

**PHASE ONE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED UMLAAS PETRO PORT ON
ERF 34, UMLAAS ROAD, MKHAMBATHINI LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY, CAMPERDOWN, KWAZULU-
NATAL.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE

For: Metamorphosis Environmental Consultants

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

feprins@gmail.com
activeheritage@gmail.com
www.activeheritage.webs.com
Fax: 086 7636380

March 2021

Details and experience of independent Heritage Impact Assessment Consultant

Consultant: Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc)
Contact person: Frans Prins
Physical address: 37a Buchanan Street, Howick, 3290
Postal address: P O Box 947, Howick, 3290
Telephone: +27 033 3307729
Mobile: +27 0834739657
Fax: 0867636380
Email: Activeheritage@gmail.com

PhD candidate (Anthropology) University of KwaZulu-Natal
MA (Archaeology) University of Stellenbosch 1991
Hons (Archaeology) University of Stellenbosch 1989

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Honorary Lecturer (School of Anthropology, Gender and Historical Studies).

Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists member

Frans received his MA (Archaeology) from the University of Stellenbosch and is presently a PhD candidate on social anthropology at Rhodes University. 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 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 !Khwatya 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 Metamorphosis Environmental Consultants 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	2
2	BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA	2
3	BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	4
3.1	Methodology	4
3.1.1	<i>Guidance from Desktop Study</i>	4
3.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey	5
3.2.1	<i>Visibility</i>	5
3.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i>	5
3.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	5
4	DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	5
4.1	Locational data	5
4.2	Description of the general area surveyed.....	6
4.2.1	<i>Background</i>	6
4.2.2	<i>Stakeholder Consultation</i>	6
4.2.3	<i>Desktop Paleontology Assessment</i>	6
4.3	Heritage sites identified (excluding paleontology)	6
5	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	6
5.1	Field Rating.....	6
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	9
7	MAPS AND FIGURES	10
8	REFERENCES	16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Background information.....	2
Table 2.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	10
Table 3.	Evaluation and statement of significance.....	11

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 phase one heritage survey of the proposed Umlaas petro Port on Erf 34, Umlaas Road, Mkhambathini Local Municipality, Camperdown, KZN identified no heritage sites or features on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. The desktop paleontological assessment indicated that a section of the project area will require a desktop assessment by a qualified palaeontologist before development may proceed. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the Amafa Research Institute and Heritage Act (Act No. 5 of 2018), 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.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage) for Metamorphosis Environmental Consultants
Type of development:	Petro Port
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 Amafa Research Institute and Heritage Act (Act No. 5 of 2018).

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The study area is situated approximately 3km to the west of Camperdown wedged between the R 603 and the N2 (Figs 1 & 2). It consists of open field, with predominantly degraded grassland, with no associated infrastructure (Figs 7 -10). The footprint covers an area of approximately 170m x 125m (Fig 3).

The GPS coordinates for the area demarcated for development are: S 29°43' 34.94" E 30° 30' 07.96"

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Camperdown area, incorporating the study area, is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the then Natal Museum in the 1960's and 1970's. Large areas adjacent to the R603 has also been surveyed by Heritage Consultants in the last 4 years (Van Schalkwyk & Wahl 2011, 2011; Prins 2012a, 2012b). The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the area contains mostly Early Stone Age material, i.e. eighteen sites. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Umngeni River, in open air context. Seven sites contain material indicative of the transition between Early Stone Age and Middle Stone Age period. One Later Stone Age

site is known from the area and one Later Iron Age Site. However, a large number of Early Iron Age sites, i.e. twenty, have been located by members of the then Natal Museum in the Mngeni Valley to the north of the project area. Early Iron Age sites have also been located adjacent to the Mlazi River close to the project area (Fig 1). Various buildings and farmsteads belonging to the Victorian and Edwardian periods occur in the area. Some of the old trading store buildings and churches in the adjacent Camperdown area are also older than 60 years. These would also be protected by heritage legislation (Derwent 2006).

Stone Age sites of all the main periods and cultural traditions occur within the greater Camperdown area. Most of these occur in open air contexts as exposed by donga and sheet erosion. The occurrence of Early Stone Age tools in the near vicinity of permanent water resources, such as the Umngeni River, is typical of this tradition. 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.

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 (Mitchell 2002). 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 Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Most of the Early Iron Age sites in the greater Ixopo 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.

Later Iron Age sites also occur in this area. These were 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. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 almost all the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

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 Camperdown area but none of them overlapped with the project area in the present study. In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater Camperdown areas 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 27 November 2020.

3.1.1 Guidance from Desktop Study

- The desktop study indicates that Stone Age Sites of all periods and traditions may occur in the project area.
- Middle Stone Age tools have been found in dongas and erosion gullies at various locales in the greater Camperdown 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 (including the greater Camperdown area). 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 Camperdown area they are rather scarce. In addition, there are no suitable rocky outcrops in the actual 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 adjacent to the Mlazi River in an ideal setting for Early Iron Age settlement.
- 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, to the immediate south of the project area, 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 Camperdown and Eston areas. Historical era buildings and structures could occur at or near the project area.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of heritage sites have been 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: Camperdown

Municipality: Mkhambathini Local Municipality

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

4.2.1 Background

Although existing data bases indicate the presence of known heritage sites throughout the greater Camperdown area none are situated on the proposed development plot. The nearest archaeological sites occur approximately 500m to the north of the project area (Fig 4). The closest known historical sites are situated more than 8km to the north (Fig 5). The desktop survey is complimented by the field survey. The consultant did not find any heritage sites or features on the footprint. In addition, the area is not part of any known cultural landscape.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation

The consultant spoke to local residents during the ground survey. None of them were aware of any heritage site or graves that may occur on the project area.

4.2.3 Desktop Paleontology Assessment

The updated fossil sensitivity map, as provided by the SAHRIS website, shows that a the project area is of moderate paleontological sensitivity (Fig 6). According to Amafa policy the implication is that a paleontological desktop study will be required before the proposed development may proceed. This study will have to be conducted by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist.

4.3 Heritage sites identified (excluding paleontology)

No heritage sites occur on the actual footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 3).

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

Not applicable, as no heritage sites or features occur on the footprint.

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.	None
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 proposed development on Erf 34 may only proceed from a general heritage perspective as there are no sites or features on the footprint. There is no need for any mitigation.

The desktop paleontological assessment indicates that the project area is moderately sensitive and that a desktop survey by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist needs to be conducted before any development may proceed.

Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the Amafa Research Institute and Heritage Act (Act No. 5 of 2018), 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.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES

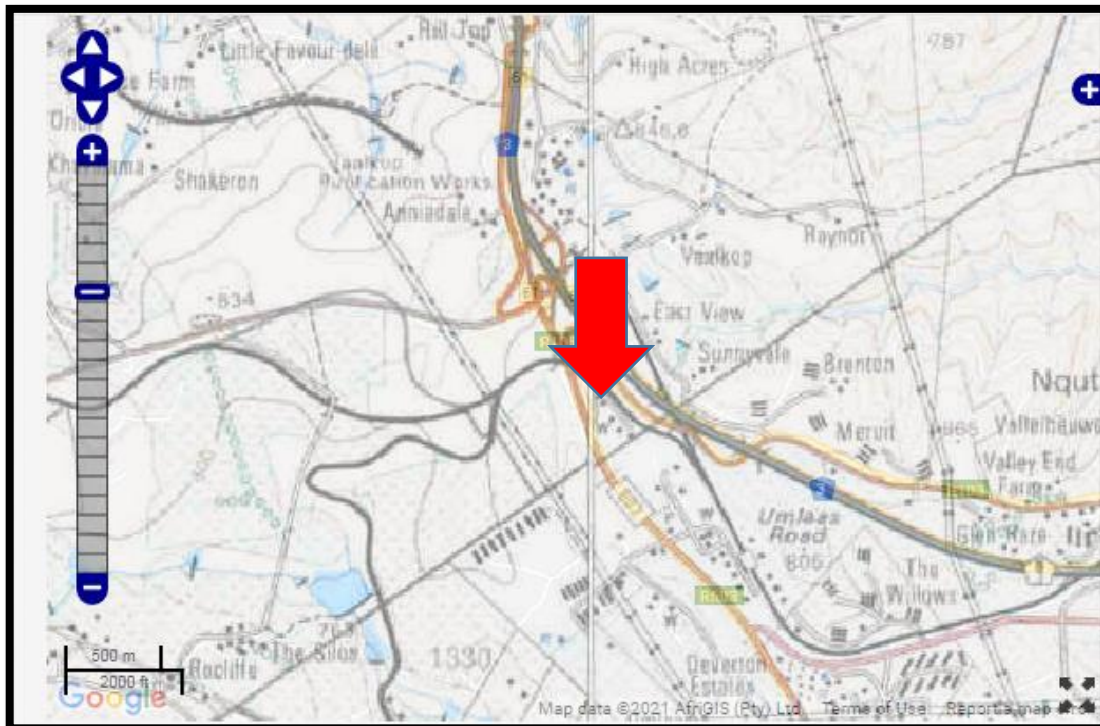


Figure 1. 1:50 000 Topographical Map showing the location of the project area (red arrow).

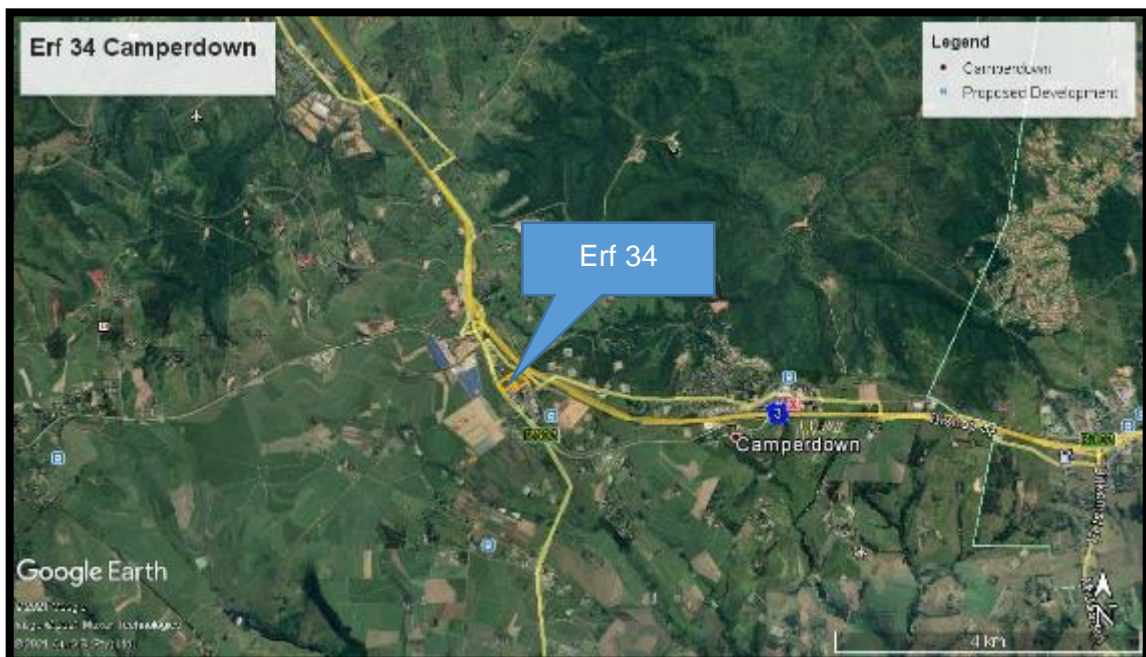


Figure 2. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of Erf 34 near Camperdown.



Figure 3. Google aerial imagery showing the location and context of Erf 34 near Camperdown.

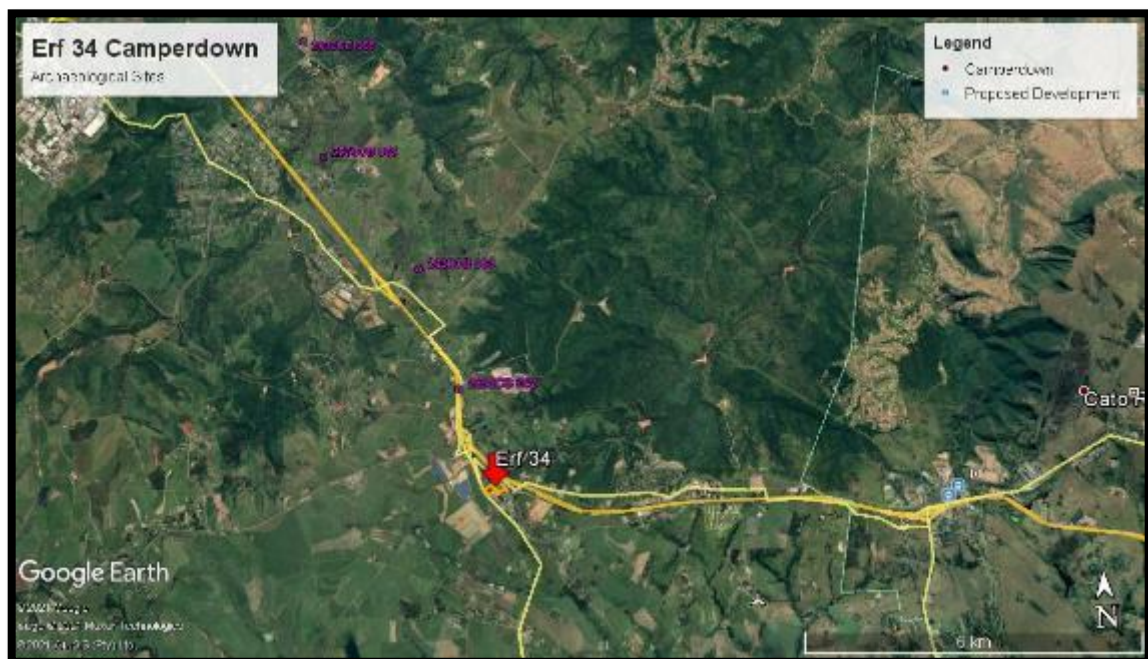


Figure 4. Google Earth Imagery showing the distribution of known archaeological sites (purple markers) in the greater Camperdown area. None occur within 500m from the footprint.

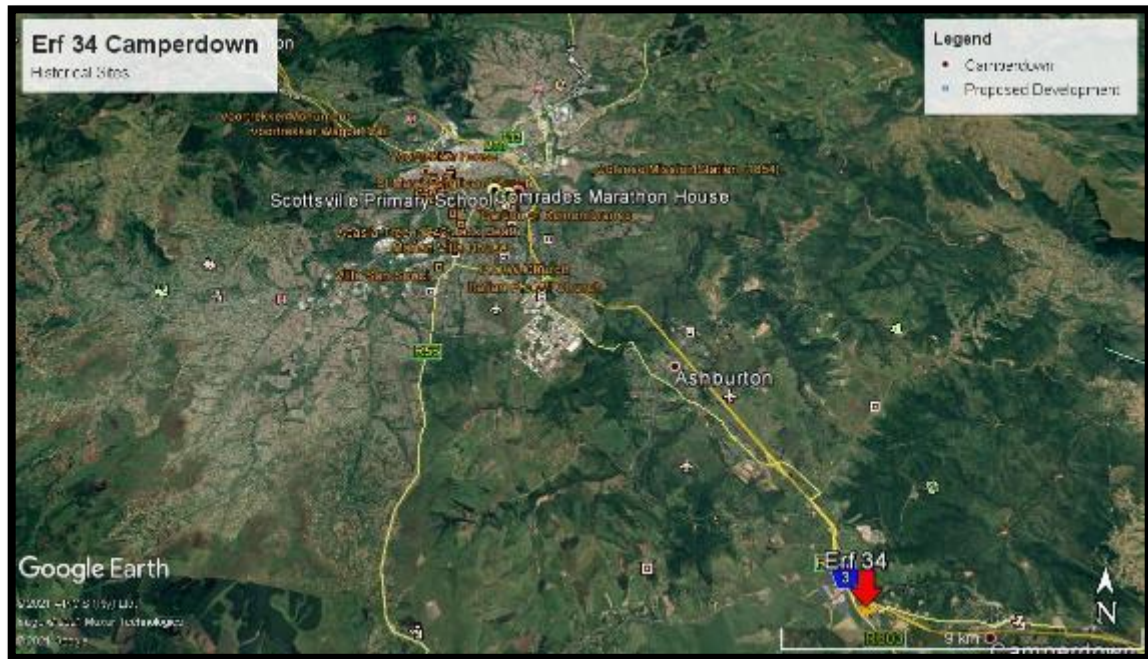


Figure 5. Google Earth Imagery showing the distribution of known historical sites near the project area. None occur closer than 10km to the footprint.



Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

Figure 6. Fossil Sensitivity Map. The project area is indicated by the red polygon. The green background colour indicates that the area has a moderate paleontological significance. A desktop study by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist will most probably be required - pending approval by the provincial heritage agency Amafa (Source: SAHRIS Website).



Figure 7. *View over the project area. No heritage sites or features occur on the site.*



Figure 8. *The project area is covered in grassland.*



Figure 9. No heritage or archaeological sites occur on the footprint.



Figure 10. Although modern buildings and structures occur on the areas bordering the footprint none occur on the actual development plot.

8 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 Phillips: Cape Town
- 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.
- 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.
- Mitchell, P. 2002. The Archaeology of Southern Africa. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge
- Prins F. E. 2012a. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Of Portion 62 Of The Farm Vaalkop And Dadelfontein No 885 And Portion 203 (Of 190) Of The Farm Vaalkop And Dadelfontein No 885, Umlaas Road. Unpublished Report Submitted To Amafa Under Active Heritage Cc.
- Prins F. E. 2012b. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Establishment Of Warehousing On Erf 41, Umlaas Road. Unpublished Report submitted to Amafa under Active Heritage cc.
- SAHRA, 2005. Minimum Standards ForThe Archaeological And The Palaeontological Components Of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4.
- Van Schalkwyk, L. 2009. Heritage Impact Assessment of the Eston to Umbumbulo Bulk water Supply Project, KZN. eThembeni Cultural Heritage. Report submitted to Amafa, Pietermaritzburg.
- Van Schalkwyk, L. 2015. Application for exemption for a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assesment. Illovu Sugar: EIA of a 22kv power-line to Eston Sugar Mill. Umgungundhlovu District Municipality. eThembeni Cultural Heritage. Report submitted to Amafa, Pietermaritzburg.
- Van Schalkwyk L & Wahl E. 2011. Phae 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Light Industrial Development, Umlaas Road, Umgungundlovu District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. Unpublished Report submitted to Amafa under Active Heritage cc.

Van Schalkwyk L & Wahl E .2012 Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Umlaas Gates Light Industrial and Mixed Use Development, Umlaas Road, Msunduzi Local Municipality, uMgungundlovu District, KwaZulu-Natal. Unpublished report submitted to Amafa under eThembeni Cultural Heritage.