CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED THENDELE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, MPOFANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL.

For: Enviropro

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT 1

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA 6

2.1.1 THE EARLY STONE AGE 7

Living Heritage – Wilderness 12

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY 15

3.1 Methodology 15

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey 15

3.2.1 Visibility 15

3.2.2 Disturbance. 15

3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey 15

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED 15

4.1 Locational data 15

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed 16

4.3 Dating the findings 16

4.4 Description and distribution of archaeological material found 16

4.5 Summary of findings 23

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE) 23

5.1 Field Rating 23

6 RECOMMENDATIONS 24

7 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPS 26

9 REFERENCES 35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Background information 5

Table 2. Heritage sites located during the ground survey 17

Table 3. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005) 24

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1836 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 first phase cultural heritage survey of the proposed establishment of a water supply scheme at Thendele, Mpofana Local Municipality located 21 heritage sites within the footprint. Most of these are modern grave sites associated with Zulu homesteads situated along the major roads, and proposed pipeline trajectories, in the study area. A buffer zone of at least 10m must be maintained around each heritage site. It would be possible to motivate for mitigation and the potential relocation of specific grave sites as part of a phase 2 heritage impact assessment. However, this alternative is a time consuming and expensive exercise. The first option would be to maintain the 10m buffer zone around each heritage site. However, attention is drawn to the South African National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) 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 EnviroPro to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed establishment of a water supply scheme at Thendele, KwaZulu-Natal.

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

Consultants:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for EnviroPro
Type of development:	**Background** The uMgungundlovu District Municipality appointed Nathoo Mbenyane Engineers on 29th July 2013, to undertake amongst other projects, the upgrading of the Thendele Water Supply Scheme. The primary objectives of the projects are to: Provide a reliable supply of potable water to the community of Thendele, serving existing and households that had no access to water. To achieve this, the existing reticulation has to be replaced (Figs 1 & 2). **Water Source (Borehole)** Due to the remote nature of the Thendele community, it would not be feasible to supply the community via a bulk water supply system. The demand of 160kl per day, makes the existing borehole would be most feasible. The existing borehole will have to be pump tested to establish the sustainable yield and if this yield is too low, a geological investigation will have to be carried out to locate and drill additional borehole/s. **Water Treatment** It is proposed that a package treatment plant treatment be provided for the filtration and chlorination of the borehole water. The position if the water treatment plant, presents two options: (i) Located adjacent to the current borehole (school site), and thereafter water is pump to the bulk storage reservoir. Concerns are raised to the close proximity to the river, prone to flooding. (ii) Located adjacent to the proposed reservoir site. This position will not be depended on the location of the borehole; however will require a longer length of electrical supply. Access will have to be created, however this will be provided as part of the access to the reservoir. **Reservoir** It is prosed to construct a 500kl reinforced concrete reservoir, which will be feasible, and will provide additional capacity in the event of electrical interruptions or pump breakdowns. The reticulation network was designed/analysed on a reservoir water level of 1750 msl. Supply to the far reaching isolated dwellings above contour 1715 msl will only reach 350KPa residual pressure during peak drawdown. Supply to the dwellings above contour 1735 msl will only reach 50KPa residual pressure during peak drawdown. Increasing the diameters to these extend shows negligible improvement in the residual pressure and this is not an economically viable option. However, by raising the reservoir bottom water level to 1760 msl will improve the pressures to theses far reaching zones on the reticulation network. The proposed 500kl reservoir will be located with a bottom water level of 1760 msl. **Rising Main** The reservoir will be supplied via a rising main. The preliminary size, (subject to the verification of borehole data), is a 140mm uPVC, class 12, designed for the 160kl/day demand. The length of the pipeline is approximately 1300m, with a head of 65m.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning

Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

Footprint: The community of Thendele is situated in close proximity to the boundary of the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site within the Kamberg Valley (Fig 1). The village is actually located within the designated buffer zone of this UNESCO inscribed World Heritage Site. Co-ordinates of the area are as follows: 29°22'21.94"S; 29°41'18.89"E (Fig 2).

Current land use: The footprint consists of peri-urban and rural homesteads, some cultivated fields, veld, and some woodlots (Fig 9).

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Drakensberg area is well endowed with cultural heritage, including various wilderness areas within and outside the formal protected area network. Although most literature refers to this heritage mainly in terms of San rock art, the region also contains other categories of cultural heritage features representative of various cultures and time-periods. The cultural heritage of the Drakensberg is diverse and highly fragile. Cultural heritage, unlike natural heritage, is non-renewable and irreplaceable. Once damaged, it is gone forever. San rock paintings and associated Later Stone Age sites, as well as the palaeontology of the area, are unique and have global significance. The remaining categories, however, certainly have national, provincial, and regional significance. The area has had several different cultural groups associated with it, from the San to the southern Sotho, the Zulu-speaking and Xhosa-speaking groups, and, more recently, the Griqua and Anglo-Boer descendants. Each of these groups has its own unique cultural expressions and has related in various ways to the others. These differences are found in the building styles of homes, their way of life as they interact with their environment, traditional dress, and so on. In addition, there are a number of living heritage values associated with all of these groups, many of which are unknown or poorly recorded. The following section is a more detailed description of the various cultural heritage features.

2.1.1 The Early Stone Age

The occurrence of Early Stone Age tools such as hand axes in areas below the 1 800 m contour suggests that the first inhabitants of the area predated modern humans by at least 800 000 years. Sites belonging to this period in the Drakensberg are mostly characterised by a few surface scatters and individual stone tools – usually in the close vicinity of water. They were most probably manufactured by *Homo erectus*, a predecessor of modern humans.

2.1.2 The Middle Stone Age

Anatomically modern people *(Homo sapiens sapiens)* with a very different economic strategy and more sophisticated stone tool kits moved into the area about 200 000 years ago. Archaeological assemblages left behind by these people have been termed Middle Stone Age. Not only were these societies more effective hunters than their predecessors but Middle Stone Age sites elsewhere in southern Africa also provide convincing evidence for some of the earliest symbolic behaviour in the world. It was Middle Stone Age people from southern and eastern Africa who left the continent roughly between 80 000 – 60 000 years ago to populate the rest of the world. Middle Stone Age sites in the Drakensberg region occur in both Lesotho and South Africa. Sites occur as surface scatters as well as deep cave deposits. Prime archaeological deposits, however, occur in the Eastern Cape and Free State sections of the region. Archaeological excavations at Strathalan Cave in the Eastern Cape Province indicate that the Middle Stone Age persisted in the Eastern Cape Drakensberg until around 22 000 years ago (Mitchell 2002).

2.1.3. The Later Stone Age

The stone tool assemblages belonging to the immediate ancestors of the San or Bushmen have been termed Later Stone Age. Later Stone Age tools are generally much smaller but also more diversified than the earlier tool kits. It was during this period that the bow and arrow was used extensively, and societies exploited their environments distinctly more intensively and effectively. Literally hundreds of Later Stone Age sites prevail in the Drakensberg region. In addition, most of the rock art in the region was created by the San. The earliest evidence for Later Stone Age occupation of the Maloti Drakensberg comes from Sehonghong Cave in south eastern Lesotho and from Strathalan Cave in the Eastern Cape section of the region. Here a specific Later Stone Age period called the Robberg Industry has been dated to approximately 20 000 years ago. In contrast, evidence from Good Hope shelter 1 near the bottom of Sani Pass suggests that the earliest archaeological evidence for San people in the KwaZulu-Natal

portion of the Drakensberg dates back to approximately 8 000 years ago. Whereas most parts of the Maloti Drakensberg were only seasonally occupied by San hunter gatherers for the larger part of the last 20 000 years, the situation started to change during the later part of the Holocene around 5 000 years ago. This was compounded by the arrival of immigrant black farmers in the region soon after 1600 AD and European colonialism around 1834 AD (Wright & Mazel 2007). During the historical period, the Maloti Drakensberg and adjacent mountainous areas became the last stronghold for various southern San groups such as the Baroa, //Xegwi, !Ga!ne, //Kx'au, and //Ku//ke. Their Later Stone Age way of life finally came to an end during the late 19th century. San descendants still live in the area but for all practical purposes have assimilated with their more powerful neighbours. Many place names within the region still retained their original San pronunciations such as the Inxu, Sehonghong, Qomoqomong and Qhoasing rivers, and the Qeme, Qhuqhu, Qhalasi, and Qholaqhoe mountains. Approximately 1 300 Later Stone Age sites are known within the South African side of the Drakensberg.

2.1.4. Rock Paintings

The Maloti Drakensberg region is particularly well known for the occurrence of some of the finest and most complex prehistoric rock paintings in the world. Depictions of humans dominate, although finely executed animals such as eland and rhebuck are common. Some of the art is executed in various colours and in detailed precision that almost renders it a three dimensional aspect. Most researchers support the theory developed by Professor David Lewis-Williams and his colleagues that the figures represent trance induced visions during San religious rites (Lewis-Williams 2003). According to some researchers, the celebrated Rosetta Panel at Game Pass Shelter, situated approximately 6km from the study area, holds the key to our understanding of all San rock art in the sub-Sahara region of Africa. However, this interpretation is not supported by all rock art researchers. Notable deviations from this approach have been developed by Anne Solomon, and more recently by Thomas Dowson. The Maloti Drakensberg is also one of the areas with the highest density of prehistoric rock art in the world and certainly contains the highest concentration of prehistoric art south of the Sahara in Africa. Although the scientific dating of these paintings is still under researched, recent research suggests that the oldest paintings may date to approximately 4000 years ago (Wright & Mazel 2007). This is much older than previously thought. The chronological uniqueness of the art, however, is not so much in its antiquity as in the fact that the Maloti Drakensberg was the last area in Africa south of the Zambezi River where the San rock art tradition was still actively practised. Paintings at two sites in the southern

portion of the region were created as recently as 1920 (Prins 2009). The Kamberg Nature Reserve which, is situated directly adjacent to the Thendele Village contains approximately 30 known rock art sites. Some of these sites such as Inkanjamba Shelter, Waterfall Shelter and Game Pass Shelters are still utilised as living heritage sites by San descendants who live in Thendele and adjacent areas.

2.1.5. Iron Age Sites

Around 2 000 years ago the southern African demographic landscape was transformed with the arrival of the first Bantu-speaking agriculturists in the sub-region. These subsistence farmers lived for the most part in the lower altitude, wooded areas of the eastern seaboard. Around 1250 AD certain agriculturists started occupying the higher altitude, grassland areas. Sites belonging to this period in KwaZulu-Natal are referred to as Moor Park settlements and they typically occupy hill tops with a low stone walling effect. Although none occur within the designated Maloti-Drakensberg project area, they can be found at the fringes, at an altitude of approximately 1 200-1 400 m. By 1600 AD, groups such as the amaZizi reached the foothills of the northern Drakensberg near Winterton (Wright and Mazel 2007). Various splinter groups of the amaZizi left KwaZulu Natal and also settled in parts of Lesotho where, over time, they adopted a Sotho identity. The baPhuti of south eastern Lesotho are perhaps the best known of these early immigrants. By the early 1700s various other Sotho and Nguni-speaking groups moved into the area and established chieftaincies in those areas below the 1 800 m contour. Impressive Iron Age sites belonging to this period and built in typical Sotho-style occur near Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba in the Eastern Free State. Nguni-style sites of this period have also been found in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape parts of the Drakensberg. The expansion of the Zulu kingdom around 1818 had a major impact on Iron Age settlement in the region. Various chieftaincies were attacked, and their routed remnants typically traversed the Maloti Drakensberg region in search of better settlement elsewhere. Bandits often hid out in the mountains, and a number allegedly practised cannibalism. Perhaps the most significant development during this period was the founding of the Southern Sotho nation under King Moshoeshoe I. Various sites in Lesotho belong to this period – some of them, like Thaba Bosiu, are typically mountain strongholds. Almost 2 000 Iron-Age sites have been identified in the Maloti Drakensberg region, and most occur in altitudes lower than 1 800 m contour. A Late Iron Age has been located adjacent to the footpath that leads to Game Pass Shelter about 4km from the study area. This site was most probably occupied in the 19th century by amaBhele or amaZizi people (Whitelaw pers.com)

2.1.6. The Historical period

The historical period spans the era of colonialism that started around 1830 AD when the first missionaries and Dutch immigrants arrived from the Cape Colony in the Maloti Drakensberg region. Sites associated with Voortrekker settlement of the area occur in the eastern Free State and the northern portion of KwaZulu-Natal near Winterton and Bergville. For the most part, these were the places where laagers were formed (with very low archaeological visibility) and old farmsteads with associated grave yards. A particular site worth mentioning is Kerkenberg near Oliviershoek Pass, where Debora Retief painted the initials of her father on a rock before the trekkers descended into KwaZulu Natal. In Lesotho, the rebellion by Chief Moorosi and the resultant action by the Cape Colony government at the southern tip of the country left footprints of forts and associated graves at Moyeni Camp, Fort Hartley, Cutting Camp, and Mount Moorosi. The most important structure relating to the history of Bushman raids is most probably Forth Nottingham, in KwaZulu-Natal, which was built around 1852. Various historical mission stations founded in the mid to late 1800s such as those at Morija and St James in Lesotho and Emmaus, Reichenau, and Mariazell in South Africa, are still in active use. The Ongeluksnek Pass in the Eastern Cape is intimately associated with the epic trek of the Griqua people in 1861, led by Adam Kok. The area associated with the first native uprising against the British colonial government, by the celebrated Hlubi chief Langalibalele in 1873, is at Giants Castle Nature Reserve in the uKhlahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site. Various battle sites associated with the Basotho Wars between the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State and the Sotho Kingdom of Moshoeshoe I are to be found in the eastern Free State and adjacent parts of Lesotho. Sites belonging to the period of the Anglo-Boer War (1898-1901) abound in the eastern Free State portion of the project area. These are typically areas where skirmishes took place or where ammunition was destroyed. A few rock engravings belonging to the Anglo-Boer War period have been documented from the Golden Gate Highland Park. However, thorough research is still required to ascertain the meaning and value of these engravings. Many historical sites can be categorised as belonging to the "built environment" as defined in heritage legislation. These are the physical remnants and traces of historical settlements that underpin the cultural value and meaning of the surrounding communities.

The Kamberg Valley was occupied by Dutch immigrants soon after 1838. Some of the farm names in the valley such as Vaalekrans originated from this early Dutch settlement in the area. However, many farms were abandoned by the Dutch immigrants when Natal became a British colony in the 1940's. These farms were then occupied by British

settlers and their agents. An old historical homestead still occurs at Stillerust in the Kamberg Nature Reserve about 8km from the study area.

2.1.7. Graves

There are various grave sites belonging to different periods and cultural associations in the Drakensberg region. Perhaps the most famous sites are those belonging to the southern Sotho royalty at Botha Bothe in Lesotho; the grave of Nkosi Langalibalele at Giants Castle; KwaZulu Natal graves associated with the royalty of the amaZizi and amaNgwane near Bergville, KwaZulu-Natal; the grave of Adam Kok at Matatiele, Eastern Cape; and various graves in the Free State belonging to the Voortrekker and Anglo-Boer War periods. Interestingly, graves belonging to the prehistoric San inhabitants of the area are markedly absent or, as yet, have not been identified by researchers. However, the graves of San descendants do occur in the Kamberg Nature Reserve and they are still being visited by community members from the Thendele Village.

2.1.8. The Living Heritage

The living heritage of the Drakensberg area is varied and as yet little understood. Yet preliminary investigations by the Maloti Drakensberg Project (Anderson 2007) indicate that certain areas, including sites in communal areas close to Underberg, are still frequented by local communities who afford them ritual or sacred significance. Such locales may include archaeological sites with a living heritage component or natural features such as mountains, forests, boulders, caves, pools, or waterfalls with cultural significance. Living heritage is not only site-specific but also relates to oral history, indigenous knowledge systems, and indigenous languages, practices, and beliefs. Oral history specifically is a rich resource that has been passed down the generations and provides diverse narratives and interpretations concerning places of historical significance. It also provides a window on community perspectives regarding heritage resources, including indigenous names for sites and plant and animal species – all of which are imbued with cultural meaning.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) constitute an integral component of local knowledge, at grass roots level, often associated with traditional methods of land management and use. In this regard, IKS can enhance conservation and sustainable management of cultural heritage to which communities may relate. Conservation should provide an enabling environment for communities to continue with the tradition of transmitting knowledge and skills and of safeguarding their cultural heritage. Traditional

ceremonies still performed in the larger Drakensberg region include the *Bale* initiation schools among certain southern Sotho groups, the *amemulo* (coming of age) ceremonies among the amaNgwane, the *Nkubelwana* (planting of the first seed) among Zulu-speakers, rainmaking, and various ceremonies associated with the veneration of the ancestors. Six indigenous languages are still spoken in the area, including siBhaca, which was believed to be almost extinct.

Two broad categories of site-specific living heritage sites have been identified:

- Sites of national significance of which nine have been identified in the SA portion of the MDTFCA. These include rock art sites, sandstone shelters without any archaeological remains but used extensively as pilgrimage sites, two sacred forests, and three sacred mountains. All of these sites are frequented by indigenous groups as part of an annual pilgrimage. The Game Pass Shelter at Kamberg is one of these important sites. It is a rock art site with living heritage values and it is visited annually by San descendants as part of an annual pilgrimage (Prins 2009)..
- Sites of local significance include various pools, waterfalls, hot springs, kaolin and red ochre deposits, and boulders afforded special significance by traditional healers and sectarian Christian groupings. Seventeen such sites have been identified in the larger Drakensberg area. Red, yellow, and black pigment pits occur in the Thendele Village. These are used by women of the village to decorate their homes and for cosmetic purposes. The actual Kamberg Mountain, also called Ingeleni Mountain, is also a living heritage site used during rainmaking ceremonies by community members at Thendele. Although this mountain is not situated within the Thendele Village it is clearly visible from this area. In addition, to these living heritage sites there are also two sacred pools situated about 2km from the study area. These pools are used by local diviners for the training of their students. The Twaleleni Rock is a natural rock feature overlooking the Thendele Village but situated within the Kamberg Nature Reserve. It is associated with fertility rites, for infertile married women, and is also said to be associated with the Inkanjamba – a mythical serpent associated with the ancestors.

<u>Living Heritage – Wilderness</u>

Areas least influenced by human activities are often said to be representative of a “pristine” landscape. Such areas are recognised by the IUCN. In the context of the Drakensberg, only the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site has any proclaimed wilderness areas, making up about 48% of the Park. In this regard, a specific wilderness management plan has been produced for the World Heritage site, with the express aim of retaining the integrity of these wilderness areas. In terms of the South African National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (no 57 of 2003), a

wilderness area is defined as *"an area designated ……for the purpose of retaining an intrinsically wild appearance and character, or capable of being restored to such and which is undeveloped and roadless, without permanent improvements or human habitation*".

In addition, wilderness can be considered as a value of a given area and in this regard can be defined as a *"…largely undeveloped and intrinsically wild character of the area in vast wilderness areas that provide outstanding opportunities to experience solitude and for spiritual renewal*" (EKZNW 2006). There are a number of stakeholders promoting the concept of wilderness, including the Wilderness Action Group and the Wilderness Foundation. From a cultural heritage perspective, the concept is more akin to a western inspired ideal than an academic reality. In this sense the concept of wilderness, as an area where visitors may experience and enjoy pristine nature removed from anthropogenic influence and pollution, is therefore a western expression of living heritage. The wilderness notion, however, finds expression also in the indigenous concepts of cultural landscapes which are usually natural areas with profound cultural significance.

2.1.9. Palaeontology

Given its nature, palaeontology should be a component of geology and biodiversity. Nevertheless, the present heritage legislation in South Africa also covers palaeontology. In fact, the heritage management procedures relating to palaeontology are almost identical to those of archaeology. The palaeontological history of the Maloti Drakensberg area is fascinating as it tells the story of the super southern continent called Gondwanaland and its associated fauna and flora preserved today as fossils (McCarthy & Rubidge 2005). Fossils and footprints belonging to various periods from around 270 million years ago to around 180 million years ago have been recorded and collected in the geological layers beneath the basalts. These layers, amongst other interesting facts, provide evidence of the greatest mass extinction of species in the world around 251 million years ago towards the end of the Permian period. Some species survived this extinction as attested by abundant fossils of certain species such as Lystrosaurus found deep in the Triassic period layers. Whereas the majority of fossilized remains in the area are *therapsids* (mammal-like reptiles, ancestors of most mammal species today), the Maloti Drakensberg also harbours evidence of some of the earliest dinosaurs in the world. Footprints belonging to these early dinosaurs appear in various localities in the Molteno formations of both Lesotho and South Africa.

The most celebrated palaeontological site occurs in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. Here the earliest known dinosaur eggs in the world and a near intact embryo of an average sized dinosaur, i.e. *Massospondylus,* were located by scientists some thirty years ago. These early eggs, dated to almost 200 million years ago, are almost 100 million years older than other known dinosaur nest egg sites in the world. In adjacent Lesotho the Qomoqomong Dinosaur footprint and museum site has been developed for tourism purposes. The endemic turkey size dinosaur Lesothosaurus is known from various localities within Lesotho. Plant fossils occur in the Molteno Sandstone layers of Waterfall Shelter approximately 4km from the Thendele Village.

Summary

The cultural heritage of the greater Drakensberg region (including the Kamberg Valley and Thendele) is rich, diverse, and fragile. The area contains a high density of prehistoric rock art that parallels the well known Upper-Palaeolithic rock art of Western Europe in artistic execution and symbolism. In addition, it harbours a rich and diverse record of palaeontological fossils that, for the most part, pre-date the Jurassic period of popular imagination. The mountains are also the heartland of the *Difaqane* – a period of tribal turmoil that developed as a direct response to the expansion of the Zulu state of Shaka in the 1820s. Many Iron Age sites in the area belong to this period, including significant sites associated with the founding of the Basotho Kingdom under King Moshoeshoe I. It was also the area traversed by some of the most dramatic diasporas documented in southern African history, including the Great Trek of the Voortrekkers, The Griqua trek via Ongeluksnek, the wanderings of the amaHlubi, amaNgwane, amaZizi, and amaBhaca tribal entities, and the lesser-known but equally dramatic trek of the //Xegwi San in 1879 – the last rock artists of the region. Sites related to these historical events abound in the Drakensberg and are windows into a significant period of the history and culture of southern Africa. That some of these cultural expressions are still alive is witnessed by the occurrence of significant living heritage sites in the region. Most of these are used as sites of pilgrimage by visitors from South Africa, Lesotho, and even further abroad.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of available literature and aerial photographs. In addition, the SAHRIS website was consulted in order to study past heritage surveys in the area. The most comprehensive data base of the area is the archaeological database housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. This data base indicated more than 300 heritage sites in the southern Drakensberg area. Thirty five heritage sites occur in the Kamberg Valley and one within the Thendele Village.

A ground survey of the proposed developments following standard and accepted archaeological procedures was conducted.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility during the site visit was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance.

The original land surface on the actual footprint has been disturbed in some areas by the occurrence of rural and peri-urban style homesteads and practices relating to small-scale subsistence farming. However, no disturbance of heritage sites has been observed along the rural roads in the villages. Most of the proposed pipelines will be constructed to run adjacent to these roads.

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
Municipality: Mpofana Local Municipality
Town: Mooiriver/Thendele Village

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

Although important archaeological and palaeontological sites occur in the adjacent Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site none were recorded in the actual footprint (Thendele Village). However, the ground survey located two living heritage sites, two historical structures, and seventeen modern grave sites in the study area. Most of the Zulu-homesteads in the village have family graves associated with them. The ground survey recorded those situated along the main roads of the village as these as the proposed water pipelines will be situated along these.

4.3 Dating the findings

The approximate dates associated with the various heritage features located are indicated in Table 2.

4.4 Description and distribution of archaeological material found

The various heritage sites identified are described in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Heritage sites located during the ground survey.

	Heritage site category	Brief description	Significance (Table 3) and "living heritage" values	Mitigation	GPS Latitude and Longitude
1	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3).	Three graves situated in occupied Zulu homestead (Fig 10). The graves are clearly indicated by grave stones and they are kept tidy by family members. Each grave covers an area of approximately 2m X 1.5m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 10m X 4m. The graves are situated approximately 20m from the existing road. However, they appear to be younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed water works development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the graves. 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 29º 22' 32.53" E 29º 40' 59.30"
2	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3).	Two Informal graves indicated by stone heaps. They are situated adjacent to a Zulu homestead next	These graves are still maintained by relatives. They are therefore rated	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave.	S 29º 22' 31.79" E 29º 41' 05.72"

		to the road. The grave s covers an area of approximately 1.8m X 1.5m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 7m X 4m. The graves are situated approximately 15m from the existing road. They are younger than 60 years old.	as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	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).	
3	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3)	Three formal graves indicated by head stones and situated adjacent to a Zulu homestead. Each grave covers an area of approximately 1.8m X 1.3m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 15m X 8m. The Grave Site is situated approximately 30m from the existing road. They are younger than 60 years old (Fig 11).	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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 29º 22' 30.73" E 29º 41' 09.61"
4	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3)	One modern grave (indicated by informal stone heap structure) situated in backyard muthi garden in Sangoma's homestead. The grave covers an area of approximately 1.5 m X 1.8m. it belongs to the sister of local sangoma Elliot Ndlovu. The grave is younger than 60 years old,	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect her grave and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. The grave is therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 22' 32.67" E 29º 41' 07.49"

				for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	
5	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3)	Four graves situated on the northern bank of road. They are indicated by informal stone heaps but clearly associated with adjacent Zulu homestead. They cover an area of approximately 15m X 10M. The graves are situated approximately 20m from the road. The graves are younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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 29º 22' 30.30" E 29º 41' 14.59"
6	Old Bridge (Figs 3 & 6)	Old Bridge over the Little Mooi River. This stone and concrete structure is the oldest bridge in the area. It is approximately 100 years old. This bridge was damaged during the floods of 1988 and 1992 and is presently dysfunctional.	The bridge is approximately 100 years old and dates back to the foundation of the Thendele Village in the beginning of the 20th century. It is rated as: High Significance Locally (Local grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 20m buffer zone around this bridge. Mitigation is not an option as it would be easy to maintain such a buffer zone.	S 22º 22" 25.19" E 29º 41' 15.89"
7	Yellow ochre pits (Figs 3 & 7)	Yellow ochre pit - used by local Zulu women and San descendants for decorating their homes. These pits are older than 60 years.	These are living heritage sites approximately 100 years old. It is rated as: High Significance Locally (Local grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 20m buffer zone around this feature. Mitigation is not an option as it would be easy to maintain the proposed buffer zone.	S 29º 22' 09.29 "S E 29º 40' 58.08"
8	Red ochre pits (Figs 3 & 8)	Red ochre pit - used by local Zulu women and San descendants for decorating their homes. This pit is older than 60 years.	These are living heritage sites approximately 100 years old. They are rated as: High Significance Locally (Local grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 20m buffer zone around this feature. Mitigation is not an option as it would be easy to maintain the proposed buffer zone.	S 29º 22' 09.15' E 29º 40'57.05"

9	Modern grave site (Fig 3)	Three informal graves indicated by stone heaps and situated adjacent to a Zulu homestead. Each grave covers an area of approximately 1.8m X 1.5m. The total area covered by the graves is approximately 15m X 10m. The Grave Site is situated approximately 30m from the existing road on the southern bank. These graves are younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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 29º 22' 30.47" E 29º 41' 20.33"
10	Modern Grave (Figs 3)	Single grave indicated by a white wooden cross. Situated in front of occupied homestead about 28m from the road. The grave covers an area of 1.3m X 1.5m. These graves are younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect this grave and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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 29º 22' 38.22" E 29º 41' 20.33"
11	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3)	Two graves situated on the southern side of the road. Indicated by stone heaps of approximately 1.2m X 1.6m each. The grave s are situated more than 30m from the side of the road. These graves are younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive community	S 29º 22' 40.36" E 29º 41'28.09"

				consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	
12	Modern Grave Site (Fig 3)	Four graves situated on the southern side of the road. Indicated by stone heaps of approximately 1.4m X 1.6m each. The grave s are situated more than 30m from the side of the road. They are younger than 60 years old.	The relatives of the deceased would like to protect these graves and do not want to be compromised by the proposed road development. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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 29º 22' 41.19" E 29º 41' 34.29"
13	Residential building (Figs 3 & 9)	Old residential building with features suggesting that it is older than 60 years. The building appears to be approximately 100 years old. It functions presently as a residential home. It is situated more than 100m from the road.	The home appears to be approximately 100 years old. It is protected by heritage legislation and is rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 20m buffer zone around the house. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a built heritage specialist in order to arrange for mitigation.	S 29º 22' 34.86 E 29º 41' 32.81 E
14	Modern Graves (Figs 3 & 5)	Two graves indicated by informal stone heaps. Appears to be younger than 60 years. Covers an area of 1.3m X 1.9m. Situated approximately 20m from the road (south bank). They are younger than 60 years old.	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a grave relocation expert. A comprehensive	S 29º 22' 27.77" E 29º 41'34.19"

				community consultation process will have to be initiated to arrange for potential grave exhumation and reburial (Appendix 1).	
15	Modern Graves (Figs 3 & 5)	Informal graves indicated by four stone heaps. Situated approximately 15m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 4.2m X 8.3m. Appears top be younger than 60 years. They are younger than 60 years old.	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 21' 50.98" E 29º 41' 44.01"
16	Modern Graves (Figs 3 & 4)	Two informal graves indicated by stone heap. Situated approximately 15m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 4m X 8m. Appears to be younger than 60 years old.	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 21' 51.06" E 29º 41' 38.18"
17	Modern Grave (Figs 3 & 5)	One informal grave indicated by stone heap. Situated approximately 15m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 1.2m X 1.3m.	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as:	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. Alternatively motivate for a	S 29º 21' 50.61" E 29º 41' 47.26"

		Appears top be younger than 60 years	High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	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	
18	Modern Grave (Figs 3 & 5)	One informal grave indicated by stone heap. Situated approximately 20m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 1.2m X 1.3m. Appears top be younger than 60 years	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 21' 53.73" E 29º 41' 49.80"
19	Modern Graves (Figs 3 & 4)	Three informal graves indicated by stone heaps in front of homestead. Situated approximately 50m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 4m X 8m. Appears top be younger than 60 years old.	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 22' 06.55" E 29º 41' 10.85"

20	Modern Graves (Figs 3 & 4)	One informal grave indicated by stone heap. Situated approximately 20m from the road (northern bank). Covers an area of 1.2m X 1.3m. Appears top be younger than 60 years	These graves are clearly associated with the adjacent homestead. They are therefore rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 10m buffer zone around the grave yard. 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	S 29º 22' 04.27" E 29º 41' 23.15"
21	Shembe stone circle (square) (Figs 3, 4, 9)	Shembe place of worship indicated by white painted stones arranged in square. This is a relatively new feature in the village younger than 60 years. However, it is a living heritage site associated with a "place of worship".	Living heritage site younger than 60 years. It is rated as: High Significance Locally (Local Grade 111B) (Table 3)	Maintain a 20m buffer zone around the living heritage site. Community must also be consulted before any alteration to the site is allowed.	S 29º 22' 47.71" E 29º 41' 12.24"

4.5 Summary of findings

No archaeological sites were located during the ground survey. However, one historical period building, two ochre pits, and a Shembe "place of worship" were located during the survey. Sixteen grave sites have been identified but these are all younger than 60 years. However, all graves in KwaZulu-Natal are protected by provincial heritage legislation.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

The field rating for the various sites have been summarised in Table 2 with reference to Table 3. All the heritage sites have been rated as High Significance Locally (Table 3).

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

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Sixteen modern grave sites have been located during this survey. These sites have local significance and therefore need to be treated with respect. Although they are younger than 60 years they are also protected by provincial heritage legislation. Other legislations also 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). The Provincial Health Authority and local Health Department must be contacted should the integrity of these graves been compromised by the proposed development.

It is proposed that the developer maintain a buffer zone of 10m around each grave site where no development may occur. No removal of artefacts or alterations of any structure will be allowed within this zone. Alternatively, should the developer wish to develop in the immediate vicinity of each gave site (within the 10m buffer zone) then a phase two 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.

Only three sites older than 60 years have been located during this survey. These sites are all protected by provincial and national heritage legislation. These include a historical

homestead, and two ochre pits that also have living heritage value. In addition a Shembe stone circle “place of worship” has also been identified as a “living heritage site”. Although this site is younger than 60 years it is also protected by heritage legislation due to the fact that it is classified as a “living heritage feature”. It is proposed that the developer maintain a buffer zone of 20m around each heritage 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 site (within the 20m buffer zone) then a phase two heritage impact assessment should take place in order to assist with the mitigation process.

Given these recommendations there is no reason why the proposed development may not take place on the remainder of the study area 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.

7 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

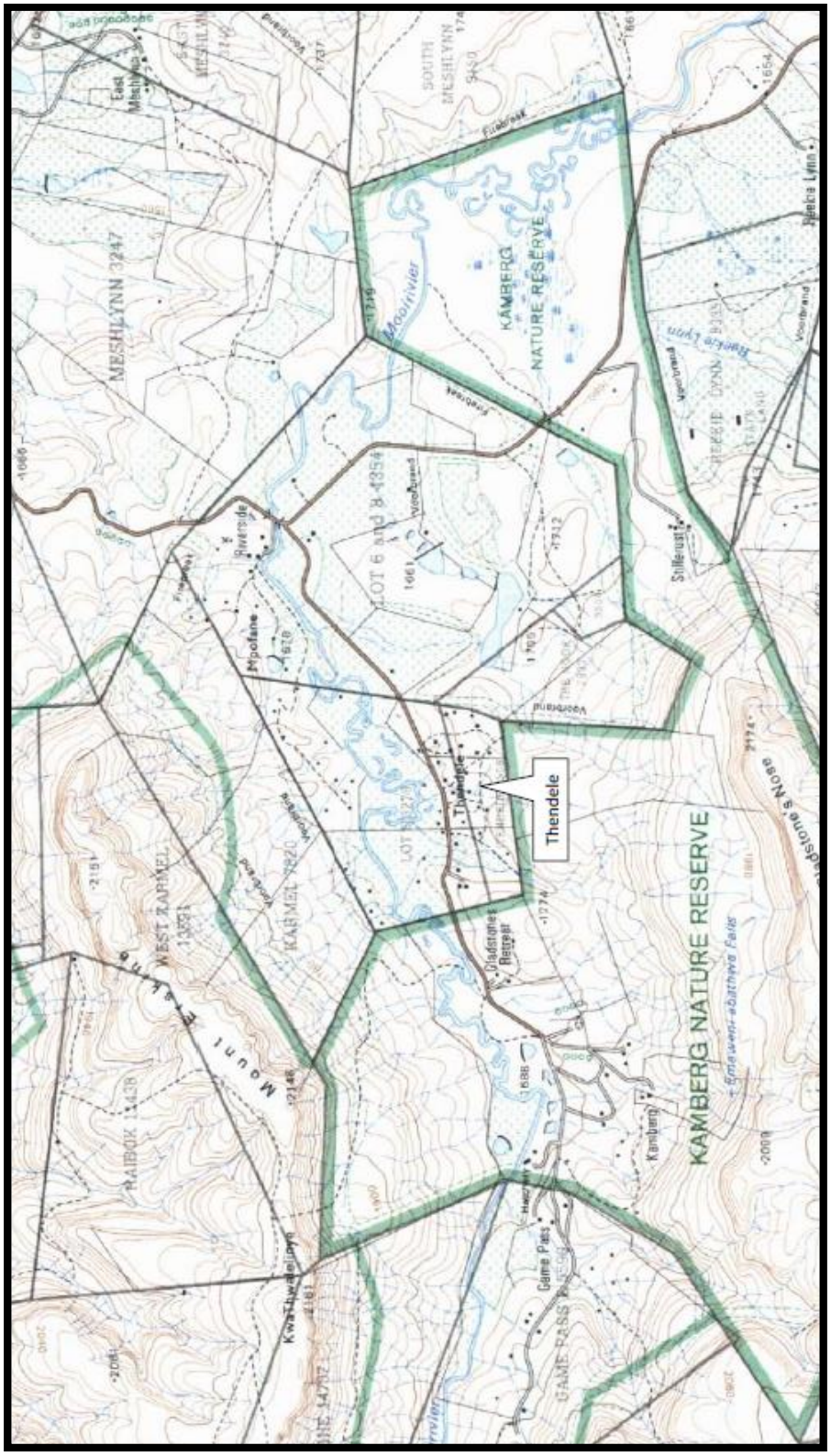

Figure 1. Map showing the location of Thendele, Mpofana Local Municipality.

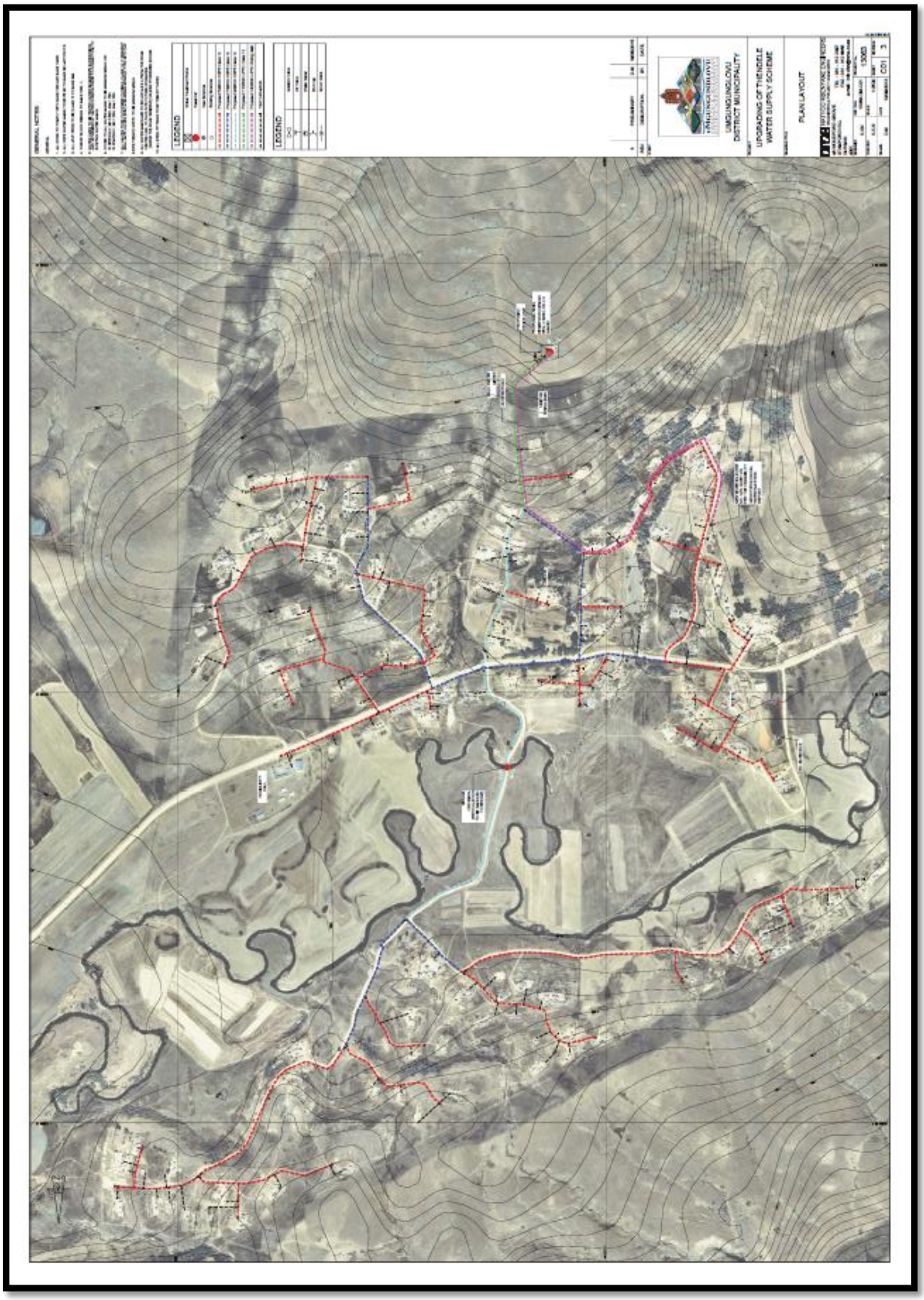

Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the footprint at Thendele Village (Source: EnviroPro)

Figure 3. Google aerial photograph showing the location of graves and heritage sites in the Thendele Village

Figure 4. Google aerial photograph showing the distribution of heritage sites in the eastern section of the Thendele Village.

Figure 5. Google aerial photograph showing the distribution of heritage sites in the western section of the Thendele Village,

Figure 6. Old bridge over Little Mooi River.

Figure 7. Yellow ochre pit and diggings.

Figure 8. Red ochre pit and diggings.

Figure 9. Residential building older than 60 years

Figure 10. View over Thendele Village with the Shembe Stone Circle "square" in the distance.

Figure 11. Graves are associated with most homesteads in Thendele Village.

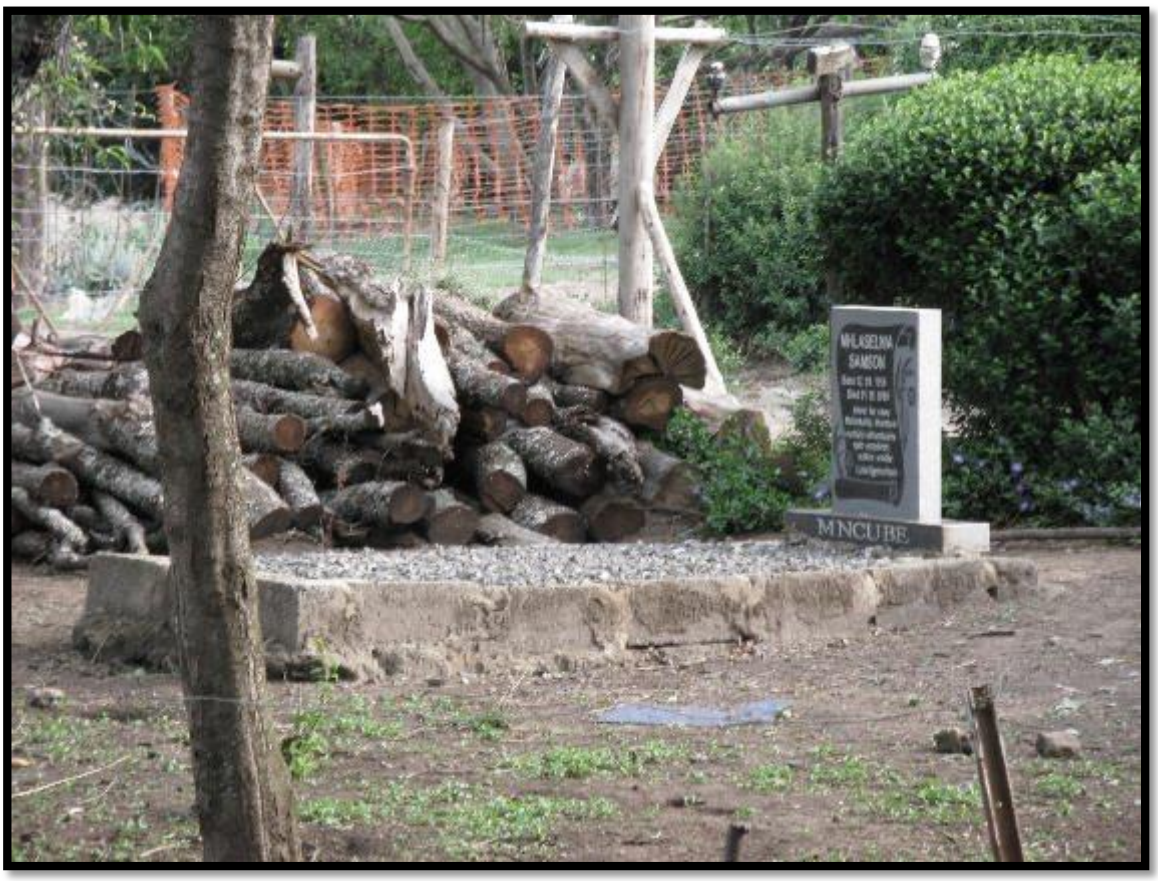

Figure 12. Although all the graves observed at Thendele are younger than 60 years old they are all protected by provincial heritage legislation.

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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.
- 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