

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE D 2069 ROAD WIDENING AND UPGRADE, SWEETWATERS



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

**Frans Prins
MA (Archaeology)
P.O. Box 947
Howick
3290**

feprins@gmail.com
activeheritage@gmail.com

15 JULY 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	1
2	BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	9
2.1	Methodology	9
2.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey	9
2.2.1	<i>Visibility</i>	9
2.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i>	9
2.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	9
3	DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	9
3.1	Locational data	9
3.2	Description of the general area surveyed.....	10
3.3	Heritage sites identified.....	10
4	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	13
4.1	Field Rating.....	13
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	14
6	MAPS AND FIGURES	15
7	REFERENCES	27

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Background information.....	5
Table 2.	Heritage sites located during the ground survey.....	10
Table 3.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	14

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 D 2069 Road Widening and Upgrade, Msunduzi Municipality identified six modern grave sites adjacent to the road. Due to their close proximity to the road it is proposed that the developer maintain a buffer of at least 10m around each grave. Should this not be possible then a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert, must be conducted to arrange for mitigation. The relatives of the buried people will have to be consulted on all aspects relating to the possible alteration and/or exhumation process of the relevant graves. Apart from these six grave sites there is no archaeological reason why the proposed upgrade may not proceed on the remainder of the road as planned. 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

The consultant was approached by Jeffares & Green to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed upgrade of road D2069 in Sweetwaters near Pietermaritzburg. According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), the heritage resources of South Africa 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 of 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 objects and material, meteorites and rare geological 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, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

The newly promulgated KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008) also makes specific mention to rock art and archaeological sites.

It is furthermore stated that:

—(1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Council.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Council without delay.

(3) The Council may, after consultation with an owner or controlling authority, by way of written notice served on the owner or controlling authority, prohibit any activity considered by the Council to be inappropriate within 50 metres of a rock art site.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(6) (a) The ownership of any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site, on discovery, vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.

(b) The Council may establish and maintain a provincial repository or repositories for the safekeeping or display of—

(i)

archaeological objects;

(ii)

palaeontological material;

(iii)

ecofacts;

(iv)

objects related to battlefield sites;

(v)

material cultural artefacts; or

(vi)

meteorites.

(7) The Council may, subject to such conditions as the Council may determine, loan any object or material referred to in subsection (6) to a national or provincial museum or institution.

(8) No person may, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council, trade in, export or attempt to export from the Province—

(a)

any category of archaeological object;

(b)

any palaeontological material;

(c)

any ecofact;

(d)

any object which may reasonably be regarded as having been recovered from a battlefield site;

(e)

any material cultural artefact; or

(f)

any meteorite.

(9) (a) A person or institution in possession of an object or material referred to in paragraphs (a) – (f) of subsection (8), must submit full particulars of such object or material, including such information as may be prescribed, to the Council.

(b) An object or material referred to in paragraph (a) must, subject to paragraph (c) and the directives of the Council, remain under the control of the person or institution submitting the particulars thereof.

(c) The ownership of any object or material referred to in paragraph (a) vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.

This study aims to identify and assess the significance of any heritage and archaeological resources occurring on the site. Based on the significance, the impact of the development on the heritage resources would be determined. Then appropriate actions to reduce the impact on the heritage resources would be put forward. In terms of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the 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 a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

- h. 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.

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage) for Jeffares & Green
Type of development:	The upgrade and widening of Gravel Road D 2069 in Sweetwaters near Pietermaritzburg.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Not applicable
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 Msunduzi Municipality has proposed the upgrade and widening of Gravel Road D 2069 in Sweetwaters adjacent to Pietermaritzburg. The road points can be found at: Start: 29°36'19.70"S, 30°16'07.28"E End: 29°35'23.16"S, 30°16'13.88"E (Figs 1 & 2). The area can be accessed from the P339 that connects Sweetwaters with Hilton – a suburb in eastern Pietermaritzburg. The study area is situated in a peri-urban area. The surrounding vegetation has been disturbed and a mixture of traditional Zulu homesteads and more modern style homes dotted the area.

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Pietermaritzburg area is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the greater Pietermaritzburg area contains mostly Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age material. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Msunduze River, Slangspruit, Foxhill Spruit, and Mkhondeni, as well as in open air context or adjacent to exposed dongas or road cuttings. These tools were most probably made by early hominins such as *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster*. Based on typological criteria they most probably date back to between 300 000 and 1.7 million years ago. The presence of the first anatomically modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the area is indicated by the presence of a few Middle Stone Age blades and flakes. These most

probably dates back to between 40 000 and 200 000 years ago. The later Stone Age flakes identified in the area are associated with the San (Bushmen) and their direct ancestors. These most probably dates back to between 200 and 20 000 years ago. Most of the Early and Middle Stone Age sites were identified by the late Dr Olivier Davies in the 1950's and 1960's. The majority of Later Stone Age sites were located by Dr Farden in the 1960s and 1970's although some has also been identified by Dr Aron Mazel in the 1980's.

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. By 1500 years ago these early Bantu-speaking farmers also settled adjacent to the Umngeni River in the greater Camperdown area. Due to the fact that these first farmers introduced metal technology to southern Africa they are designated as the Early Iron Age in archaeological literature. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as "Msuluzi" (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshokane (AD 800-900). Most of the Early Iron Age sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg area belong to these traditions (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). These sites characteristically occur on alluvial or colluvial soil adjacent to large rivers below the 1000m contour. The Early Iron Age farmers originally came from western Africa and brought with them an elaborate initiation complex and a value system centred on the central significance of cattle.

Early as well as Later Iron Age sites have been located by Dr Tim Maggs in the 1970's and 1980's and more recent discoveries have been made Mr Gavin Whitelaw, Gavin Anderson, and Len van Schalkwyk. The Early Iron Age sites typically occur on the alluvial and colluvial soils in the large river valleys below 700m above sea level. Some have been located along the Msunduzi River as well as in the Ashburton area. Later Iron Age sites occur in similar contexts as well as on ridges or plato's in the existing grassland. Some impressive Later Iron Age sites occur in the Umngeni River Valley close to Howick as well as in the Ottos Bluff area near Albert Falls Dam.

These sites occupied by Bantu-speaking agropastoralists who arrived in southern Africa after 1000 year ago via East Africa. Later Iron Age communities in KwaZulu-Natal were the direct ancestors of the Zulu people (Huffman 2007). The larger Umngeni Valley area was inhabited by various Nguni-speaking groups such as the Dlanyawo, Nyavu and Njilo, in the beginning of the 19th century (Bryant 1965; Wright 1988). With the exception of the Nyavu who remained fiercely independent most of these communities were incorporated into the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the 1820's. Two tribal groups established themselves in the near vicinity of the study area in an area that subsequently became known as the Swartkop Location in the 1830's. These were the Mpumuza and a section of the Nxamalala (or Zuma). Fear of the Zulu under Dingane had led them to separate from their respective parent chiefdoms and to migrate southwards together. Slightly later arrivals were the Zondi (or Nadi) who moved from near the Mooi-Thukela confluence. All these groups still have a presence in the study area today (Wright 1988).

Apart from the prehistoric archaeology Pietermaritzburg is also well known for its colonial heritage. The original Voortrekker route, later to become the transport route into the interior, passes through Worlds View – presently a suburb in western Pietermaritzburg. The route was originally cut by the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his party in 1838. The wagon marks can still be seen etched in the soft sandstone along the path. The site at Worldsvie is a well known provincial landmark that is protected by heritage legislation (Oberholser 1972). Apart from significant places on the landscape the colonial heritage of Pietermaritzburg also include various buildings associated with the first Dutch settlers (Voortrekkers) after 1837 as well as the latter Victorian and Edwardian heritage of the area associated more closely with the British occupancy of Natal after 1845 (Laband & Hasswell 1988; Derwent 2006). In fact, Pietermaritzburg has been described as the greatest Victorian city in the southern hemisphere although this statement has not been qualified. The greatest majority of the heritage resources located within the greater Pietermaritzburg consist of built structures, mostly buildings, which are of great architectural (and also historical) significance. The City of Pietermaritzburg has arguably one of the finest remaining urban environments in South Africa, and each of the City's four main cultural groups has contributed to its architecture, namely Afrikaner, British, Indian and African (Laband & Haswell 1988; Oberholser 1972; Derwent 2006). A number of the buildings located within the Pietermaritzburg Central Business District (CBD) are constructed out of red-clay bricks, such as the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, giving the city a recognisably unique architectural style. Similar buildings also occur elsewhere in the uMgungundlovu Municipal area. Most of the architectural resources are concentrated within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and adjacent areas such as Georgetown in Edendale. These resources largely consist of buildings constructed in Voortrekker, British-Colonial, Indian and traditional African styles. Many of these buildings date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, while examples of architecture from as early as the 1840s still exist within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and, more rarely, in its surrounds (e.g. Hollingwood and further a field at Fort Nottingham). Other buildings consisting of later, more modern architectural styles have also been identified as architectural resources, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the CBD of Pietermaritzburg, where fine examples of post World War 2 architecture can be found. The Georgetown area in Edendale contains a number of unique buildings consisting of a mixture of traditional African styles of architecture with British- Colonial and Indian influences. Some of the earliest buildings in Georgetown date back to the 1850s and consist of rectangular houses of unfired mud brick, and brick and shale houses covered by lime plaster. Georgetown also provides rare examples of wood and iron buildings, while this building style was common in the 1900s, few examples still exist today. However, interesting individual examples of this building style also occur further afield at Merrivale Station. The upper reaches of Sweetwaters, in the immediate vicinity of the study area, were originally a farm demarcated by the Voortrekker leader Andries Pretorius. During the British colonial administration of Natal after 1845 this area was declared an African Reserve. It became known as the Swartkop Location after the prominent hill that overlooks the study area.

Places of worship constructed by religious communities form significant cultural resources. Christian denominations have built a large number of churches, chapels and mission stations throughout the Municipal area. Several of these structures are Provincial and Heritage Landmarks (e.g. the Christian Science Church and Old St Mary's Anglican Church in Pietermaritzburg) and are architecturally significant as well as being cultural and historical resources. There are also a number of Mosques and Hindu Temples located within the greater Pietermaritzburg, these buildings hold value in terms of both their architectural style and cultural significance. These include the Soorti Sunni Mosque in Church Street and the Stri Siva Soobramoniar and Marriamen Temples in Longmarket (Langalibalele) Street in Pietermaritzburg, amongst others. There are a number of cemeteries that have considerable cultural and historical significance. These include the Jewish and Muslim cemetery off Roberts Road in the Clarendon area, the Old Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery in the Signal Hill area. Graves from the Anglo-Boer War, including those of concentration camp victims, are located within the Commercial Road Cemetery. Graves from both the First and Second World Wars are located in the Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery. The Commercial Road Cemetery also contains the graves of individuals spanning the early history of Pietermaritzburg including original Voortrekkers, Germans interned during the First World War, members of the Natal Mounted Police, prominent colonial figures and early Indian Christian converts. Examples of other sites of historical and cultural significance located within the greater Pietermaritzburg include:

- Alexandra Park, and in particular, the Percy Taylor Rockeries in Scottsville which forms both an important natural feature as well as a significant historical resource; and
- The Pietermaritzburg Railway Station located off Church Street at the edge of the Pietermaritzburg CBD which is both an architectural resource as well as an important historical and cultural resource as it was here, in 1893 that the incident that sparked Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of passive resistance, occurred (KwaZulu-Natal Museum).

More recently the Pietermaritzburg Tourism Authority identified and developed Struggle era sites in the Municipal area. These have now been developed for tourism purposes and a pilgrimage route has been identified. Sites and places of significance include the Old Prison in Pietermaritzburg, the Gandhi statue opposite the Colonial Building, various houses and places of significance within the Sobantu township as well as the Edendale/Mbali sub-route. Of special interest in this region is the Mandela Capture site, near Howick, and the Alan Paton Centre and struggle archives at the University of KwaZulu-Natal at Pietermaritzburg. The Centre houses the famed author of 'Cry, the Beloved Country', and founder of the Liberal Party, Alan Paton's literary works, and documents relating to other institutions

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted for data relating to the distribution and significance of heritage sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg and Sweetwater areas. In addition, the available heritage literature covering the study area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

2.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

2.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was compromised by dense grass cover on Grave Sites 1 & 2 and the unkept nature of these grave yards. The visibility elsewhere in the study area was good.

2.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

2.3 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.

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

3.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Municipality: Umsunduze Local Municipality

Town: Pietermaritzburg/Sweetwaters

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The local landscape is dominated by the Swartkop Hill overlooking the study area to the west with a high point of 1451.4 masl. The proposed road upgrade is located approximately 350m below this hill (Figs 1 & 2). This gravel road (the D 2069) is approximately 1.8km long. Traditional Zulu homesteads as well as more modern homes occur along the road. These are all relatively modern and none appears to be older than 60 years old. No archaeological sites occur in the study area. However, six grave site clusters occur along this road in association with existing or recently abandoned Zulu homesteads. A description of these grave sites is given below.

3.3 Grave sites identified

Six grave sites were located during the ground survey. All of them are associated with existing or recently abandoned Zulu homesteads. All these graves appear to be younger than 60 years old. As these graves are all younger than 60 years they are not formally protected by heritage legislation. However, other legislations apply to these graves, such as the Human Tissues Act (Act No.65 of 1983 and as amended), the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ord. No. 7 of 1925) and The Exhumations Ordinance (Ord. No. 12 of 1980). None of the graves are situated closer than 10m from the existing road (D 2069) (Figs 3 - 7). All of them are situated on steep embankments of three or more metres above the road and as such are not threatened by the present activities associated with the upgrading of the road. Their context and significance is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Grave sites located during the ground survey.

	Heritage site category	Brief description	Significance (Table 3)	Mitigation	GPS Latitude and Longitude
1	Informal grave yard (4 graves indicated as 1a-1d) (Figs 3 & 4, 9-12).	Four rather informal graves situated directly adjacent each in front of a recently abandoned Zulu homestead. The graves are indicated by packed stones on each grave. They are covered by grass and dense vegetation and have not been maintained recently. Each	These relatively modern graves appear to be younger than 60 years and relatives of the deceased still live in the area. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. That would be possible given the topography of the graveyard relative to the D 2069. Alternatively motivate for a	S 29° 35' 26.86 E 30° 16' 07.77"

		grave covers an area of approximately 0.6m X 1.2m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 10m X 4m. The grave yard is situated approximately 10m on the northern bank of the D 2069. However, it is situated approximately 3m above the road on a steep embankment overlooking the road. It is therefore not threatened by the proposed road works. The contractors also indicated that the road would not be widened in the direction of the graves.		second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	
2	Informal grave yard (4 graves indicated as 2a-2d) (Figs 3 & 5, 13-16).	Four rather informal graves situated directly adjacent each in front of a recently abandoned Zulu homestead. The graves are indicated by packed stones on each grave. They are covered by grass and dense vegetation and have not been maintained recently. Each grave covers an area of approximately 0.7m X 1.2m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 10m X 4m. The grave yard is situated approximately 12m on the northern bank of the D 2069. However, it is situated approximately 3m above the road on a steep embankment overlooking the road. It is therefore not threatened by the proposed road works. The contractors also indicated that the road would not be widened in the direction of the graves.	These relatively modern graves appear to be younger than 60 years and relatives of the deceased still live in the area. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. That would be possible given the topography of the graveyard relative to the D 2069. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	S 29° 35' 26.77" E 30° 16' 9.57"
3	Two formal graves situated in the vegetable garden in front of a Zulu homestead. They are indicated as	Two graves are situated in an existing Zulu homestead that is still occupied. The graves are clearly indicated by a raised soil heap demarcated by a	These graves are younger than 60 years old. They are well maintained by family members who live in the adjacent	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around each grave. Alternatively motivate for a second phase	S 29° 35' 28.74" E 30° 16' 3.72"

	<p>graves 3a and 3b (Figs 3 & 6, 17 & 18).</p>	<p>boundary in the case of grave 3a and a formal grave stone and demarcation on grave 3b. Both graves measures approximately 1.2m x 1.9m. They are situated approximately 25m from the D 2069.</p>	<p>homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)</p>	<p>heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).</p>	
4	<p>Two formal graves situated in the vegetable garden in front of a Zulu homestead. They are indicated as graves 4a and 4b (Figs 3 & 7, 19 & 20).</p>	<p>These two graves are situated in an existing Zulu homestead that is still occupied. The graves are clearly indicated by a raised soil heap demarcated by a boundary in the case of grave 4a and a raised soil heap slightly overgrown by vegetation in the case of 4b. Both graves measures approximately 1.2m x 1.2m. They are situated approximately 20m from the D 2069.</p>	<p>These graves are younger than 60 years old. They are maintained by family members who live in the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)</p>	<p>Maintain a 10m buffer zone around each grave. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).</p>	<p>S 29° 35" 33.96" E 30° 16' 5.10"</p>
5	<p>One formal grave situated in front of a modern house. (Figs 3 , 7, 21).</p>	<p>This formal grave is situated adjacent to an occupied modern house that is still occupied. It is clearly indicated by a wooden cross (Fig 21). The grave measures approximately 1.2m x 1.4m. It is situated approximately 15m from the D 2069 but on a steep embankment approximately 4m above the road. It is therefore not threatened by the proposed road works.</p>	<p>This grave is younger than 60 years. It is maintained by family members who live in the adjacent house. It is therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)</p>	<p>Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for</p>	<p>S 29° 36" 3.10" E 30° 16' 1.71"</p>

				potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	
6	One informal grave situated in front of a Zulu homestead. (Figs 3, 8, 22).	This informal grave is situated adjacent to a Zulu homestead that is still occupied. It is indicated by a small heap of stones. The grave measures approximately 0.8m x 0.5m. It is situated approximately 15m from the D 2069 but on a steep embankment approximately 3m above the road. It is therefore not threatened by the proposed road works.	This grave is younger than 60 years. Relatives of the deceased still live in the area. It is therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	S 29° 35" 59.85" E 30° 16' 2.64"

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

4.1 Field Rating

The grave sites have all been rated as Local Grade 111B i.e. they are all considered to be of high significance locally (Table 3). The implication is that they may not be disturbed or altered under any circumstance. It is important to maintain a buffer zone of at least 10m around these graves. However, should there be a need to relocate these graves then a second phase heritage impact assessment by a grave relocation expert needs to be implemented. Amafa, the provincial heritage agency, could provide a list of registered grave relocation consultants. The processes outlining the conditions for a grave relocation exercise is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 3. 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

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Six informal grave sites have been located during this survey. Although these sites are not highly rated they have local significance and therefore need protection. It is proposed that the developer maintain a buffer zone of 10m around each site where no development may occur. No removal of artefacts or alterations of any heritage structure will be allowed within this zone. Alternatively, should the developer wish to develop in the immediate vicinity of each grave site (within the 10m buffer zone) then a phase two archaeological assessment should take place in order to assist with the mitigation process. Depending on the recommendations of this second phase assessment a grave exhumation and relocation process may be called for. Such an excavation can only take place once the local heritage agency Amafa issued a permit to such effect.

However, there is no archaeological reason why the proposed development may not take place on the remainder of the proposed road upgrade as planned. It should, however, be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

6 MAPS AND FIGURES

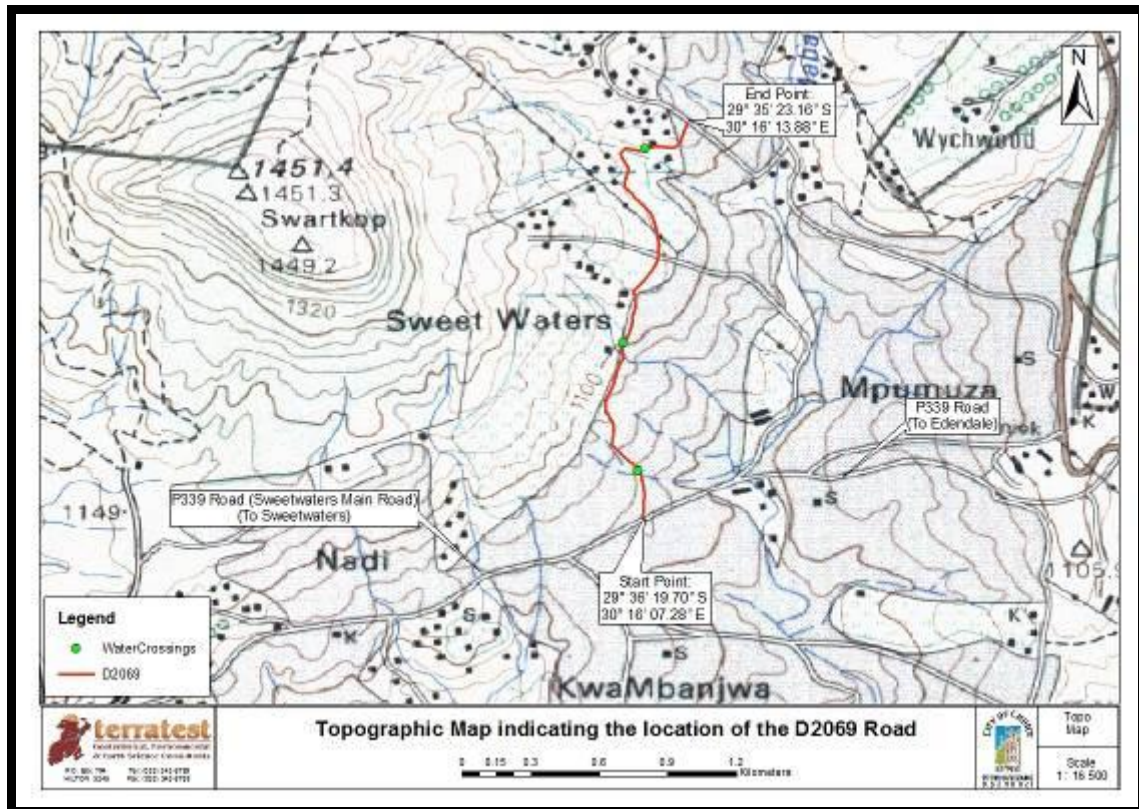


Figure 1. Topographic Map indication the location of the D2069 Road in Sweet Waters.

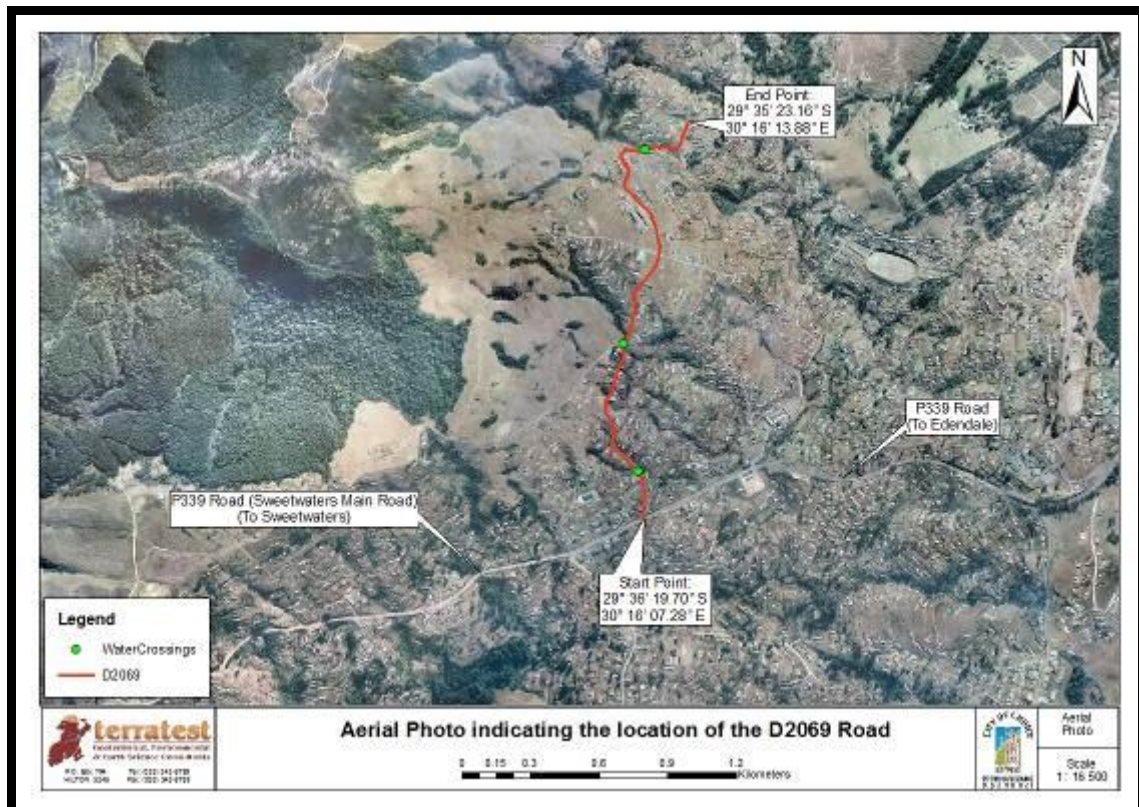


Figure 2. Aerial Photo indication the location of the D 2069 Road.

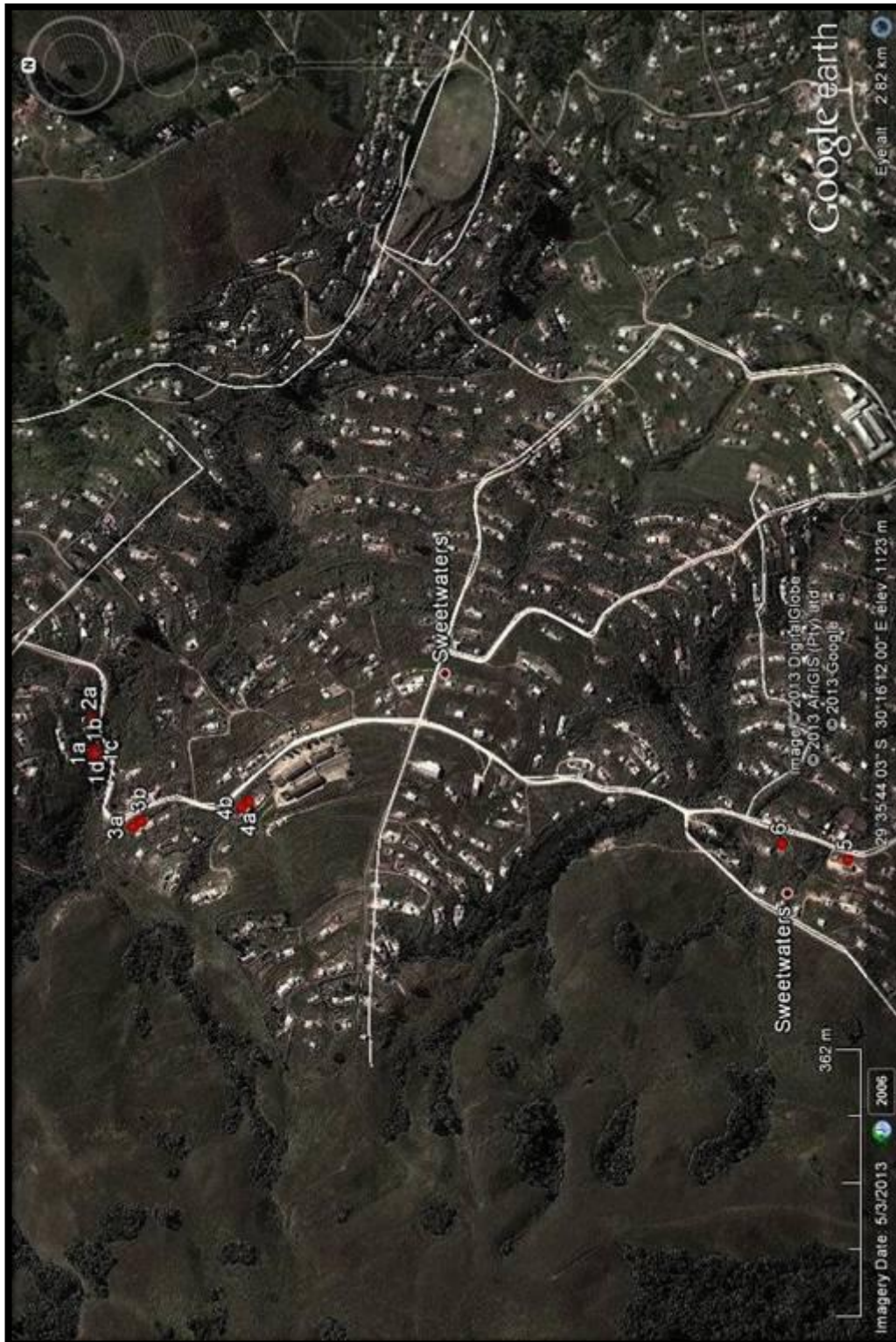


Figure 3. Google aerial photograph showing the location of all the grave sites located adjacent to the D2069.

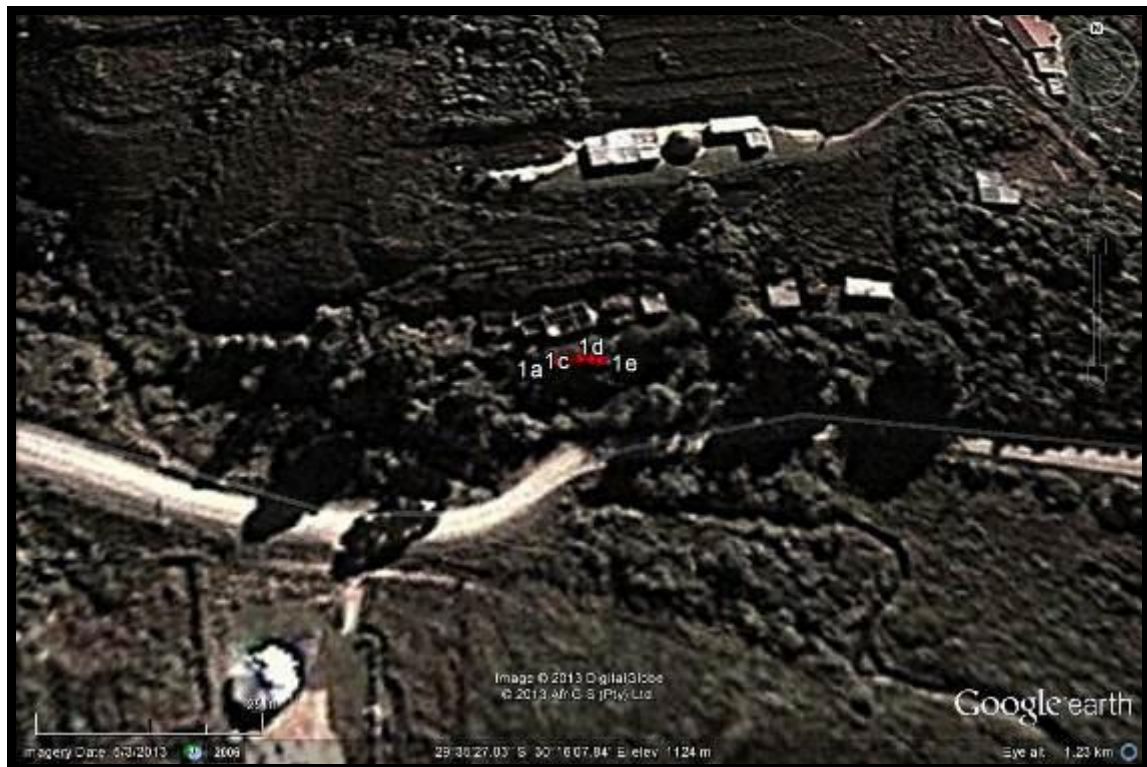


Figure 4. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Grave Site 1 adjacent to the D 2069



Figure 5. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Grave Sites 1 & 2 adjacent to the D 2069.



Figure 6. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Grave Sites 1, 2, and 3 adjacent to the D 2069.



Figure 7. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Grave Sites 2, 3 and 4 relative to the D 2069



Figure 8. Google aerial photograph showing the location of Grave Sites 5 and 6 adjacent to the D 2069.



Figure 9. Grave Site 1a



Figure 10. Grave 1b



Figure 11. Grave 1c



Figure 12. Grave 1d



Figure 13. Grave 2a



Figure 14. Grave 2b



Figure 15. Grave 2c



Figure 16. Grave 2d



Figure 17. Grave 3a



Figure 18. Grave 3b



Figure 19. Grave 4a



Figure 20. Grave 4b



Figure 21. Grave 5



Figure 22. Grave 6

7 REFERENCES

- Bryant, A. T. 1965. *Olden times in Zululand and Natal*. Cape Town: C. Struik.
- Derwent, S. 2006. *KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Sites: A Guide to Some Great Places*. David Philip: Pietermaritzburg.
- Huffman, T. N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.
- Laband, J & Haswell, R. (Eds). 1988. *Pietermaritzburg, 1838-1988: A New Portrait of an African City*. University of Natal Press: Shuter & Shooter
- Maggs, T. 1988. Pietermaritzburg: the first 2 000 000 years. In Laband, J and Hasswell, R. (eds). *Pietermaritzburg 1838 – 1988: A New Portrait of an African City*. pg 14-17. University of Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg
- Maggs, T. The Iron Age farming communities. In Duminy, A. and Guest, B. 1989. *Natal and Zululand: from Earliest Times to 1910. A New History*. Pg. 28-46. University of Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.
- Martin, B. 1988. The coming of the railway to Pietermaritzburg. In . In Laband, J & Haswell, R. (Eds). *Pietermaritzburg, 1838-1988: A New Portrait of an African City*. University of Natal Press: Shuter & Shooter.
- Oberholster, J. J. 1972. *The Historical Monuments of South Africa*. The Rembrandt Van Rijn Foundation for Culture. Cape Town.
- SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and the Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4*.
- Wright, J. 1988. Before Mgungundlovu: the upper Mgeni and upper Mkhomazi region in the early nineteenth century. In Laband, J & Haswell, R. (Eds). *Pietermaritzburg, 1838-1988: A New Portrait of an African City*. University of Natal Press: Shuter & Shooter

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.

- 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