

**PHASE ONE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED DURNACOL TO
DANNHAUSER WATER PROJECT, NEWCASTLE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KZN.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: SLR Consulting

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Frans received his MA (Archaeology) from the University of Stellenbosch and is presently a PhD candidate on social anthropology at UKZN. His PhD research topic deals with indigenous San perceptions and interactions with the rock art heritage of the Drakensberg.

Frans was employed as a junior research associate at the then University of Transkei, Botany Department in 1988-1990. Although attached to a Botany Department he conducted a palaeoecological study on the Iron Age of northern Transkei - this study formed the basis for his MA thesis in Archaeology. Frans left the University of Transkei to accept a junior lecturing position at the University of Stellenbosch in 1990. He taught mostly undergraduate courses on World Archaeology and research methodology during this period.

From 1991 – 2001 Frans was appointed as the head of the department of Historical Anthropology at the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg. His tasks included academic research and publication, display conceptualization, and curating the African ethnology collections of the Museum. He developed various displays at the Natal Museum on topics ranging from Zulu material culture, traditional healing, and indigenous classificatory systems. During this period Frans also developed a close association with the Departments of Fine Art, Psychology, and Cultural and Media Studies at the then University of Natal. He assisted many post-graduate students with projects relating to the cultural heritage of South Africa. He also taught post-graduate courses on qualitative research methodology to honours students at the Psychology Department,

University of Natal. During this period he served on the editorial boards of the *South African Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Natalia*.

Frans left the Natal Museum in 2001 when approached by a Swiss funding agency to assist an international NGO (Working Group for Indigenous Minorities) with the conceptualization of a San or Bushman museum near Cape Town. During this period he consulted extensively with various San groupings in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. During this period he also made major research and conceptual contributions to the Kamberg and Didima Rock Art Centres in the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site.

Between 2003 and 2007 Frans was employed as the Cultural Resource Specialist for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project – a bilateral conservation project funded through the World Bank. This project involved the facilitation with various stakeholders in order to produce a cultural heritage conservation and development strategy for the adjacent parts of Lesotho and South Africa. Frans was the facilitator for numerous heritage surveys and assessments during this project. This vast area included more than 2000 heritage sites. Many of these sites had to be assessed and heritage management plans designed for them. He had a major input in the drafting of the new Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage site in 2007/2008. A highpoint of his career was the inclusion of Drakensberg San indigenous knowledge systems, with San collaboration, into the management plans of various rock art sites in this world heritage site. He also liaised with the tourism specialist with the drafting of a tourism business plan for the area.

During April 2008 Frans accepted employment at the environmental agency called Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF). His main task was to set-up and run the cultural heritage unit of this national company. During this period he also became an accredited heritage impact assessor and he is rated by both Amafa and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). He completed almost 50 heritage impact assessment reports nation-wide during an 18th month period.

Frans left SEF and started his own heritage consultancy called “Active Heritage cc” in July 2009. Although mostly active along the eastern seaboard his clients also include international companies such as Royal Dutch Shell through Golder Associates, and UNESCO. He has now completed almost 1000 heritage conservation and management reports for various clients since the inception of “Active Heritage cc”. Amongst these was a heritage study of the controversial fracking gas exploration of the Karoo Basin and various proposed mining developments in South Africa and proposed developments adjacent to various World Heritage sites. Apart from heritage impact assessments (HIA's) Frans also assist the National Heritage Council (NHC) through Haley Sharpe Southern Africa', with heritage site data capturing and analysis for the proposed National Liberation Route World Heritage Site and the national intangible heritage audit. In addition, he is has done background research and conceptualization of the proposed Dinosaur Interpretative Centre at Golden Gate National Park and the proposed Khoi and

San Interpretive Centre at Camdeboo, Eastern Cape Province. During 2009 he also produced the first draft dossier for the nomination of the Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho as a UNESCO inscribed World Heritage Site.

Frans was appointed as temporary lecturer in the department of Heritage and Tourism, UKZN in 2011. He is also a research affiliate at the School of Cultural and Media Studies in the same institution.

Frans's research interests include African Iron Age, paleoecology, rock art research, San ethnography, traditional healers in South Africa, and heritage conservation. Frans has produced more than forty publications on these topics in both popular and academic publications. He is frequently approached by local and international video and film productions in order to assist with research and conceptualization for programmes on African heritage and culture. He has also acted as presenter and specialist for local and international film productions on the rock art of southern Africa. Frans has a wide experience in the fields of museum and interpretive centre display and made a significant contribution to the conceptual planning of displays at the Natal Museum, Golden Horse Casino, Didima Rock Art Centre and !Khwa tu San Heritage Centre. Frans is also the co-founder and active member of "African Antiqua" a small tour company who conducts archaeological and cultural tours world-wide. He is a Thetha accredited cultural tour guide and he has conducted more than 50 tours to heritage sites since 1992.

Declaration of Consultants independence

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to SLR Consulting and has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity, application or appeal in respect of which he was appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity, application or appeal. There are no circumstances whatsoever that compromise the objectivity of this specialist performing such work.



Frans Prins

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006)).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000))
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A heritage survey of the proposed Durnacol to Dannhauser Water Project, KZN identified no heritage sites on or near the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. However, the first phase desktop paleontological investigation indicates that a paleontological ground survey is required before development may proceed. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008), which requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains as well as graves and fossil material should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency. It is important to note that all graves in KwaZulu-Natal, including those younger than 60 years, are protected by provincial heritage legislation.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for SLR Consulting
Type of development:	Water project. It includes a pipeline connecting Durnacol with Dannhauser approximately 40km long.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The study area is located approximately 31 km to the south of Newcastle in the immediate surrounds of Dannhauser, Dannhauser Local Municipality in northern KwaZulu, Natal (Fig 1). The bulk pipeline starts at Hattingspruit (S 28° 04' 37.91" E 30° 07' 52.61") in the south and runs in a north western direction towards Dannhauser (S 28° 00' 54.39" E 30° 03' 13.27"). At Dannhauser a section of the pipeline runs in a western direction towards Durnacol (S 28° 02' 19.37: E 30° 01' 58.64"). Another section runs in a north eastern direction towards the small village of Twhatgwha (S 27° 57' 29.53" E 30° 08' 47.73"). Another section of the proposed pipeline connects Dannhauser with the villager of Skombaren in the north at S 27° 56' 57.60" E 30° 01' 32.43" (Fig 2). The pipeline trajectory transects commercial farming land (Fig 10), rural villages (Figs 5, 7, 9) and township developments (Figs 4, 6, 8) for most of the way.

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Dannhauser area has never been systematically surveyed for archaeological heritage sites. Only five sites are recorded in the data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. These include two rock art sites with later Stone Age material and three Later Iron Age sites with characteristic stone walling. Oliver Davies, a pioneer archaeologist, has also recorded Middle Stone Age sites between Dannhauser and Newcastle. However, none of these sites occur within 15km from the project area.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. Around 800 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled in the greater Newcastle area. Although some of the sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone. Sites located elsewhere in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands show that many settlements just consisted of wattle and daub structures. These Later Iron Age sites were most probably inhabited by Nguni-speaking groups such as the amaBhele and others (Bryant 1965). However, by 1820 the original African farmers were dispersed from this area due to the expansionistic policies of the Zulu Kingdom of King Shaka. African refugee groups and individuals were given permission to settle in the area by the British colonial authorities after 1845 where most of them became farm labourers. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 many of the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

European settlement of the area started soon after 1838 when the first Voortrekker settlers marked out large farms in the area. However, most of these farms were abandoned in the 1840's when Natal became a British colony only to be reoccupied again by British immigrants.

Newcastle started off life as Post Halt Two on the journey between Durban (then Port Natal) and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek and Johannesburg. The city was strategically placed in 1854 by the Surveyor General of the Natal Colony, Dr PC Sutherland. The city was later known as the Waterfall River Township because of the Ncandu River. In 1864, the town of Newcastle was founded on the site, becoming the fourth settlement to be established in Natal after Durban, Weenen and Pietermaritzburg. Newcastle was named after the British Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle. In 1876 the Fort Amiel was built to ward off a possible Zulu attack (Derwent 2006). In

1873 Newcastle became a separate electoral division. To commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond (60th) Jubilee a sandstone construction of a town hall started in 1897, being completed two years later. The town was used as a depot by the British during both the First and Second Boer War. Newcastle functioned as a major transport junction and popular stopover for wagons and post chaises during the late 19th century. British preparation work for the Pretoria Convention of 1881 was done at Newcastle. In 1890, the first train arrived in Newcastle and in 1891, Newcastle was declared a borough. The discovery of coal brought a new era of prosperity and several ambitious building projects were planned.

The town of Dannhauser was named after Renier Dannhauser, a German settler, who purchased the farm Palmietfontein from the Natal Government in 1872. It was proclaimed a village in 1937. Contemporary Dannhauser covers five farms, namely Tweediedale, Gleneagles, Rocky Branch, Cornwall and Klipkuil. Dannhauser, like Newcastle, is a former coal mining town. Some historical buildings in town includes the post office and residential homes older than 60 years old.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted for previous heritage surveys and heritage site data covering the project area. Various heritage impact assessments have been conducted in the greater Newcastle and Dannhauser area but none of them overapped with the project area in the present study (see Prins 2018). In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater Newcastle area was consulted. Aerial photographs covering the area were scrutinised for potential Iron Age and historical period structures and grave sites. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on the 18th May 2019. Particular attention was focused on the occurrence of potential grave sites and other heritage resources on the footprint.

3.1.1 Assumptions and limitations

- The desktop study indicates that Stone Age Sites of all periods and traditions may occur in the greater Dannhauser area.
- Middle Stone Age tools have been found in dongas and erosion gullies at various locales in the greater Dannhauser area. These sites are usually out of context and of little research value. Middle Stone Age deposits often occur in deep cave deposits throughout KwaZulu-Natal. Again no erosion gullies or suitable rocky outcrops that may harbour shelters with deep cave deposits occur in the project area.
- Later Stone Age sites are more prolific in the coastal areas of KwaZulu-Natal and also in the foothills of the Drakensberg to the west. Although Later Stone Age sites have been known from the greater Dannhauser area they are rather scarce. In addition, there are no suitable rocky outcrops in the project area that may harbour shelters with Later Stone Age deposits.
- Early Iron Age Sites typically occur along major river valleys below the 700 m contour in KwaZulu-Natal. It is very unusual to find sites above the 1000m contour. The project area is situated above the 700m contour far removed from a major river valley setting. It is therefore most unlikely to expect Early Iron Age sites at the project area.
- Later Iron Age sites may occur in the project area. These sites were occupied by the ancestors of the first Nguni-speaking agriculturists as well as their descendants who settled in KwaZulu-Natal. In some areas in KwaZulu-Natal, such as at Estcourt, Ladysmith and Nqutu, these early agriculturists built with stone and as a result such sites have a high archaeological visibility. However, in other areas such as those regions around Umbumbulo and the South Coast these agriculturists built with wattle and daub and the archaeological site visibility is far more compromised. Often sites are only located with reference to historical or oral data.
- Historical buildings, structures and farmsteads do occur scattered throughout the greater Dannhauser area. Historical era buildings and structures could occur at or near the project area.
- Graves, old and modern, occur throughout the project area and may also occur adjacent to the proposed pipeline – especially in the near vicinity of rural villages and townships.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 5 m.

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

4.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Closest Towns: Dannhauser

Municipality: Amajuba Regional Municipality, Dannhauser Local Municipality

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

4.2.1 Background

The project area is dominated by commercial farms with cultivated fields and grassland cover as well as some coal mining activities. Existing data bases indicate that some historical and archaeological sites do occur within the greater project area (Fig 1). However, none of these occur closer than 2km from the proposed pipeline trajectory. The ground survey could not locate any heritage sites within 50m from the proposed pipelines. Although the consultant saw graves within the greater project area none occurred within 50m from the proposed pipeline trajectory. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 3). There is no need for any mitigation.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation

The client and the environmental agency was not aware of any heritage sites (including graves) that may occur on the footprint. The consultant also interviewed some local residents encountered near the villages of Skombaren, Alcockspruit, Hattingspruit, Durnacol and Dannhauser. None of them was aware of any heritage site or grave along the proposed pipeline trajectory.

4.2.3 Desktop Paleontology Assessment

The updated fossil sensitivity map, as provided by the SAHRIS website, shows that the project area is of moderate to high paleontological sensitivity (Fig 5). According to Amafa policy the implication is that a ground survey for the high sensitivity areas will have to be conducted by a qualified palaeontologist before the proposed development may proceed. This study will have to be conducted by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

Not applicable as no heritage sites occur on the footprint. The rating system as developed by SAHRA (Table 2) does not apply

Table 2. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

Table 3. Evaluation and statement of significance (excluding paleontology).

Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA		
	Significance	Rating
1.	Historic and political significance - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None.
2.	Scientific significance – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's cultural heritage.	None.
3.	Research/scientific significance – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	None.
4.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	None.
5.	Aesthetic significance – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	None.
6.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	None.
7.	Social significance – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	Yes
8.	Historic significance – Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	None.
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The construction of the Durnacol to Dannhauser Water Project may proceed from a general heritage perspective (excluding paleontology). There is no need for any mitigation.

However, “invisible graves” may occur adjacent to the proposed pipeline trajectory. Should the developers unearth any graves then all development should cease in the immediate environs of the grave and a heritage consultant or Amafa approached for further advice (see Appendix 1).

However, the desktop paleontological assessment indicates that sections of the project area is highly sensitive and that a ground survey by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist needs to be conducted before any development may proceed.

Apart from the paleontological assessment this report meets all the requirements of the Provincial Heritage Agency Amafa and no other will be required in this regard.

It is important to take note, however, of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act that requires that any exposing of graves (see Appendix 1) and archaeological and historical residues as well as fossil material should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES



Figure 1. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the project area near Dannhauser, KZN. The purple markers indicate the location of known archaeological sites in the area. The orange markers indicate the location of known historical-era sites.

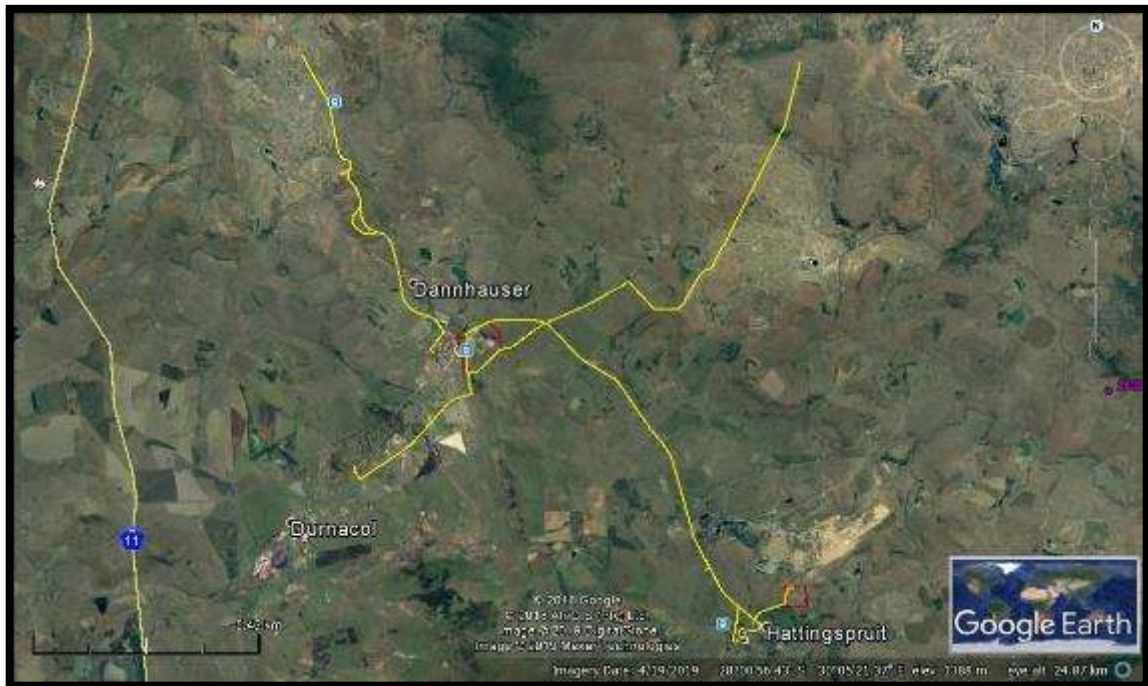


Figure 2. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the proposed Dannhauser/Durnacol Water Works.

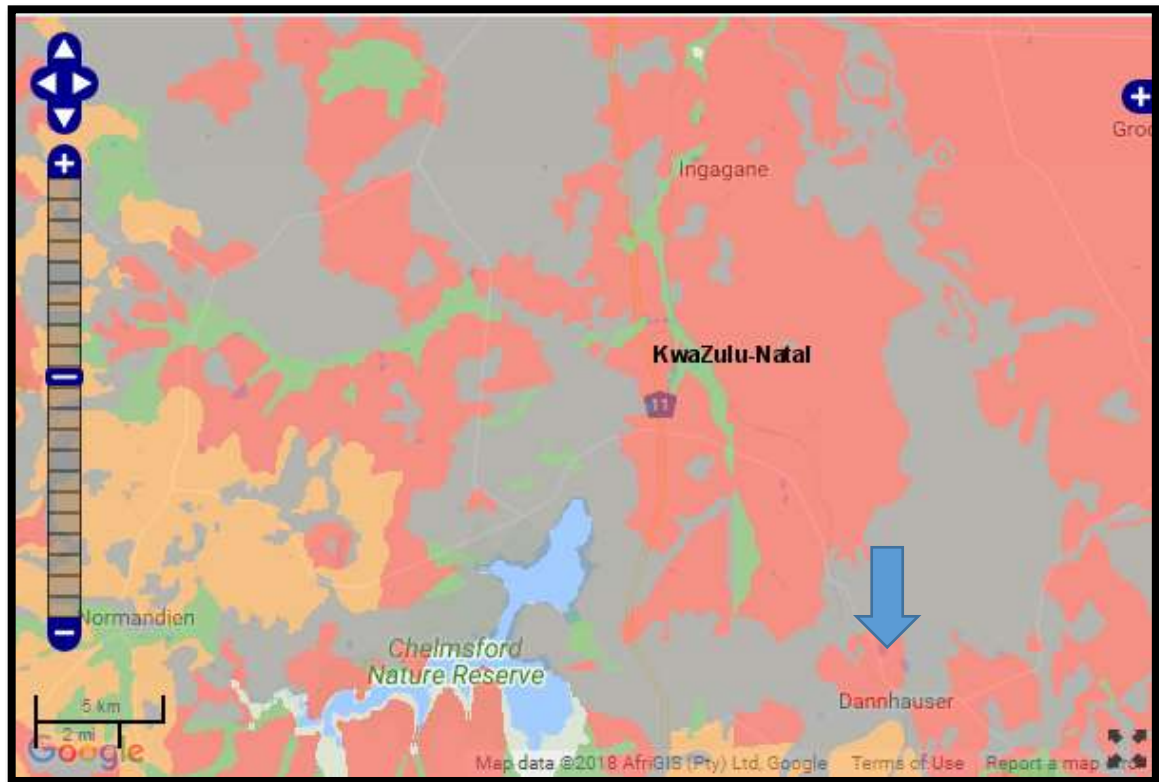


Figure 3. Fossil Sensitivity Map of the project area: The greater project area is indicated by the blue arrow. No paleontological information is available for the grey coloured areas. However, the red colour indicate areas of high paleontological sensitivity. A ground survey needs to be conducted on these areas by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist (Source: SAHRIS website).



Figure 4. Southern Section of the proposed waterworks near Hattingspruit. The pipeline trajectory follows the existing road network for most of the way.



Figure 5. Section of the proposed pipeline trajectory between Hattingspruit and Dannhauser. None of the existing homesteads adjacent to the road contains any graves.



Figure 6. Various dams occur at the western section the proposed pipeline trajectory near Cornwall. The consultant could not find any 'living heritage' values associated with any of these water bodies.



Figure 7. Residential housing in Dannhauser. All these buildings are younger than 60 years old.



Figure 8. Eastern Section of the proposed pipeline trajectory.



Figure 9. Northern section of the proposed pipeline trajectory going towards Skombaren.



Figure 10. Commercial farmland near Dannhauser.

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APPENDIX 1 RELOCATION OF GRAVES

Burial grounds and graves older than 60 years are dealt with in Article 36 of the NHR Act, No. 25 of 1999. The Human Tissues Act (Act No. 65 of 1983) protects graves younger than 60 years. These fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Departments. Approval for the exhumation and reburial must be obtained from the relevant Provincial MEC as well as the relevant Local Authorities.

Below follows a broad summary of how to deal with graves in the event that they are

identified within the footprint , or within 25m, of the proposed development.

- If the graves are younger than 60 years, an undertaker can be contracted to deal with the exhumation and reburial. This will include public participation, organising cemeteries, coffins, etc. They need permits, such as those relating to health and safety, and have their own requirements that must be adhered to.
- If the graves are older than 60 years old or of undetermined age, an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. This is a requirement by provincial heritage legislation.

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is required by provincial heritage legislation.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a required by provincial heritage legislation.
- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a required by provincial heritage legislation.
- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave

