dense vegetation and sites/features may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this

has been removed. It would be preferred that a professional archaeologist be appointed to monitor the vegetation clearing to identify the extent of the occurrence of possible *in situ* stone artefacts. The responsibility of the archaeologist will be to monitor the vegetation clearing and record any archaeological scatters and sites that may be uncovered. The decision for collection and possible test-pitting and phase 2 mitigation will be the decision of the appointed archaeologist after assessment of significance during the archaeological monitoring. The cost of appointment and associated activities will be the responsibility of the developer.

2. If concentrations of pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the author of the report and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 492 1370) so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.
3. Construction managers/foremen and/or the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
4. In addition, construction managers/foremen and/or the ECO and/or anyone who may be permanently on-site during pre-construction and construction phases of the project must undergo training before the bush clearing activities starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material that they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
5. A Chance Finds Protocol (see Appendix D) for archaeological and cultural heritage finds must be compiled and be readily available for the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and/or construction manager/s and/or anyone who may be permanently on-site during the relevant pre-construction and construction phases of the project to follow the correct procedures when accidentally uncovering archaeological sites and possible unmarked burials.

13 CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to conduct a phase 1 archaeological and cultural heritage assessment for the proposed expansion of agricultural area on Portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron 92, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, 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.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone artefacts occurred over most of the exposed and disturbed surface areas within the area proposed for the agricultural extension. This would generally be expected as the immediate and wider region is rich in the occurrence of Middle Stone Age as well as Early Stone Age archaeological material. Despite the area being covered in dense and mostly impenetrable Sundays Valley Thicket vegetation it is sufficient to assume that stone artefacts will occur between the surface and 50 cm – 80 cm below the surface.

Only one built environment structure was identified which seems to be younger than 60 years. This structure does not have any heritage value and does not fall under the ambit of the NHRA 25 of 1999.

Development may proceed as planned however the recommendations must be considered prior to the commencement of development and be included as part of the environmental management plan for the project.

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16 GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: This report is a phase 1 archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment 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 relevant heritage resources authority. The final comment/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.

APPENDIX A: HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Sections 3, 34, 35, 36, 38, 48, 49 and 51 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

S3. National estate

(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 –

- (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) Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of ¹⁹ 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.

S34. Structures

- (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.
- (2) Within three months of the refusal of the provincial heritage resources authority to issue a permit, consideration must be given to the protection of the place concerned in terms of one of the formal designations provided for in Part 1 of this Chapter.
- (3) The provincial heritage resources authority may at its discretion, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, make an exemption from the requirements of subsection (1) within a defined geographical area, provided that it is satisfied that heritage resources falling into the defined area or category have been identified and adequately provided for in terms of the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.
- (4) Should the provincial heritage resources authority believe it to be necessary if by, following a three-month notice period published in the Provincial Gazette, withdraw or amend a notice under subsection (3).

S35. Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collation policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in doing so establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.
- (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 or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.
- (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;
 - (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
 - (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.
- (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 not 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 or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and 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 an 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.

- (5) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which archaeological or palaeontological site or a 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.
- (6)(a) Within a period of two years from the commencement of this Act, any person in possession of any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite which was acquired other than in terms of a permit issued in terms of this Act, equivalent provincial legislation or the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No. 28 of 1969), must lodge with the responsible heritage resources authority lists of such objects and other information prescribed period shall be deemed to have been recovered after the date on which this Act came into effect.
- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to any public museum or university.
- (c) The responsible authority may at its discretion, by notice in the Gazette or the Provincial Gazette, as the case may be, exempt any institution from the requirements of paragraph (a) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notice, and may by similar notice withdraw or amend such exemption.
- (8) and object or collection listed under subsection (7) –
 - (a) remains in the ownership of the possessor for the duration of his or her lifetime, and SAHRA must be notified who the successor is; and
- (9) must be regularly monitored in accordance with regulations by the responsible heritage authority.

S36. Burial grounds and graves

- (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 arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.
- (2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.
- (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.
- (3) SAHRA or provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who 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 investigation 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 the 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 community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(6)(a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agent's provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(c) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approved in the Gazette.

(6) Subject to section 56(2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(7) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may reinter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

S.37 Public monuments and memorials

Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect, be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

S38. Heritage resources management

(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 300 m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;

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

(i) exceeding 5 000 m² 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 10 000 m² 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.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1) –

(a) if there is a 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.

(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 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 alternative; and
 - (g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.
- (4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide –
- (a) whether or not the development may proceed;
 - (b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
 - (c) what the 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 development; and
 - (e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.
- (5) A provincial heritage resources authority may not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development with impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.
- (6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who –
- (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 resources authority;
 - And
 - (ii) consult SAHRA; and
 - (c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.
- (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.
- (8) The provisions 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 impact of such development of 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 Environmental Affairs and Tourism, or the Mineral Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regards to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.
- (9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by the notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.
- (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 section 42 continue to apply.

S48. Permits

- (1) A heritage resources authority may prescribe the manner in which an application is made to it for any permit in terms of this Act and other requirements for permit applications, including –
- (a) any particulars or information to be furnished in the application and any documents, drawings, plans, photographs and fees which should accompany the application;
 - (b) minimum qualifications and standards of practice required of persons making application for a permit to perform specified actions in relation to particular categories of protected heritage resources;
 - (c) standards and conditions for the excavation and curation of archaeological and palaeontological objects and material and meteorites recovered by authority of a permit;

- (d) the conditions under which, bore a permit is issued, a financial deposit must be lodged and held in trust for the duration of the permit or such period as the heritage resources authority may specify, and conditions of forfeiture of such deposit;
 - (e) conditions for the temporary export and return of objects under section 32 or section 35;
 - (f) the submission of reports on work done under authority of a permit; and
 - (g) the responsibilities of the heritage resources authority regarding monitoring of work done under authority of a permit.
- (2) On application by any person in the manner prescribed under subsection (1), a heritage resources authority may in its discretion issue to such person a permit to perform such actions at such time and subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions or directions as may be specified in the permit, including a condition –
- (a) that the applicant give security in such form and such amount determined by the heritage resources authority concerned, having regard to the nature and extent of the work referred to in the permit, to ensure the satisfactory completion of such work or the curation of objects and material recovered during the course of the work; or
 - (b) providing for the recycling or deposit in a materials bank of historical building materials; or
 - (c) stipulating that design proposals be revised; or
 - (d) regarding the qualifications and expertise required to perform those actions for which the permit is issued.
- (3) A heritage resources authority may at its discretion, in respect of any heritage resource protected by it in terms of the provisions of Chapter II, by notice in the Gazette or the Provincial Gazette, as the case may be, grant an exemption from the requirement to obtain a permit from it for such activities or class of activities by such persons or class of persons in such circumstances as are specified in the notice.

S49. Appeals

- (1) Regulations by the Minister and the MEC must provide for a system of appeal to the SAHRA Council for a provincial heritage resources council against a decision of a committee or other delegated representative of SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources body authority.
- (2) Anybody wishing to appeal against a decision of the SAHRA Council or the council of a provincial heritage resources authority must notify the Minister or MEC in writing within 30 days. The Minister or MEC, must have due regards to –
- (a) the cultural significance of the heritage resources in question;
 - (b) heritage conservation principles; and
 - (c) any other relevant factor which is brought to its attention by the appellant or the heritage resources authority.

S51. Offences and penalties

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any person who contravenes –
- (a) sections 27(18), 29(10), 32(13) OR 32(19) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 1 of the Schedule;
 - (b) sections 33(2), 35(4) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 2 of the Schedule;
 - (c) sections 28(3) or 34(1) are guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 3 of the Schedule;
 - (d) sections 27(22), 32(15), 35(6), or 44(3) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 4 of the Schedule;
 - (e) sections 27(23)(b), 32(17), 35(3) or 51(8) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 5 of the Schedule;
 - (f) sections 32(13), 32(16), 32(20), 35(7)(a), 44(2), 50(5) or 50(12) is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment as set out in item 6 of the Schedule.
- (2) The Minister, with the concurrence of the relevant MEC, may prescribe a penalty of a fine or of imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months for any contravention or failure to comply with regulations by heritage resources authorities or by-laws by local authorities.
- (3) The Minister or the MEC, as the case may be, may make regulations in terms of which the magistrate of the district concerned may –

- (a) levy admission of guild fines up to a maximum amount of R10 000 for infringement of the terms of this Act for which such heritage resources authority is responsible; and
 - (b) serve a notice upon a person who is contravening a specified provision of this Act or has not complied with the terms of a permit issued by such authority, imposing a daily fine of R50 for the duration of the contravention, subject to a maximum period of 365 days.
- (4) The Minister may from time to time by regulation adjust the amounts referred to in subsection (3) in order to account for the effect of inflation.
- (5) Any person who-
- (a) fails to provide any information that is required to be given, whether or not on the request of a heritage resources authority, in terms of this Act;
 - (b) for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or herself or for any other person, any permit, consent or authority in terms of this Act, makes any statement or representation knowing it to be false or not knowing or believing it to be true;
 - (c) fails to comply with or perform any act contrary to the terms, conditions, restrictions or directions subject to which any permit, consent or authority has been issued to him or her in terms of this Act;
 - (d) obstructs the holder of a permit in terms of this Act in exercising a right granted to him or her by means of such a permit;
 - (e) damages, takes, or removes, or causes to be damaged, taken or removed from a place protected in terms of this Act any badge or sign erected by a heritage authority or a local authority under section 25(2)(j) or section 27(17), any interpretive display or any other property or thing.
 - (f) receives any badge, emblem or any other property or thing unlawfully taken or removed from a place protected in terms of this Act; and
 - (g) within the terms of this Act, commits or attempts to commit any other unlawful act, violates any prohibition or fails to perform any obligation imposed upon him or by its terms, or who counsels, procures, solicits or employs any other person to do so.
- shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to such maximum penalties, in the form of a fine or imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment, as shall be specified in the regulations under subsection (3).
- (6) Any person who believes that there has been an infringement of any provision of this Act, may lay a charge with the South African Police Service or notify a heritage resources authority.
- (7) A magistrate's court shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, be competent to impose any penalty under this Act.
- (8) When any person has been convicted of any contravention of this Act which has resulted in damage or to alteration of a protected heritage resource the court may -
- (a) order such person to put right the result of the act of which he or she was guilty, in the manner so specified and within such period as may be so specified, and upon failure of such person to comply with the terms of such order, order such person to pay to the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such resource a sum equivalent to the cost of making good; or
 - (b) when it is of the opinion that such a person is not in a position to make good damage done to a heritage resources by virtue of the offender not being the owner or occupier of a heritage resources or for any other reason, or when it is advised by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such resource that it is unrealistic or undesirable to require that the results of the act be made good, order such person to pay the heritage resources authority a sum equivalent to the cost of making good.
- (9) In addition to other penalties, if the owner of a place has been convicted of an offence in terms of this Act involving the destruction of, or damage to, the place, the Minister on the advice of SAHRA or the MEC on the advice of a provincial heritage resources authority, may serve on the owner an order that no development of such place may be undertaken, except when making good the damage and maintaining the cultural value of the place, or for a period not exceeding 10 years specified in the order.
- (10) Before making the order, the local authority and any person with a registered interest in the land must be given a reasonable period to make submissions on whether the order should be made and for how long.
- (11) An order of no development under subsection (9) attaches to the land and is binding not only on the owner as at the date of the order, but also on any person who becomes an owner of the place while the order remains in force.
- (12) The Minister on the advice of SAHRA, may reconsider an order of no development and may in writing amend or repeal such order.

(13) In any case involving vandalism, and whenever else a court deems it appropriate, community service involving conservation of heritage resources may be substituted for, or instituted in addition to, a fine or imprisonment.

(14) Where a court convicts a person of an offence in terms of this Act, it may order for forfeiture to SAHRA or the provincial heritage resources authority concerned, as the case may be, of a vehicle, craft, equipment or any other thing used or otherwise involved in the committing of the offence.

(15) A vehicle, craft, equipment or other thing forfeited under subsection (14) may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the heritage resources authority concerned deems fit.

APPENDIX B: GRADING SYSTEM

The National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act and the South African Heritage Resources Agency:

- National: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade 1 significance and should be nominated as such. Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance.
- Provincial: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade II significance and should be nominated as such. 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
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIA significance. This site should be retained as a heritage register site (High significance) and so mitigation as part of the development process is not advised.
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIB significance. It could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site (High significance).
- 'General' Protection A (Field Rating IV A): This site should be mitigated before destruction (usually High/Medium significance).
- 'General' Protection B (Field Rating IV B): This site should be recorded before destruction (usually medium significance).
- 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C): This site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (usually Low significance).

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

1. Stone artefacts

Stone artefacts are the most common and identifiable precolonial artefacts occurring on the South Africa landscape. Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age stone artefacts occur in various concentrations on the South Africa landscape. Stone artefacts are very commonly found occurring on flat floodplains in a mostly secondary or disturbed context. However, stone artefacts can be also be found in an *in situ* or undisturbed context in areas where little human or animal impact happens such as open sites mostly near rocky outcrops, amongst boulders and caves.

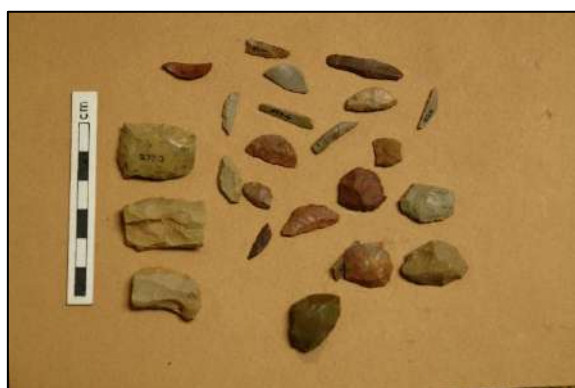
These may be difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified.



Early Stone Age (ESA) stone artefact
(1.5 million years ago – 250 000 years ago)



Middle Stone Age stone artefacts
(250 000 – 30 000 years ago)



Later Stone Age stone artefacts
(30 000 years ago – historical times)

2. Pottery scatters

Pottery scatters can be associated with either Khoekhoen pastoralists, the Nguni first farming communities (referred to as the South African Iron Age) or colonial settlement and can be dated to within the last 2 000 years which occur both at the coast and inland. Pottery associated with Bushmen / hunter-gatherers is generally thought to occur in the Karoo region. The most obvious difference between Khoekhoen and Nguni pottery are the decorations, shapes, sizes and wall thickness. Khoekhoen pottery is generally thinner than the thicker walled and robust Nguni pottery. Colonial ceramics ranges from earthenware, stoneware, porcelain and European glazed and unglazed ceramics.

Precolonial pottery and colonial ceramics are more easily identifiable by the layman and should be reported.



Khoekhoen earthenware pottery
(last 2 000 years)



Iron Age earthenware pottery
(last 2 000 years)



Examples of 19th century European ceramics

3. Historical artefacts and features

These are easy to identify and include colonial artefacts (such as ceramics, glass, metal, etc.), foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities associated with early travellers' encounters on the landscape and European settlement.



**Example of a Fortified Structure
(Fort Double Drift)**



Ruin of stone packed dwelling



Glass artefacts

4. Shell middens (marine and freshwater)

Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine or freshwater shell deposited by past human populations rather than the result of natural or animal activity. Marine shell middens occur all along the coast and may extend within 5 km of the coastline. This area is generally regarded as being archaeologically sensitive. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-water mark and frequently contain various edible and sometimes inedible marine shells, stone tools, pottery, bone (fish and animal) 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. Freshwater shell middens occur along river banks and comprise freshwater shell, fish and animal bone, stone tools, pottery, and sometimes human remains.



Examples of the occurrence of coastal shell middens

5. Large stone features

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



Examples of stone packed features

6. Graves, Burials and Human Skeletal material

Formal historical graves are easily identifiable as they are in most cases fenced off or marked with engraved headstones. Informal stone packed graves in several instances also occur within these fenced off areas.

It is 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. Several human remains have been rescued eroding out of the dunes along this coastline and dongas in inland areas. In some instances, packed stones or rocks may indicate the presence of informal pre-colonial burials.

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



Exposed human remains eroding out a coastal shell midden.

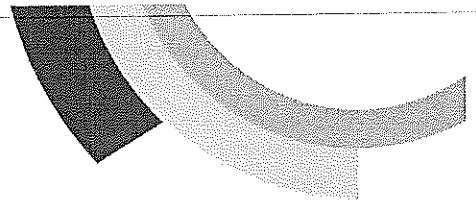


Exposed human remains eroding out an inland donga

APPENDIX D: CHANCE FINDS PROTOCOL

The Chance Finds Protocol may include but not be limited to the following:

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- An appropriately qualified heritage consultant should be identified to be called upon if any possible heritage resources or artefacts are identified;
- Should an archaeological site or cultural material be discovered during construction (or operation), the area should be demarcated, and construction activities be halted;
- The qualified archaeologist will then need to come out to the site and evaluate the extent and importance of the heritage resources and make the necessary recommendations for mitigating the find and impact on the heritage resource;
- The contractor therefore should have some sort of contingency plan so that operations could move elsewhere temporarily while the material and data are recovered;
- Should the heritage consultant conclude that the find is a heritage resource protected in terms of the NHRA (1999) Sections 34, 35, 37 and NHRA (1999) Regulations (Regulation 38, 39, 40), he or she should notify the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA);
- Based on the comments received from Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA), the heritage consultant would present the relevant terms of reference to the client for implementation;
- Construction/Operational activities can commence as soon as the site has been cleared and signed off by the archaeologist.



DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED.

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	
Date Received:	

Application for environmental authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. This form is valid as of 4 May 2026.

PROJECT TITLE

Agricultural Activities carried out on portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron No 92,
Sunland, Ward 8 of the Sundays River Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape

SPECIALIST ¹	Celeste Booth t/a Booth Heritage Consulting		
Contact Person	Celeste Booth		
Postal address:	8 Frances Street, Oallands, Makhandla		
Postal code:	6139	Cell:	082 062 4655
Telephone:	082 062 4655	Fax:	N/A
E-mail:	cbooth670@gmail.com		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	N/A		

Project Consultant:
Contact person:
Postal address:
Postal code:

Telephone:
E-mail:

Claire de Jongh trading as EAP Services		
Claire De Jongh		
1 Kolstert avenue, Sedgefield, Western Cape		
6573	Cell:	084 607 4743
claire@eapservices.co.za	Fax:	-

4.2 The SPECIALIST

I, **Celeste Booth**, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent Specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;

- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Booth Heritage Consulting

Name of company:

14/08/2026
Date:

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:

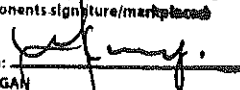
14/08/2026
Date:

Designation:

¹ Curriculum Vitae (CV) attached

Official stamp (below).

SUZETTE FLANAGAN
MANAGER: ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION
Commissioner of Oaths, Sarah Baartman District
Rhodes University, Drostdy Road
Makhanda, 6139

I certify that before administering the Oath affirmation I asked the deponent the following questions which were answered
a) Do you know and understand the contents of this declaration?
b) Do you have any objection to taking the prescribed oath?
c) Do you consider the prescribed oath to be binding on your conscience?
d) I further certify that the deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of the deponents signature/mark placed
in my presence
Date: 14/08/26 Signature: 
SUZETTE FLANAGAN
MANAGER: ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION
Commissioner of Oaths, Sarah Baartman District
Rhodes University, Drostdy Road, Makhanda, 6139

Annexure 1

CV

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Celeste Booth
IDENTITY NUMBER: 8001290110089
DATE OF BIRTH: 29 January 1980
GENDER: Female
NATIONALITY: South African

QUALIFICATIONS:

1997: Matric Senior Certificate (Lawson Brown High School)
2005: Bachelor of Administration (B. Admin: Public Administration and Political Science as undergraduate majors)
University of Port Elizabeth/Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
2006: Occasional Student for non-degree purposes focusing on the undergraduate Archaeology programme – completed the three years in one year. University of Cape Town
2007: Bachelor of Science Honours (BSc Archaeology), University of Cape Town

MERITS AWARDED:

2004: Golden Key Member
2006: Merit Award for Archaeology in Practice

TERTIARY FIELD EXPERIENCE:

2006:

1. Clanwilliam Field School: Excavation of historical labourer's cottage at Warmhoek (Cedric Poggenpoel), rock art survey of areas in and around Clanwilliam (Tony Manhire).
2. Middle Stone Age (MSA) excavation at Diepkloof Rock Shelter (Pierre-Jean Texier & Jean-Philippe Rigaud)
3. Survey for signs of pastoralism along the Breede River, Swellendam (Charlie Arthur)

2007:

1. Excavation at Hoffman's / Robberg Cave, Robberg Peninsula, Plettenberg Bay (Catharine Kyriaku & Judy Sealy)
2. Middle Stone Age (MSA) Excavation at Diepkloof Rock Shelter (Pierre-Jean Texier)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

Five years archaeological research on the Western Cape focusing on the west coast of the south-western Cape and seventeen (17) years archaeological research in the Eastern Cape. This includes the fields of Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age, Coastal, pastoralism within the last 2000 years, Rock Art, Iron Age, and historical.

CONFERENCES ATTENDED AND PRESENTATIONS MADE:

2004:

1. Anthropology of South Africa (ASA) Conference, Durban, South Africa.
Presentation: "Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development in the 21st Century".

2008:

1. Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Biennial Conference, Cape Town, South Africa.

2009:

1. South African Museum Association (SAMA) National Conference, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Joint Presentation (with Dr J.N.F. Binneman): "Heritage Management and Conservation".

2011:

1. South African Museum Association (SAMA) Eastern Cape Conference, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Presentation: "Respecting Human Remains in Removal, Research and Repatriation".

2. Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Biennial Conference, Mbabane, Swaziland.

Presentation: "The Last 2000 Years of Diepkloof Rock Shelter, Verlorenvlei, southwestern Cape".

2012:

1. South African Museum Association (SAMA) National Conference, Paarl, South Africa.

Presentation: "The Evolving Heritage Sector and Adaptation for Success"

2013:

1. South African Museum Association (SAMA) Eastern Cape Conference, Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Presentation: "The Evolving Heritage Sector and Adaptation for Success"

2016:

1. First National Cultural Observatory Conference, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

2. South African Museum Association (SAMA) Eastern Cape Regional Conference, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Presentation: "Cultural Landscapes"

3. South African Museum Association (SAMA) 80th National Conference, 1-3 November 2016, Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa.

Presentation: "Cultural Landscapes"

2017:

1. South African Museum Association (SAMA) Eastern Cape Regional Conference, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Presentation: "The Silence is Deafening: Rescue Mitigation of a Disturbed Burial Ground Near Addo".

2019:

1. Association of Southern African Archaeologists (ASAPA) Conference 2019, Sol Plaatje University, Kimberly, Northern Cape, South Africa.

Presentation: "A Social Justice Approach to Human Remains Management".

2. South African Museums Association (SAMA) National Conference, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa.

2020:

1. International Summit Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha, 10 & 11 February 2020.

Presentation: "A Unique Narrative".

2. Commonwealth Association of Museums Conference. Living Forward, Looking Back: Museum Practice for Postcolonial Futures. Cape Town, South Africa, 9 – 15 March 2020

Presentation: Development of an Ethical Human Remains Policy, Albany Museum, Eastern Cape, South Africa

2021:

1. World Archaeology Congress 9 (WAC9) 2022, Prague, Czech Republic, July 03-08, 2022, attended virtually.

Presentation: Ethics and Human Remains Management in A Provincial Museum in The Eastern Cape, South Africa.

2022:

1. Grahamstown History Society, Keynote Speaker.

Presentation: Rock Art of The Koonap River Valley and The Winterberg, Eastern Cape Province

2. Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA) (Makhanda Branch) AGM, Keynote Speaker.

Presentation: Carter, The Curse, Tutankhamun, and How an 18th Dynasty Mummy Came to the Albany Museum.

2024:

1. Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) Conference in Lesotho from 24 June – 3 July.

Presentation: LA Café: A Coffee Shop occupying a British Settler Prison, Grahamstown, Makhanda, Eastern Cape, South Africa

2. South African Museums Association (SAMA) National Conference 2024 (2 – 5 September)

Presentation: LA Café: A Coffee Shop occupying a British Settler Prison, Grahamstown, Makhanda, Eastern Cape, South Africa

2025:

1. Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAFA) conference (21 July and 26 July 2025), presented virtually.

Presentation: LA Café: A Coffee Shop occupying a British Settler Prison, Grahamstown, Makhanda, Eastern Cape, South Africa

WORKSHOPS ATTENDED**2008:**

1. Rock Art Management Workshop, Mapungubwe, Limpopo Province. Presented by the Getty Conservation Institute in collaboration with the South African Rock Art Project (SARAP), the South African National Parks (SANParks) and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

2009:

1. Rock Art Conservation, Treatment and Interventions, Clanwilliam. Presented by the Getty Conservation Institute in collaboration with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), Living Landscape Project, the Rock Art Research Institute (RARI) and Cape Nature.

2010:

1. Ceramics in Archaeology. Presented by the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
2. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in Archaeology. Presented by the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies (GAES), University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

2012:

1. The Association of Professional Archaeologists Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Workshop, University of Cape Town.

2014:

1. Bone Pathology / Palaeopathology Symposium, Forensic Anthropology Research Centre, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.

2016:

1. Palaeosciences Centre of Excellence Education Workshop, Centre of Excellence, Wits University, 13-15 September 2016.

2017:

1. Commonwealth Association of Museums: Human Remains Management and Repatriation Workshop, 13th -14th February 2017, Iziko Museum, Cape Town, South Africa.

2018:

1. Exhibitions Workshop and the SAMA EC Annual General Meeting at the National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown, on the 15th and 16th of May 2018.

2019:

1. Human Remains Management: Extending the Conversation Workshop', University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana, 11 to 13 March 2019.
2. Forensic Archaeology - Excavating buried remains, 2 - 3 September 2019. The Human Variation and Identification Research Unit (HVIRU), School of Anatomical

Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa.

3. Taphonomy and Decomposition - 4 - 6 September 2019. The Human Variation and Identification Research Unit (HVIRU), School of Anatomical Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa.
4. Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) National Workshop on the National Policy on the Repatriation and Restitution of Human Remains and Heritage Objects, 26 September, Gauteng.
5. Draft national policy on the repatriation of human remains and heritage objects National Curator Workshop, 25 October 2019, Pietermaritzburg. Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC)

2023:

1. Museums Policy Workshop 2-3 March 2023, ICC East London, presented by the Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture

2024:

1. SAHRIS Training organized for the ECPHRA APM-BG Committee, hosted by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRIS) IT / SAHRIS Unit.

2025:

1. Labour Relations Workshop, presented by the Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts, and Culture (DSAC).
2. Presentation Skills and Communications workshop hosted by the Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts, and Culture (DSAC).

COURSES ATTENDED

2014:

1. Introduction to Museology, Presented by Historical Homes South Africa Ltd. Held at the National English Literature Museum (NELM), Grahamstown.
2. Heritage Conservation. Presented by Historical Homes South Africa Ltd. Held at the National English Literature Museum (NELM), Grahamstown.

2017:

1. Introduction to Paper Conservation (books and paper), Africana Library Kimberley, 14-17 August 2017

COMMITTEES:

2021-CURRENT: Member of The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites and Burial Grounds Permit Committee.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE:

Conducted more than 250 archaeological assessments including phase 1 archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessments and phase 2 archaeological monitoring over the past 17 years.

The assessments are conducted to:

- Identify and map possible heritage sites and occurrences using published and database resources;
- Provide a description of the archaeology and cultural heritage of the site and identify and map any sites of archaeology or cultural significance that may be impacted by the proposed project;
- Assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of any sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance affected by the proposed project;
- Identify and assess the significance of the potential impacts of the proposed project on archaeological and cultural heritage;
- Make recommendations on the protection and maintenance of any significant cultural heritage and/or archaeological sites that may occur on site;
- Identify practicable mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts on the archaeological resources and indicate how these can be incorporated into the construction and management of the proposed project;
- Provide guidance for the requirement of any permits from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) that might become necessary.

Archaeological and historical material remains, features, and sites are evaluated and assessed based on the following points:

- Type of site;
- Location and environmental surrounds;
- Site category;
- Context and condition;
- Estimated size and depth of deposit;
- Cultural affinities;
- Record site content;
- Record basic information of finds;
- Estimate relative age of sites from cultural material and other information;
- Record and describe graves, graveyards, and informal burials;
- Assess the importance and significance of material remains, features, and sites; and
- Significance ratings based on local to international standards.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DESKTOP STUDIES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

2008:

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Booth, C. 2018. An Archaeological Walk-Through Assessment for the Mining Permit Application on Portion 37 of the Farm Kleinfontein 172, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers (ACME).

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- Booth, C. 2019. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Citrus Farm Development on Portion 2 Of Farm 144 (Doorndraai), Near Cookhouse, Blue Crane Route Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Ectheca Environmental Services
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- Booth, C. 2019. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Extension of The Mount Coke Quarry, Near King Williams Town, Amathole District Municipality. Prepared For: Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers
- Booth, C. 2019. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Mining Right Application on Several Erven in The Driftsands Area, Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM), Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Algoa Consulting Mining Engineers
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- Booth, C. 2019. An Archaeological Heritage Walk-Through (Final Layout and Power Line) For the Proposed Golden Valley II Wind Energy Facility, Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
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- Booth, C. 2019. Archaeological Monitoring Progress Report for the Construction of the Nqura Tank Farm, Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Phila Environmental Health and Safety Consultants

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- Booth, C. 2022. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the Proposed Mining Permit Application on the Farm No. 86, near Lusikisiki, Ingquza Hill Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Stellenryck Environmental Solutions.
- Booth, C. 2022. An Archaeological Assessment and Recommendation for Archaeological Sites Identified Within the Footprint of the Concrete Batch Plant and Pre-Cast Facility in Middelburg, Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: InClover Consulting.
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- Booth, C. 2022. A Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) for the Proposed Tsomo 66kv OHL, Chris Hani and Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Indwe Environmental Consulting CC.
- Booth, C. 2022. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Brakfontein Residential Settlement, Alexandria, Ndlambe Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Hortcuture Architects and Planning

2023:

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- Booth, C. 2023. Archaeological Monitoring After Bush Clearing Activities for the MSc Phase 4 Site Development in The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Rand Civils.
- Booth, C. 2023. Compliance Statement: Exemption of A Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Construction of A 5m X 5m Laboratory Room Within the Existing IGT Factory, Burman Road in Deal Party, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Blue Leaf Environmental
- Booth, C. 2023. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) Proposed Construction of Westbank Harbour Arterial Road, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM), Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: AYAMPA SUSTAINABLE PROJECTS (PTY) LTD.
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- Booth, C. 2023. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Mining Permit Application Situated on Portion 4 (Portion of Portion 1) Of the Farm

- Walsingham No. 287, Ndlambe Local Municipality, A Division of Bathurst, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Algoa Mining Consulting Engineers (ACME).
- Booth, C. 2023. A Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment for The Proposed Integrated Housing Precinct Development on Erf 10144, King Williams Town, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Lwethuma Environmental Consultants.
- Booth, C. 2023. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment for The Proposed Development and Construction of Sustainable Housing Development, Associated Facilities and Infrastructure, Remainder of Portion 4 Of the Farm Thornhill No 388, Port Alfred, Ndlambe Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Hortcuture Landscape Architects and Planning.
- Booth, C. 2023. A Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment for The Transnet Ngqura Manganese Export Terminal, Coega Special Economic Zone, Port of Ngqura, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape. Prepared for: CEN Integrated Environmental Management Unit.
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2024:

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- Booth, C. 2024. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Development of a Resort & Supporting Infrastructure on Erf 1618, Colchester, Sundays River Valley Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: CEN Integrated Environmental Management Unit.
- Booth, C. 2024. Archaeological And Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Ibhino Sand Mining Permit Application on Portion 4 Of the Farm Schelmhoek 311, Uitenhage, Near Colchester, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Ectheca Environmental Services Pty Ltd.
- Booth, C. 2024. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Poultry Layer Facility on The Remaining Extent of The Farm Nieuw Jaars Kop 300, Kinkelbos, Within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for: Habitat Link Consulting.
- Booth, C. 2024. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Chicken Layer and Hatchery Facility on The Farm Grassdale 729, Stutterheim, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Terreco Environmental
- Booth, C. 2024. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (Aia) For The Proposed Construction of The Gutsche Boathouse, Geelhoutboom River, Farm 711 Humansdorp, Kouga Local Municipality, Near St. Francis Bay, Eastern Cape Province Prepared For: SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
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Proposed Exhibition Complex for The Nelson Mandela Museum in Qunu, King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Abantu Environmental Services

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2025:

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For Proposed Housing Development on Carolina Farm No. 217, Great Kei Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Abantu Environmental Services

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Residential Development on Portion 12 Of the Farm Buffels Vallei No. 60, Maletswai, Walter Sisulu Local Municipality, Joe Gqabi District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Ages Omega (Pty) Ltd

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Low-Cost Housing Developments and Services on Erf 1048, James Calata, Amahlathi Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province Prepared For: Kantey & Templer

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Ngqondo Water Supply Scheme, Dr Ab Xuma Local Municipality, Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Indwe Environmental Consulting

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (Aia) For The Proposed Upgrading of Informal Settlements, Ethembeni Settlement, 2000 Erven, Makhanda, Makana Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Indwe Environmental Consulting

Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Private Cemetery Development and Associated Infrastructure on Portion 14 Farm 821 Holm Hill, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Ayampa Sustainable Projects (Pty) Ltd

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Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Sand Mining Permit Application, Oyster Bay, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Algoa Mining Consulting Engineers (Acme)

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- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The S24g Application – Activities Carried Out on Portion 12 Of Farm Ongegunde Vryheid No.746, Cape St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Eco Route Environmental Consultancy.
- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Development of An Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide Production Plant on Portion 318 Of the Coega Township, Coega, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM), Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Prism Environmental Management Services
- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Township Establishment for An Integrated Development Comprising of some ± 2 640 Stands Located on The Remainder of Portion 2 Of the Farm Brakkefontein 243, Makhanda, Makana Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Nomvulo Consultants Cc
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- Booth, C. 2025. Appendix...: Cultural Landscape Assessment for The Proposed Umzi Wabantu Mixed - Use Agricultural Development on Portion 2, 3, 4 Of Farm 191 And the Remainder of Farm 191, Coega Kammas Kloof, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, As Well As A New Off-Stream Dam and A Water Pipeline in The Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. (Compiled By Celeste Booth).
- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Mining of Sand on The Great Fish River Floodplain on Remainder of Portion 1 Of Farm Lifford 31, Division of Albany, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Stellenryck Environmental Solutions
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- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Rezoning of Portion 16 Of Farm 649 East London - Tilty Hill - Horseshoe Valley, (Agricultural Zone to Resort Zone), Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

(BCMM), Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Ayampa Sustainable Projects (Pty) Ltd

- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Ezibeleni Residential Development, Komani, Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality, Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Lwethuma Environmental Consultant
- Booth, C. 2025. Archaeological And Cultural Assessment (AIA) For the Proposed Abo Imvubu Solar Energy Facility Cluster, Located South of Utrecht, Emadlangeni Local Municipality, Amajuba District Municipality, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province. Prepared For: Coastal And Environmental Services
- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) Proposed Green Ammonia Production Facility and Associated Infrastructure, Coega Special Economic Zone (Sez), Gqeberha, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM), Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: SLR Consulting
- Booth, C. 2025. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Corpclo Gravel / Dolerite Quarry, On the Farm Longvale No. 155, Komani, Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality, Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Stellenryck Environmental Solutions
- Booth, C. 2025. Archaeological Monitoring for The MSc Cold Store Development, Coega Sez, Gqeberha, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Rand Construction
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2026:

- Booth, C. 2026. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Metalcast Copper and Aluminium Foundry Within Zone 5 Of the Coega Sez, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Enviro Pro.
- Booth, C. 2026. Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment (AIA) For The Proposed Corpclo Gravel / Dolerite Quarry, On the Farm Longvale No. 155, Komani, Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality, Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared For: Stellenryck Environmental Solutions