

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED MSINGA NEW TOWN
CENTRE DEVELOPMENT AT CWAKA, MSINGA
LOCAL AND MZINYATHI REGIONAL DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITIES, KWAZULU-NATAL.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

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Declaration of Consultants independence

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to green Door Environmental 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

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 cultural heritage survey of the proposed Msinga Town Centre Development identified nine heritage sites on the footprint. These include a Middle Stone Age Site, three graveyards, four trading stores, and a Shembe 'place of worship'. A buffer zone must be maintained around all these heritage sites. Should the developer decide to expand into these areas then a Phase Two Heritage Impact assessment must be initiated. Mitigation could involve a rescue excavation through a permit application process from the provincial heritage agency Amafa. 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 should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultants:	Frans Prins of Active Heritage cc conducted the general Heritage Impact Assessment study. Active Heritage cc was sub-consulted by Green Door Environmental.
Type of development:	<p>The project area is approximately 416 ha in extent and that the proposed development will include the following (Fig 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Agri-Education and Demonstration Park; •Amajuba FET College; •Commercialisation of Subsistence Farming projects; •Communal Food Gardens; •Existing School; •Existing Worship Site; •Formal Housing Units; •Government Social Services; •Green Open Spaces; •Hotel; •Integrated Agricultural In-Situ Households Projects; •Livestock Processing Zone; •Model School; •New Town Business Sites; •Petrol Service Station and Convenience Store; •Proposed Cemetery; •Public Transport and Traders Market; •Resort Project; •Roads with Intersections and Verges; •Pedestrian Zone; and •Undevelopable Land.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Subdivision
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 proposed housing development is situated at Msinga approximately 14km to the north of Tugela Ferry adjacent to the R33 (Fig 1). It is located within the Msinga Local Municipality and Umzinyathi District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. The project area is approximately 416 ha in extent (Fig 2). It is situated near the confluence of two watercourses and currently features primary and secondary roads, rural low density residential and small scale agricultural activity. Zulu (amaThembu) homesteads are scattered over the landscape and along existing roads (Figs 7 & 8). The project area also features wetlands, watercourses, natural vegetation and the majority of the project area is considered to be within a Critical Biodiversity Area. The GPS coordinates for the centre of the project area are: S 28° 39' 15.25" E 30° 28' 28.54"

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The archaeological history of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) dates back to about 2 million years and possibly older, which marks the beginning of the Stone Age. The Stone Age in KZN was extensively researched by Professor Oliver Davies formerly of the Natal Museum. The Stone Age period has been divided into three periods namely: Early Stone Age (ESA) dating between 2 million years ago to about 200 000 years ago, Middle Stone Age (MSA) dating between 200 000 years ago to about 30 000 years ago, and the Later Stone Age (LSA) which dates from 30 000 to about 2 000 year ago. The Stone Age period ends around approximately 2 000 years ago when Bantu speaking Age farmers from the north arrived in southern Africa. The Iron Age is also divided into three periods, namely: Early Iron Age (EIA) dating between AD 200 and AD 900, Middle Iron Age (MIA) dating between AD 900 and AD 1300, Late Iron Age (LIA) dating between AD 1 300 and 1 820.

2.1 Stone Age

2.1.1 Early Stone Age (ESA)

The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts. The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200

thousand years ago. Acheulean tools were more specialized tools than those of the earlier industry. They were shaped intentionally to carry out specific tasks such as hacking and bashing to remove limbs from animals and marrow from bone. These duties were performed using the large sharp pointed artefacts known as handaxes. Cleavers, with their sharp, flat cutting edges were used to carry out more heavy duty butchering activities (Esterhuysen, 2007). The ESA technology lasted for a very long time, from early to middle Pleistocene and thus seems to have been sufficient to meet the needs of early hominids and their ancestors. ESA tool occurrence has been reported in open air context on seven sites in the greater Weenen area. None of these sites occur on the actual footprint. Apart from stone artefacts, the ESA sites have produced very little as regards other archaeological remains. This has made it difficult to make inferences pointing to economical dynamics of the ESA people in this part of the world. The diet of ESA peoples has therefore had to be reconstructed on the basis of evidence from elsewhere that it comprised primarily of animal and plant foods (Mazel 1989).

2.1.2 Middle Stone Age (MSA)

The MSA dates to between 200 000 and 30 000 years ago, coinciding with the emergence of modern humans. The MSA technology is therefore believed to have been manufactured by fully modern humans known as *Homo sapiens* who emerged around 250 000 years ago. While some of the sites belonging to this time period occur in similar contexts as those of ESA, most of the MSA sites are located in rock shelters. Palaeoenvironmental data suggest that the distribution of MSA sites in the high lying Drakensberg and surrounding areas was influenced by the climate conditions, specifically the amount and duration of snow (Carter, 1976). In general, the MSA stone tools are smaller than those of the ESA. Although some MSA tools are made from prepared cores, the majority of MSA flakes are rather irregular and are probably waste material from knapping exercises. A variety of MSA tools include blades, flakes, scrapers and pointed tools that may have been hafted onto shafts or handles and used as spearheads. Between 70 000 and 60 000 years ago new tool types appear known as segments and trapezoids. These tool types are referred to as backed tools from the method of preparation. Residue analyses on the backed tools from South African MSA sites including those in KZN indicate that these tools were certainly used as spear heads and perhaps even arrow points (Wadley, 2007). A few sites with impressive MSA deposits have been excavated in KZN. Perhaps the best known ones are Sibudu Cave and Umhlatuzana Cave to the south east of the study area, and Border Cave to the north of the study area. All these sites provided impressive evidence for fine resolution data and detailed stratigraphy (Wadley & Jacobs, 2006). Fourteen Middle Stone Age sites have been recorded in the

greater Muden area. These, like the Early Stone Age sites, are mostly restricted on open air sites with little archaeological context remaining. None of the known Middle Stone Age sites occur on the footprint, however, four sites occur within 1km from the start of the proposed road upgrade.

2.1.3 Late Stone Age (LSA)

Compared to the earlier MSA and ESA, more is known about the LSA which dates from around 30 000 to 2 000 (possibly later) years ago. This is because LSA sites are more recent than ESA and MSA sites and therefore achieve better preservation of a greater variety of organic archaeological material. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with the San (Bushmen) or their direct ancestors. The tools during this period were even smaller and more diverse than those of the preceding Middle Stone Age period. LSA tool technology is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace in the MSA. The rapidity is more evident during the last 10 000 years. The LSA tool sequence includes informal small blade tradition from about 22 000 – 12 000 years ago, a scraper and adze-rich industry between 12 000 – 8 000 years ago, a backed tool and small scraper industry between 8 000 – 4 000 years and ending with a variable set of other industries thereafter (Wadley, 2007). Adzes are thought to be wood working tools and may have also been used to make digging sticks and handles for tools. Scrapers are tools that are thought to have been used to prepare hides for clothing and manufacture of other leather items. Backed tools may have been used for cutting as well as tips for arrows. It was also during Later Stone Age times that the bow and arrow was introduced into southern Africa – perhaps around 20 000 years ago. Because of the bow and arrow and the use of traps and snares, Later Stone Age people were far more efficient in exploiting their natural environment than Middle Stone Age people. Up until 2 000 years ago Later Stone Age people dominated the southern African landscape. However, shortly after 2 000 years ago the first Khoi herders and Bantu-speaking agro pastoralists immigrated into southern Africa from the north. This led to major demographic changes in the population distribution of the subcontinent. San hunter-gatherers were either assimilated or moved off to more marginal environments such as the Kalahari Desert or some mountain ranges unsuitable for small-scale subsistence farming and herding. The San in the coastal areas of KZN were the first to have been displaced by incoming African agro pastoralists. However, some independent groups continue to practice their hunter gatherer lifestyle in the foothills of the Drakensberg until the period of white colonisation around the 1840's (Wright & Mazel, 2007). According to the KwaZulu- Natal Museum archaeological database there are fourteen Later Stone Age sites

in the greater Muden area. Although ten of these are surface scatters the remaining four are cave deposits in archaeological context. Also dating to the LSA period is the impressive Rock Art found on cave walls and rock faces. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings. The province of KZN is renowned for the prolific San rock painting sites concentrated in the Drakensberg. Rock art sites do occur outside the Drakensberg including the Msinga area, however, these sites have not been afforded similar research attention as those sites occurring in the Drakensberg. Four rock art sites occur within 2km from the proposed housing development

2.2 Iron Age

2.2.1 Early Iron Age (EIA)

Unlike the Stone Age people whose life styles were arguably egalitarian, Iron Age people led quite complex life styles. Their way of life of greater dependence on agriculture necessitated more sedentary settlements. They cultivated crops and kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs. Pottery production is also an important feature of Iron Age communities. Iron smelting was practised quite significantly by Iron Age society as they had to produce iron implements for agricultural use. However no smelting sites were discovered in the study area as it is the northern KZN that is rich in abandoned iron smelting sites (Maggs, 1989). Although Iron Age people occasionally hunted and gathered wild plants and shellfish, the bulk of their diet consisted of the crops they cultivated as well as the meat of the animals they kept. EIA villages were relatively large settlements strategically located in valleys beside rivers to take advantage of the fertile alluvial soils for growing crops (Maggs, 1989). The EIA sites in KZN date to around AD 500 to AD 900. Extensive research in the province, in the greater Weenen and Muden areas, of this period led to it being divided in the following time lines according to ceramic styles (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007):

- _ Msuluzi (AD 500);
- _ Ndondondwane (AD 700 – 800);
- _ Ntshekane (AD 800 – 900).

The archaeological data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum indicates that ten Early Iron Age sites occur in the Tugela Valley catchment area. Here they are situated at altitudes below 1000m adjacent to the Mooi, Mhlopheni and Msuluzi Rivers. The well-known and researched sites of Mhlopheni and Magogo (Maggs & Ward 1984) occurs approximately 40km to the south west of the project area.

2.2.2 Late Iron Age (LIA)

The LIA is not only distinguished from the EIA by greater regional diversity of pottery styles but is also marked by extensive stone wall settlements. However, in this part of the world, stone walls were not common as the Nguni people used thatch and wood to build their houses. This explains the failure to obtain sites from the aerial photograph investigation of the study area. Trade played a major role in the economy of LIA societies. Goods were traded locally and over long distances. The main trade goods included metal, salt, grain, cattle and thatch. This led to the establishment of economically driven centres and the growth of trade wealth. Keeping of domestic animals, metal work and the cultivation of crops continued with a change in the organisation of economic activities. Evidence for this stems from the fact that iron smelting evidence was not found in almost every settlement (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007). Later Iron Age sites have been recorded in the greater Tugela Valley catchment area. The majority of these were most probably inhabited by early Nguni-speaking agropastoralists before the Shakan era in the beginning of the 19th century. However, despite the occurrence of numerous sites in this area they, in contrast with the Early Iron Age sites, have not been well researched. Two Later Iron Age sites occur within 1km from the project area.

2.3 Historic Period

Oral tradition is the basis of the evidence of historical events that took place before history could be recorded. This kind of evidence becomes even more reliable in cases where archaeology could be utilised to back up the oral records. Sources of evidence for socio political organization during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the study area and the larger former Natal Province suggest that the people here existed in numerous small-scale political units of different sizes, population numbers and political structures (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). This period was largely characterised by rage and instability as political skirmishes broke due to the thirst for power and resources between chiefdoms. During the 2nd half of the eighteenth century, stronger chiefdoms and paramountcies emerged. However, these were not fully grown states as there was no proper formal central political body established. This changed in the 1780's when a shift towards a more centralized political state occurred. This shift was mainly characterized by population growth and geographical expansion of states. The most important and largest and strongest states at the time were the Mabhudu, Ndwandwe and Mthethwa. However, other smaller states, also established themselves in the area. These included in the south the Qwabe, Bhaca, Mbo, Hlubi, Bhele, Ngwane and many others (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The greater Msnga area was inhabited by the Thembu and Mccunu clans. The Zulu kingdom, established by King Shaka however remained the most powerful in the region in the early years of the 19th

century. Shaka fought ruthlessly and often defeated his rivals and conquered their cattle, wives and even burnt their villages. These wars are often referred to as Difaqane and this period was characterised by rage and blood shedding. Shaka was assassinated in 1828 at which time he had transformed the nature of the society in the Natal and Zululand regions. He was succeeded by Dingaan (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The location of the Tembu and Mcunu in the greater project area is a direct result of the expansionistic policies of the King Shaka. Colonial and Apartheid-era policies in more recent years contributed tremendously to the high incidence of faction fighting and interpersonal violence that his area has been experiencing (Clegg 1979).

Dutch farmers unhappy with the British rule in Cape Town decided to explore into the interior of the country, away from British rule. Some groups remained in the Eastern Cape, others kept going and a few settled in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. A great number, led by Piet Retief and Gerrit Maritz, crossed the Drakensberg into Natal.

Here they encountered the Zulus who lured them into a trap and brutally massacred many of them. This was only one of the many failures of the white settler expeditions in the frontier areas and when the shocking news reached the Cape, more groups were sent to the interior to revenge. A series of battles were fought but the most notable was the Battle of Blood River in 1838 where the Boers defeated the Zulus. This ended the Zulu threat to the white settlers and a permanent and formal settlement in Natal was established. However the Zulu kingdom remained independent for a couple of decades. The Republic of Natalia was annexed by the British in 1845 and in 1879 the Zulu kingdom was also invaded (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Anglo-Zulu War has been well recorded and an important occurrence took place at Keates Drift and Jamesons Drift, near the project area, when a few British soldiers attempted to cross the Tugela River after their defeat at the battle of Isandlwana. Although no relicts or artefacts survive from this encounter the surrounding landscape is still imbued with the meaning of this important period in the colonial history of KwaZulu-Natal. The Bambata Rebellion of 1906 saw various incidents in the close vicinity of the project area. The most significant is perhaps the Bambata Rock Ambush that occurs approximately 30km to the south of the project area.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the heritage databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological and historical literature covering the greater Msinga area was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain information on previous heritage surveys and site data near the study area.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted by the consultant on the 5 September 2017.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good

3.2.2 Disturbance

- The Middle Stone Age site is situated in an open air context. None of the stone artefacts observed were in original context. Many of them are exposed by severe sheet and donga erosion and it appears that the majority of them have been washed down from the mountain situated above the erosion dongas.
- The four old trading posts have all been damaged by fire. This is especially evident for trading posts 1 & 2 as these buildings have now become defunct.

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

Town: Msinga, Tugela Ferry

Municipality: Msinga Local Municipality, Umzinyathi District Municipality

4.2 Heritage Sites Located during the Survey

4.2.1 Background

A desktop survey of the greater Msinga area indicated that a wide range of heritage sites and features may occur in the area. These include stone age, iron age, rock art sites, historical period sites, and potential 'living heritage' sites. None of the previously known heritage sites occur on the footprint (Fig 1). However, nine heritage sites were located within the proposed development area during the ground survey (Figs 3 – 6). These include a Middle stone Age site, three graveyards, four old trading post buildings, and a Shembe site of worship. All these sites are protected by provincial heritage legislation and mitigation applies to them all. A more detailed description and heritage rating of each site is provided in Table 2 (below).

Table 2. Heritage site description and context.

Site no	Site description	GPS Coordinates	Rating	Mitigation per individual site
MSA Site (Figs 9-11)	A series of dongas covering an area of approximately 200m x 350m occurs directly adjacent to the road leading to Cwaka Village. Various Middle Stone Age tools have been exposed by the dongas or have been washed down from the mountain directly above (Figs). The stone age tools include cores, blades and flakes. All the tools observed are made of indurated shale and they are heavily patinated. They are out of context and of little research value. No	S 28° 45' 52.86" E 29° 41' 06.05"	Low to Medium. The site has little research value as it is out of context. In addition better Middle Stone Age sites occur in Zululand.	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment. This will also include mapping and a surface collection of the cultural material, before destruction of the actual site.

	other cultural or faunal material has been observed on the site.			
Graveyard 1 (Fig 16)	A graveyard consisting of 20 individual graves occur approximately 20m from the side of the road (Fig). These graves are all unmarked and indicated by neatly packed stone heaps. The graves are clustered together in an area of approximately 20m x 30m. Each grave covers an area of approximately 2m x 1.8m. The majority of these graves appear to be older than 60 years old. However, it is important to note that all graves are protected by provincial heritage legislation in KwaZulu-Natal.	S 28° 39' 28.15" E 30° 29' 17.34"	Locally high (Table 3) as these graves are still visited by relatives of the deceased.	Maintain a buffer zone of 30m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment. This will also include the application of a permit from Amafa and a potential grave exhumation and reburial exercise (Appendix 1).
Graveyard 2 (Fig 17)	A cluster of ten individual graves situated approximately 10m from the side of the road in the western section of the footprint. The cluster covers an area of approximately 20m x 20m. Each grave cover an area of approximately 1.6m x 2m. All the graves are unmarked and indicated by heaps of stones. The graves are clearly associated with the homesteads situated adjacent to them. It appears that all the graves are relatively young (younger than 60 years old). They are protected by provincial heritage	S 28° 39' 22.96" E 30° 27' 1.65"	Locally high (Table 3). The graves are still visited by family members of the deceased.	Maintain a buffer zone of 30m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment.

	legislation.			
Graveyard 3 (Fig 18).	Two individual graves situated adjacent to each other. These graves are both marked with a formal head stone. The head stones and the graves are made/marked with concrete. Each grave covers an area of approximately 2m x 2.2m. They are both younger than 60 years old. However, they are protected by provincial heritage legislation.	S 38° 46' 17.4" E 29° 41' 16.31"	Locally high (Table 3). The graves are still visited by family members of the deceased.	Maintain a buffer zone of 30m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment. This will also include applying for a permit from Amafa and a grave exhumation and reburial process (Appendix 1).
Trading Store 1 (Fig 12)	A partially burnt-out trading store adjacent to the main road that leads to Cwaka village. The store is not in use. It covers an area of approximately 5m x15m. The building is older than 60 years old. It needs to be evaluated by a 'built heritage specialist' in order to give justification for its historical context and value.	S 28° 39' 15.93" E 30° 28' 6.10"	Medium to high (Table 3). These trading posts dates back to the early decades of the 20 th century. They are relatively abundant in rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal. However, they have never been systematically researched and our knowledge base regarding their historical and cultural context is limited.	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment by a 'built heritage specialist'.
Trading Store 2 (Fig 13)	A partially burnt-out trading store situated adjacent to the R33. The store is not in use. It covers an area of approximately 20m x30m. The building is older than 60 years old. It needs to be evaluated by a 'built heritage specialist' in order to give justification for its historical context and value.	S 28° 45' 42.69" E 20° 40' 47.94"	Medium to high (Table 3). These trading posts dates back to the early decades of the 20 th century. They are relatively abundant in rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal. However, they have never been systematically researched and our knowledge base regarding their historical and cultural	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment by a 'built heritage specialist'.

			context is limited.	
Trading Store 3 (Fig 14)	A trading store situated adjacent to the R33 approximately 100m from Trading Store 2. The store is still in use. It covers an area of approximately 20m x 30m. The building is older than 60 years old. It needs to be evaluated by a 'built heritage specialist' in order to give justification for its historical context and value	S 28° 46' 7.14 E 29° 41' 0.07"	Medium to high (Table 3). These trading posts dates back to the early decades of the 20th century. They are relatively abundant in rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal. However, they have never been systematically researched and our knowledge base regarding their historical and cultural context is limited	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment by a 'built heritage specialist'
Trading Store 4 (Fig 15).	An old trading store situated opposite Trading Store 3 on the opposite side of the R33. The Trading Store is situated approximately 80m from the side of the road. It covers an area of approximately 20m x 25m. It is still in use and appears to be older than 60 years.	S 28° 39' 26.09" E 30° 27' 53.45"	Medium to high (Table 3). These trading posts dates back to the early decades of the 20th century. They are relatively abundant in rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal. However, they have never been systematically researched and our knowledge base regarding their historical and cultural context is limited	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment by a 'built heritage specialist'
Shembe Site of Worship (Fig 19).	A Shembe site of worship consisting of a stone circle with white painted rocks. Two trees are strategically left in the middle of the circle. The stone circle covers an area of approximately 30m x20m. It is situated directly adjacent to the R33 near Trading Store 2. It is in use and is classified as a 'living heritage site'.	S 28° 39' 17.69" E 30° 28' 2.28"	Locally significant (Table 3). The site is in use by members of the local community.	Maintain a buffer zone of 20m around this site. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment by a 'living heritage' specialist. This phase will involve an intensive community liaison process.

Table 3. Evaluation and statement of significance of identified heritage sites in the project area.

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.	The Trading Stores have never been systematically researched. They form an important aspect of the local history in rural areas of KZN.
3.	Research/scientific significance – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	The Trading Stores have never been systematically researched. They form an important aspect of the local history in rural areas of KZN.
4.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	The Middle Stone Age site is of low scientific significance as the site is disturbed and out of context
5.	Aesthetic significance – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	No
6.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	No.
7.	Social significance – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	The Shembe Site of Worship is of medium cultural and spiritual significance. The Shembe movement has been well researched and there are numerous publications on this topic.
8.	Historic significance – Strong or special	None

	association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

- The Middle Stone Age Site has been rated as Generally Protected B (Table 4).
- The Trading Stores have all been rated as Generally Protected A (Table 4).
- The Shembe Site of Worship has been rated as Generally Protected A (Table 4).
- All the graveyards have been rated as Generally Protected A (Table 4).

Table 4. 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

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area contains a large number of heritage sites that requires mitigation. In order to protect the integrity of these sites the following recommendations must be adhered to:

- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the Middle Stone Age site.
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 30m around each of the three identified grave yards
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 20m around each of the four identified trading store buildings
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 20m around the identified Shembe site of worship.
- No construction structures, equipment or vehicles may be stored within these buffer zones.
- No material or structures may be altered or removed from these buffer zones and the identified heritage sites.
- No access roads may be constructed on the identified heritage sites.
- Any deviations from these stipulations (above), will require a Phase Two Heritage Impact Assessment by a suitable Amafa registered heritage practitioner. In the case of graves the Phase Two Heritage Impact Assessment may include the application of a permit from Amafa and a grave exhumation and reburial process (Appendix 1).
- It must be noted that the Provincial Heritage Act requires that operations exposing paleontological material, archaeological sites, historical residues, as well as graves, should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

In addition, it is noted that the project area falls within a larger region that has experienced an unprecedented levels of faction fighting and interpersonal conflict since the colonial era – if not before. These conflicts relate to access to land and rural resources (Clegg 1979; Cousins et al 2011). The literature suggests that most of this conflict took place to the immediate south of the project area – especially in the borderlands of amaCunu and

amaThembu settlement. However, casual interviews with residents in the area indicated that these conflicts often spilled over into the project area as well. Such socio-political factors led to an intensification of tradition and the various expressions thereof on the ground. Some of the very tangible outflows relate to the production of cultural crafts and material culture such as Zulu pottery (Fowler 2006), beadwork, and traditional age grade clothing amongst many traditional women of the area (Jells 1993). For many years the greater Musings area, including the project area, has been frequented by collectors of African art as well as academics with an interest in Zulu material culture. The area is widely recognised as a treasure trove of Zulu material culture and related indigenous knowledge. In addition, a large percentage of the Zulu (amaThembu) homesteads in the project area still follows the traditional 'dispersed Nguni settlement pattern' (as was practised in precolonial times) with an emphasis on the centrality of the cattle byre to the homestead layout. Traditional vernacular architecture still dominates the area (Whelan 2001). The general area therefore forms part of a unique, though rapidly changing cultural landscape.

Cultural landscapes are also recognised as a heritage category that forms part of our National Estate. As such it needs to be properly contextualised and evaluated before any development that will change its ambiance be considered. It was beyond the scope of this First Phase Heritage Impact Assessment to provide a detailed assessment of the cultural landscape values of the project area. In fact, an assessment of the cultural landscape values of the area will necessitate a different methodology and approach. Detailed interviews with traditional leaders, healers, artists, and other community members will be required. Such interactions with the local community may also highlight other heritage sites such as 'living heritage sites' that is not always evident by following conventional heritage survey techniques. In addition, it is also expected that intense community participation may also indicate more 'invisible' graves that may not have been overlooked during the First Phase Heritage Impact Assessment.

It is therefore strongly suggested that a Phase Two Heritage Study of the project area be initiated prior to any development. This phase will pay particular attention to the impact of the proposed housing development of the 'cultural landscape' of the area.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES

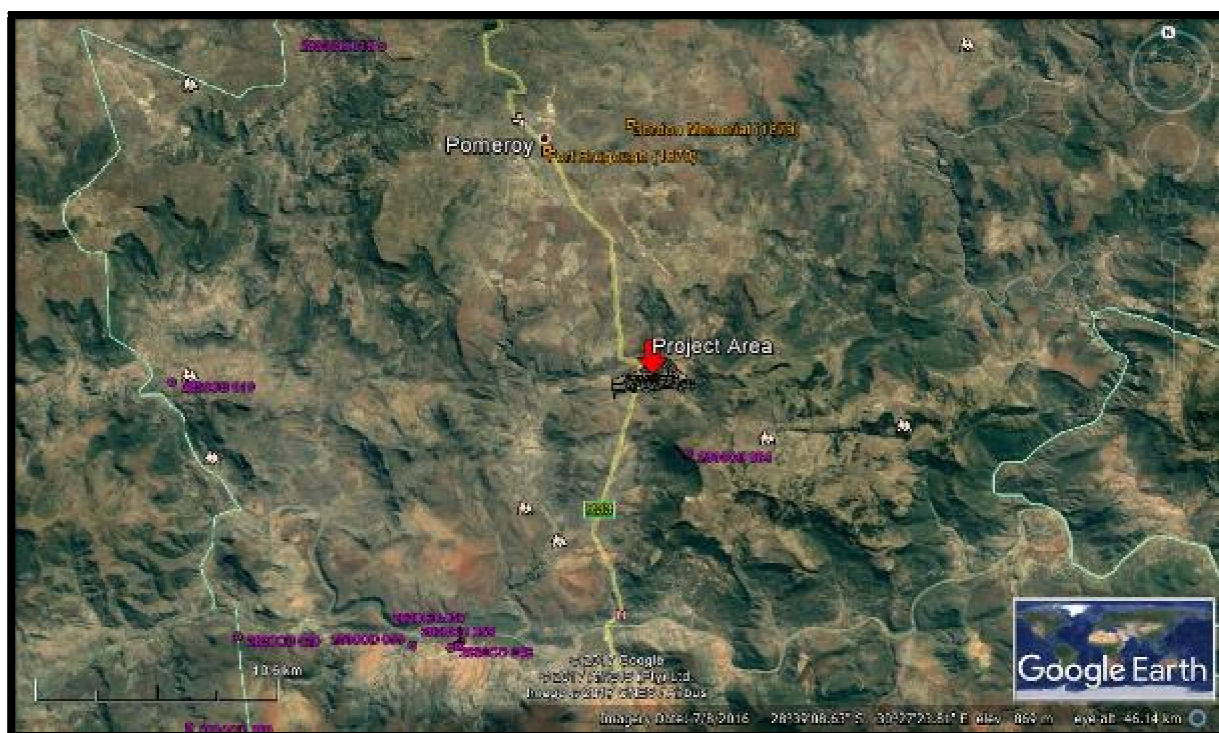


Figure 1. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the project area. The yellow and purple polygons indicate the location of known heritage sites in the bigger area. None occur in the project area as such.

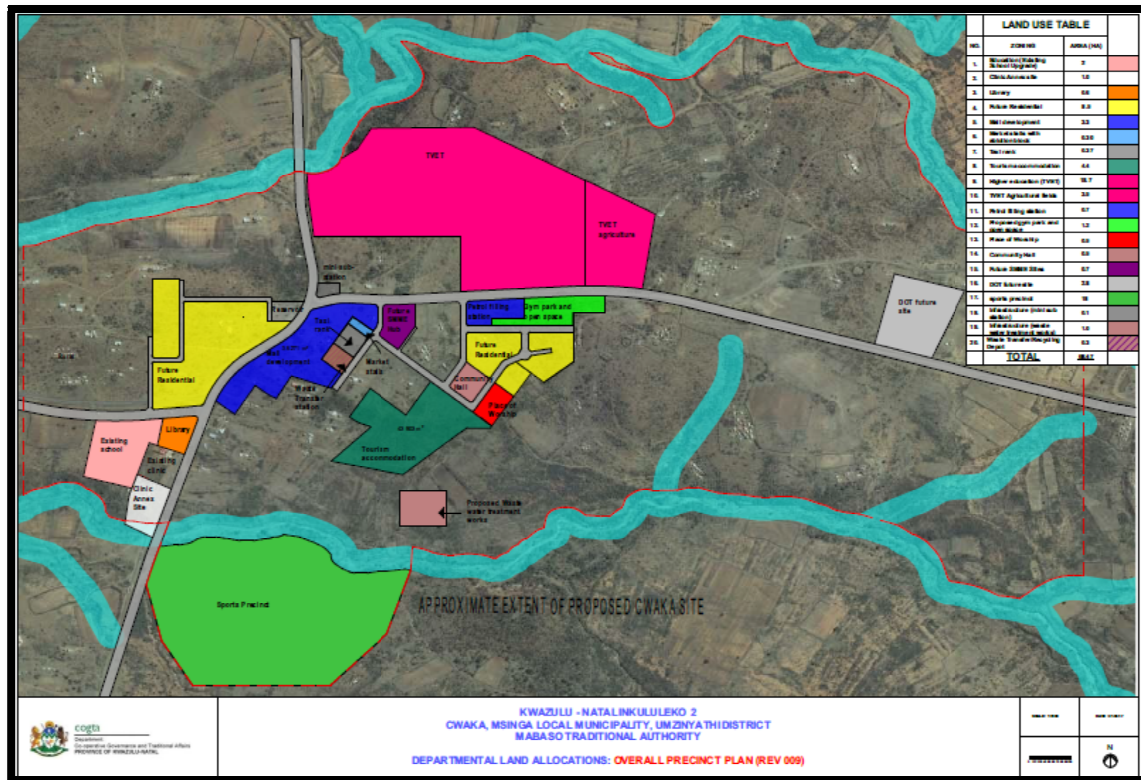


Figure 2. Map of the proposed Msinga Housing Development (Source: Green Door).



Figure 3. Google Earth Imagery showing the distribution of known heritage sites (red markers) in the project area.



Figure 4. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of heritage sites in the eastern section of the project area.

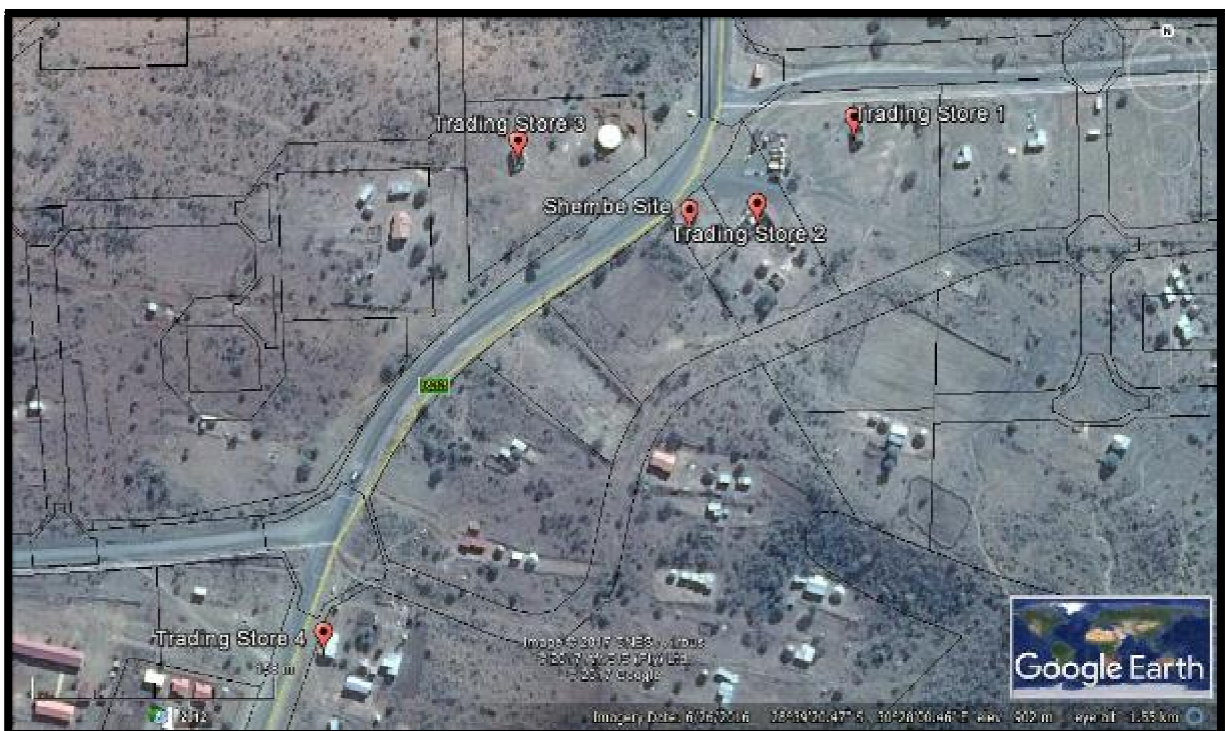


Figure 5. Google Earth Imagery showing the distribution of heritage sites in the central section of the project area.



Figure 6. Google Earth Imagery showing the distribution of heritage sites in the western section of the project area.



Figure 7. View over the north eastern section of the project area.



Figure 8. View of the south western section of the project area.

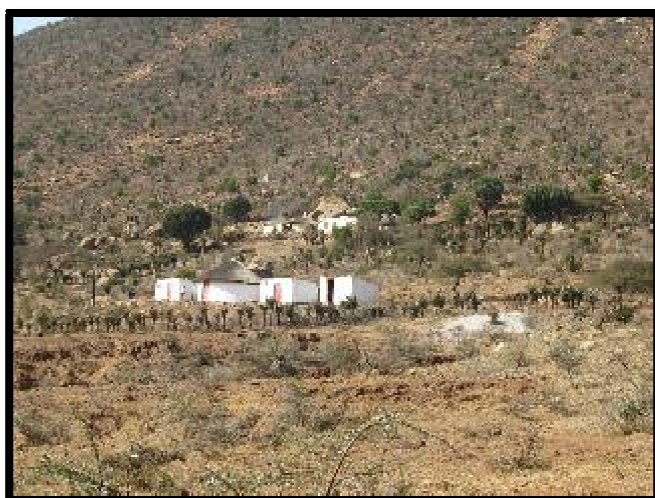


Figure 9. Traditional Zulu (Mthembu) homestead overlooking erosion dongas containing Middle Stone Age artefacts. The artefacts most probably washed down from the mountainside behind the dongas.



Figure 10. Middle Stone Age flake made from indurated shale.



Figure 11. Middle Stone Age Core made from indurated shale.



Figure 12. Trading Store 1. This building is damaged by fire and has been absconded.



Figure 13. Trading Store 2. This building is damaged by fire and has been absconded.



Figure 14. Trading Store 3. This trading store is still in use.

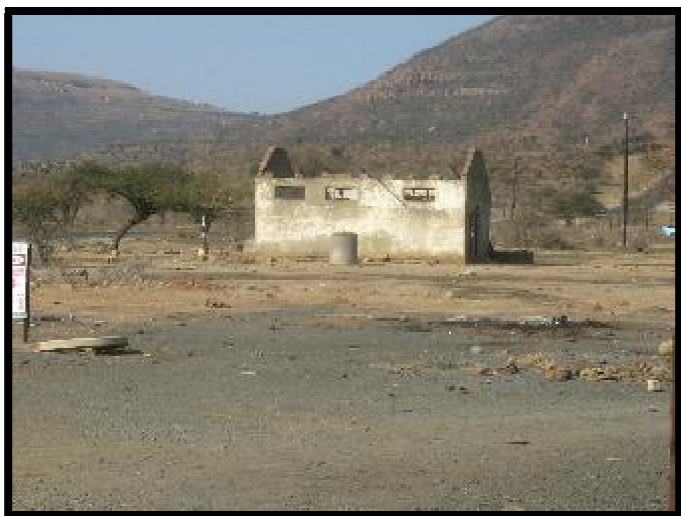


Figure 15. Trading Store 4.



Figure 16. Graveyard 1



Figure 17. Graveyard 2



Figure 18. Graveyard 3.



Figure 19. Shembe place of worship.



Figure 20. Although sandstone outcrops occur in the project area the consultant did not find any rock art or Later Stone Age sites.

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APPENDIX 1.

RELOCATION OF GRAVES

Burial grounds and graves are dealt with in Article 36 of the NHR Act, no 25 of 1999. Below follows a broad summary of how to deal with grave in the event of 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 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 law.

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 a requirement by law.

□ 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 requirement by law.

□ 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 requirement by law.