

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE INHLANSI PROJECT FOR
NOZELELA MINERALS SANDS (PTY) LTD**

For: SRK Consulting

Date:

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INTRODUCTION

Umlando was contracted by SRK Consulting to undertake a heritage survey for the areas to be affected by the proposed servitudes for the Inhlansi Project for Nozalela Mineral Sands (Pty) Ltd, near eSikhaweni, KwaZulu-Natal. This included those sites defined by the KZN Heritage Act as having possible heritage status.

The affected areas are situated mostly adjacent to other servitudes related to roads, power lines, and pipelines. There are two types of servitudes: an electrical powerline that is above the ground, and a pipeline that is ~2m below the ground. The pipeline consists of the Zulti South Mineral Lease Area to the smelter complex and the Mhlatuze Weir to the main pipeline. These servitudes have different affects on the various types of sites.

A total of three new archaeological sites were recorded (and four previously recorded), four recent heritage sites were noted from an oral history project, and four different graves (or areas containing graves) were observed. The KZN Heritage Act protects deals with, and protects, graves older than 60 years. Thus the heritage impact assessment specifically deals with these older graves. A social impact assessment should deal with the more recent graves. We did, however, note and record any graves that we observed during the course of the survey.

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. We consulted the database for previously recorded sites in the area. This database included work from our previous survey in the area (Anderson and Anderson 2007) as well as

those sites recorded by the University of Zululand (UZCAC 2007). The servitudes were surveyed and all sites were assessed in terms of their significance.

The initial archaeological survey consisted of a foot survey along the selected route. Areas of dense vegetation were omitted from the survey as archaeological visibility would be zero. We drove along areas of afforestation to observe any buildings, etc. Our experience is that in the older afforested areas archaeological sites tend to be damaged, destroyed, in such a way that the sites do not exist anymore. This is partly due to the destumping process of field clearance used in the early days of afforestation. To counter this, we survey tracks and roads beside the affected area to note if any potential sites could occur.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium and high significance for the purpose of this report.

Defining significance

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

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features

- 1.5.2. Graves
- 1.5.3. Middens
- 1.5.4. Cattle byres
- 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

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

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

- 5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?
- 5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?
- 5.3.

6. Archaeological Experience:

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

7. Educational:

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

- 7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?
- 7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts, especially stone tools or pottery. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts and these are sampled. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit and this also occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). A Phase 2 may also include observing construction activity at sensitive sites. Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

A Phase 2 may yield enough material so that further excavations are not required. However, if significant material occurs in the archaeological deposit then it is likely that a Phase 3 will be required. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features. We attempt to recover as many artefacts from these sites by means of systematic sampling, as opposed to sampling diagnostic artefacts only. All recovered material is deposited with Amafa KZN, Pietermaritzburg.

RESULTS

Table 1 summarises the results of the survey and the location of the sites. We deal with the sites in terms of their categories. The locations of these sites are plotted on Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Recent graves

These are graves that are younger than 60 years old and have descendants who may be able to claim the remains. As stated above, these types of graves do not fall under the KZN Heritage Act and should be dealt with by the social impact study. All graves are of high significance and may not be disturbed unless the proper process has occurred.

Five areas were observed with graves: NOZ1 a-c and NOZ2, NOZ3. Our informant for NOZ1a-c and NOZ3 was Machili Mpanza. (see figures 1 – 2). NOZ1a-c and NOZ3 occur adjacent to the Main Road P1537.

NOZ1a

Our informant, Machili Mpanza, said she personally buried ~10 family members. The family name is Masinga. These date from 2 years ago to ~20 years ago. There are no formal markings to indicate that there are graves. These graves are about 45m from the road edge and are thus unlikely to be affected by the electricity servitude.

NOZ1b

The person was buried here approximately two years ago. The grave is demarcated with poles around the boundary of the grave. The grave is ~15m - 17m from the edge of the road and is unlikely to be affected by the electrical servitude.

Site Name	Type of site	Sensitivity	Affected by servitude	Suggested mitigation if affected	South	East
NOZ1a	Recent Grave	High	No	N/A	28°53'1.20"	31°57'1.08"
NOZ1b	Recent Grave	High	Unlikely	Reburial	28°52'59.42"	31°57'2.72"
NOZ1c	Recent Grave	High	Unlikely	Reburial	28°52'58.53"	31°57'4.76"
NOZ2	Recent Grave	High	Possible	Reburial	28°49'44.72"	31°57'50.63"
NOZ3	Recent Grave	High	Unlikely	Reburial	see map	see map
NOZ4	Archaeological	Low	Yes	Monitor	28°46'6.40"	31°58'2.30"
North of NOZ4	Archaeological	Low	Yes	Monitor	see map	see map
NOZ5	Archaeological	Low	Yes	Monitor	28°48'17.42"	31°57'33.72"
NOZ6	Archaeological	Low	Yes	Monitor	28°48'52.11"	31°57'20.10"
Ekuphosekeni	Oral History	Medium	Yes	Monitor	28°52'10.11"	31°59'35.21"
Olakeni	Oral History	Medium	Yes	Monitor	28°52'10.77"	31°59'36.18"

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Enzondweni	Oral History	Mediu m	Possible	Monitor	28°52'1 1.06"	31°59'2 8.92"
Mgingqilizana	Oral History	Mediu m	No	N/A	28°52'1 4.12"	31°59'1 7.22"
Inkosi Cetshwayo	Oral History	High	No	N/A	28°52'2 0.70"	31°58'1 6.92"
ZS10	Archaeolo gical	Mediu m	No	N/A	28°52'2 0.80"	31°59'3 2.20"
ZS11	Archaeolo gical	Mediu m	No	N/A	28°52'2 4.90"	31°59'3 3.70"
ZS12	Archaeolo gical	Mediu m	No	N/A	28°52'1 4.89"	31°59'3 9.31"
ZS13	Archaeolo gical	Mediu m	No	N/A	28°52'2 4.80"	31°59'4 0.30"

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SITES MENTIONED IN THE REPORT

NOZ1c

Our informant did not know the family who lived here, however the grave is recent. The grave is demarcated with wooden poles along the boundary. It is 15m - 18m from the edge of the road and it is unlikely to be affected by the electricity servitude.

NOZ2

NOZ2 is outside of the mining lease and on the border of eSikhaweni and U.V.S. property (see fig. 2). The grave is demarcated with wooden poles, and occurs ~8m southwest from a dirt track. Our informant was not with us at this site; however the relatives are probably in one of the houses nearby. This grave may be affected by the pipeline servitude. This can be verified when the line is surveyed before the construction phase. An alternative is to move the pipeline servitude a few meters northeast in this specific area. We suggest that the relatives are contacted and consulted with regards to the proximity of the pipeline to the grave.

NOZ3

NOZ3 is opposite the road of Machili Mpanza's residence. She was not sure where the graves occurred but only gave a general location. The area is ~200m x 200m in size and will probably not be affected by the electrical servitude.

ORAL HISTORY SITES

These are sites recorded by members of the University of Zululand Centre for Arts and Culture (UZCAC) (2007). The information on the various sites is limited and generally uninformative. We use the site names and locations as provided in the report. Figure 3 is a locality map for the oral history and archaeological sites.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF NOZ1A-C, NOZ3 AND INFORMANT'S RESIDENCE



FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF NOZ2

Blue = Pipeline Yellow – grave



MGINGQILIZANA: MOUNTAIN

This site is on top of a hill and the scene of an alleged mass murder by soldiers. The victims were buried in the hill by the community.

The site is of high significance, however it is unlikely to be affected by the servitude.

ENZONDWENI: MAGCEKENI NYAWO

“This homestead belonged to Magcekeni Nyawo. It was called Enzondweni” (UZCAC, 2007).

The homestead is located on the southern side of the dirt road (that has no name or number) and thus of the servitude as demarcated in the provided map. It is unlikely to be affected by the pipeline if the pipeline remains on the northern side of the road.

EKUPHOSEKENI: NCOMBO KHANYILE

“This homestead belonged to Ncombo Khanyile. It was called Ekuphosekeni” (UZCAC, 2007).

This homestead is located on the northern side of the dirt road (that has no name or number) and may be affected by the pipeline servitude. The boundaries of the house and the pipeline servitude meet. We did not observe any artefacts or distinctive markings suggesting graves at this site.

This site is of medium significance in that it has potential graves. However, the potential graves are unlikely to be on the side of the pipeline servitude.

OLAKENI: KHUWANE NYAWO

“This homestead belonged to Khuwane Nyawo. It was called Olakeni” (UZCAC, 2007).

This homestead is located on the northern side of the dirt road (that has no name or number) and may be affected by the pipeline servitude. The boundaries of the house and the pipeline servitude meet. We did not observe any artefacts or distinctive markings suggesting graves at this site.

This site is of medium significance in that it has potential graves. However, the potential graves are unlikely to be on the side of the pipeline servitude.

INKOSI CETSHWAYO HOMESTEAD

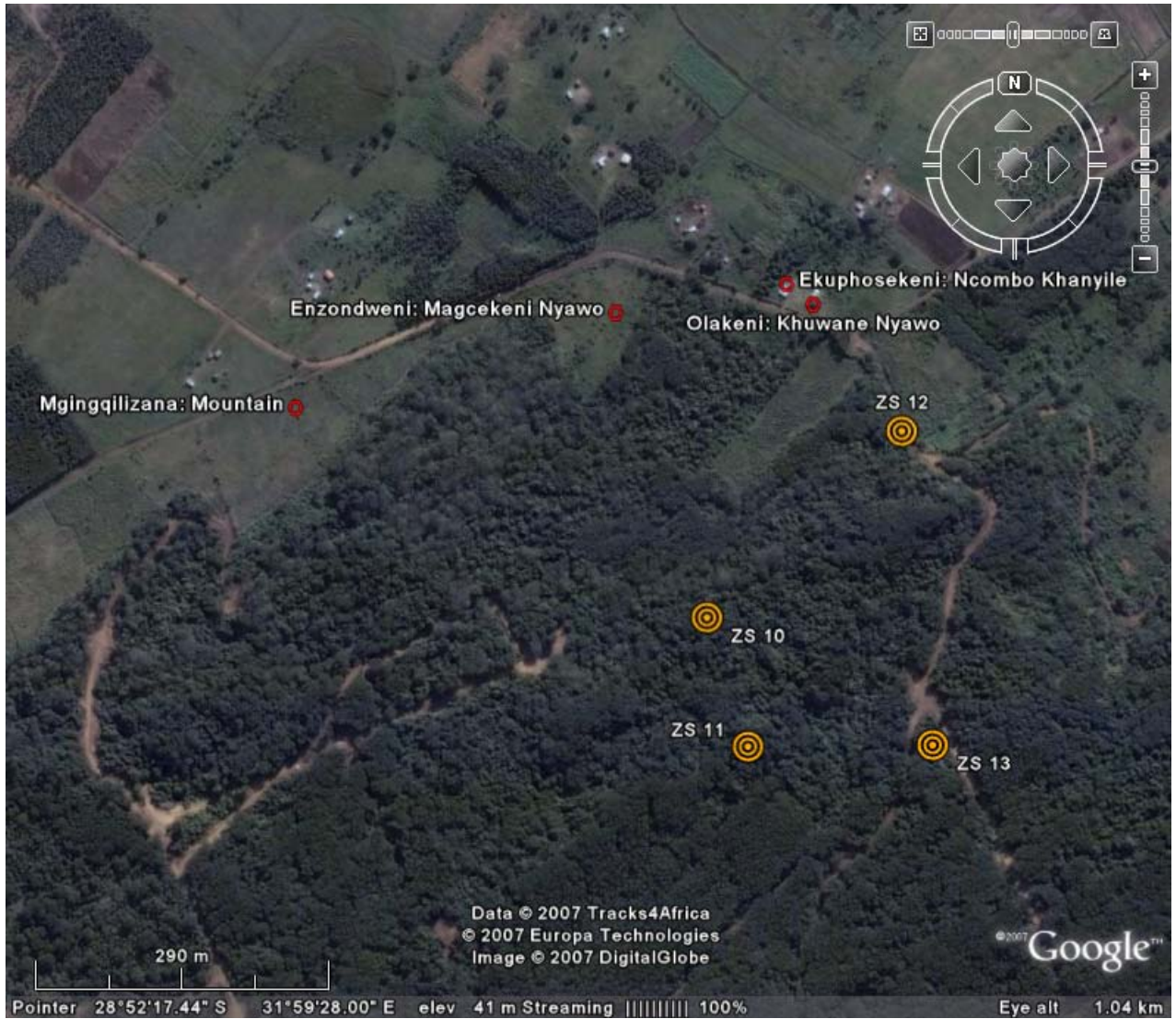
Inkosi Cetshwayo’s homestead is located at least 500m away from the pipeline servitude. It is significant enough to note in this report, especially if offices or other temporary facilities are to be erected.

The site is of high significance to the community and should not be disturbed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The archaeological sites can be divided into two sections; those recorded during the pre-feasibility survey of the Zulti South Mineral Lease Area (Fig. 3), and those for the Nozalela Mining servitudes (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). The former are prefixed with ZS, and the latter with NOZ. The ZS sites all occur just outside of the pipeline servitude, but are noted in the report for their proximity.

FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF ORAL HISTORY AND THE ZULTI SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



ZS10

This site is located on the top of a dune. It has been disturbed by the drilling activity. Several artefacts were observed in the road cuttings.

The artefacts consist of:

- undecorated pottery sherds – one sherd had an *isumpa* for a rope handle. The pottery included light brown and red sherds.
- lower grinding stone fragments made from beach sandstone
- faunal remains – mostly domestic cattle
- one piece of slag

The site probably pre-dates 1850 AD because of the occurrence of slag.

The site is of medium archaeological significance.

ZS11

This site is located west of ZS10 along the same drill path. The site has been extensively damaged by the drill path and several artefacts were located along the road cuttings.

The artefacts include:

- Different types of pottery. One near complete pot was sampled
- Faunal remains
- Possible human remains
 - cranium fragment
 - tooth fragment
 - cervical vertebrae

The site is of high archaeological significance.

ZS 12

ZS 12 consists of a scatter of artefacts over a ~ 50m radius. The artefacts area as follows:

- thin-walled pottery sherds, of which some have a brown burnish
- marine shell consisting of *P. perna*.
- one white beach sandstone grinding stone
- probable domesticated bovid.
- 1 possible human bone

The site is of high significance as there are potential human remains.

ZS 13

ZS 13 is located in a small depression at the base of the dunes. The depression covers a wide area; however, the artefacts are concentrated on the eastern side. Several artefacts were observed as well as a human burial. These are as follows:

- Several pottery sherds
 - one shell-impressed (comb stamped) - classic of Zulti north Type 7 pottery. This is associated with formative Nguni people and dates between 1200AD – 1500 AD
- Bovid bone: probably domesticated cattle
- Human remains were scattered in a small area. We located a possible burial area, but only a part of the pelvis was visible. We collected a cranium fragment, and some ribs.

The site is of high significance, because of the human remains.

While these ZS sites are in close proximity to Mgingqilizana, they are older and not related in time, especially the human remains.

NOZ4

This area is currently being cleared and thus the sites are exposed. The earthworks activities are potentially damaging the archaeological site. Further northeast along the route the vegetation becomes thicker resulting in poor archaeological visibility.

NOZ4 (see figure 4) consists of a scatter of thin-walled pottery and one smoothed stone over an area of ~100m x 100m. The site dates to the Late Iron Age or Historical Period.

NOZ4 is of low significance. However it should be monitored during construction.

NOZ5

Part of NOZ5 (see figure 5) is located in the pipeline servitude. NOZ5 consists of a scatter of Late Iron Age (LIA) or Historical Period (HP) pottery, fragments marine shell, faunal remains and grinding stones. This scatter occurred over a large area. The marine shell fragments suggest that there may be a midden on the site. The artefacts increase in density in an easterly direction.

The site appears to be of low significance; however, we suggest that the area to be affected by the pipeline is monitored during the construction phase. Sampling and/or excavation may occur during the monitoring phase.

NOZ6

NOZ6 (see figure 5) is a scatter of pottery sherds dating to the LIA or HP.

The site appears to be of low significance; however, we suggest that the area to be affected by the pipeline is monitored during the construction phase, since it will probably occur at the same time as NOZ5.

We did not observe sites from NOZ4 north-eastwards for ~6km (see red area in figure 4). We believe this is more a case of the vegetation obscuring potential.

CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT

A total of seven archaeological sites, four areas with graves, and three sites relating to the living heritage were recorded and/or noted during the course of the survey. These sites vary in significance and required mitigation.

The more significant sites are those relating to human burials. At least two graves may be affected by the electrical servitudes, and one by the pipeline. We suggest that a surveyor determines the exact location of the servitudes in relation to these sites when the pipeline is physically surveyed. If the graves are directly affected then mitigation would need to be undertaken. The relocation of all graves should be undertaken by an organisation experienced in these matters. If the servitudes do not directly affect the graves, then community participation should occur, especially for NOZ2.

There are three sites relating to the living heritage of the area. Unfortunately there was little information available regarding the sites, and we did not observe and artefacts or features. We suggest that these areas are monitored during the construction phase, if they are to be affected.

Three archaeological sites will be affected by the pipeline: NOZ4, NOZ5 and NOZ6. These will require on site monitoring during the construction phase. We also noted a sensitive area northeast of NOZ4, and suggested that this area is regularly monitored during the construction phase. We suggest that this area is regularly monitored during the construction phase. Monitoring will allow any sites and/or artefacts that may be exposed during the course of the construction phase, to be record and sample.

The developer, in this case Nozalela Mineral Sands (Pty) Ltd, will be required to apply for a permit from Amafa KZN to damage the various sites older than 60 years. The company who deals with the human graves will apply for their permits from the various departments. Umlando will also need to apply for permits for sampling and/or excavation of the various sites.

In Summary, the following sites require monitoring during the construction phase:

- NOZ4
- NOZ5
- NOZ6
- Olakeni: Khuwane Nyawo
- Ekuphosekeni: Ncombo Khanyile

FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF NOZ4 AND SENSITIVE AREA REQUIRING MONITORING

Key:

Blue = pipeline **Red Outline** = extent of sensitive area **Orange** = site name

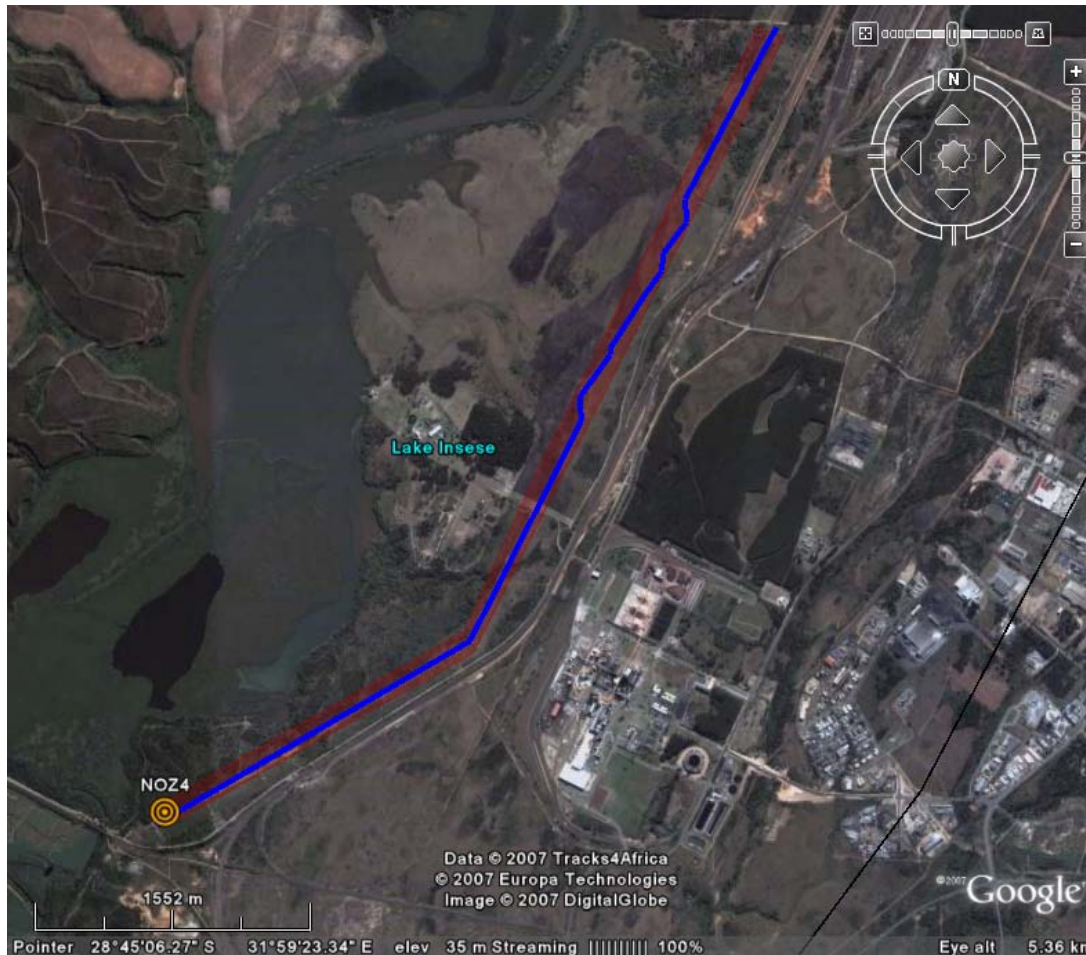


FIGURE 5: LOCATION OF NOZ5 AND NOZ6

Key:

Blue = pipeline **Red Outline** = extent of site **Orange** = site name



REFERENCES

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