

**A FIRST PHASE CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED MPUNGOSE  
WSS, NEAR ESHOWE, KWAZULU-NATAL.**



**ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.**

For: EnviroPro

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1.	Details of the area surveyed: .....	5
<b>2</b>	<b>BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY</b> .....	<b>12</b>
3.1	Methodology .....	12
3.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey .....	12
3.2.1	<i>Visibility</i> .....	12
3.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i> .....	12
3.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	12
<b>4</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1	Locational data .....	12
4.2	Archaeological description of the general area surveyed .....	13
<b>5</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)</b> .....	<b>16</b>
5.1	Field Rating.....	16
<b>6</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>25</b>

Table 1.	Background information.....	2
Table 2.	Description and context of heritage sites located in the survey.....	10
Table 2.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005).....	12
Table 3.	Evaluation of heritage sites.....	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 first phase cultural heritage survey of the proposed Mpungose Water Supply Scheme near Empangeni, KwaZulu-Natal identified five rural cemeteries, one memorial, one cultural centre in association with a Later Iron Age Site, and one Shembe Site of Worship. None of these heritage sites will be compromised by the proposed development if a buffer zone is maintained around each site. Should it not be possible to respect any buffer zone then the developer may initiate a Second Phase Heritage Impact Assessment. Rescue excavation and grave exhumation will be investigated as possible mitigation measures during this phase. However, a paleontological field assessment and protocol of finds will be required before any development may proceed. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

## **Details and experience of independent Heritage Impact Assessment Consultant**

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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 UKZN. His PhD research topic deals with indigenous San perceptions and interactions with the rock art heritage of the Drakensberg.

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

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

qualitative research methodology to honours students at the Psychology Department, University of Natal. During this period he served on the editorial boards of the *South African Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Natalia*.

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

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

During April 2008 Frans accepted employment at the environmental agency called Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF). His main task was to set-up and run the cultural heritage unit of this national company. During this period he also became an accredited heritage impact assessor and he is rated by both Amafa and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). He completed almost 50 heritage impact assessment reports nation-wide during an 18<sup>th</sup> 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 100 heritage conservation and management reports for various clients since the inception of “Active Heritage cc”. Amongst these was a heritage study of the controversial fracking gas exploration of the Karoo Basin and various proposed mining developments in South Africa and proposed developments adjacent to various World Heritage sites. Apart from heritage impact assessments (HIA's) Frans also assist the National Heritage Council (NHC) through Haley Sharpe Southern Africa, with heritage site data capturing and analysis for the proposed National Liberation Route World Heritage Site and the national intangible heritage audit. In addition, he is has done background research and conceptualization of the proposed

Dinosaur Interpretative Centre at Golden Gate National Park and the proposed Khoi and San Interpretive Centre at Camdeboo, Eastern Cape Province. During 2009 he also produced the first draft dossier for the nomination of the Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho as a UNESCO inscribed world heritage site.

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

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

#### **Declaration of Consultants independence**

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to EnviroPro 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**

## 1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

**Table 2. Background information**

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for EnviroPro
Type of development:	The King Cetshwayo District Municipality proposes to construct a network of bulk and reticulation water pipes in the Ngodini, Khabingwe and Mkhuphulan Gwenya (Mid-point: 28°46'14.40"S, 31°39'6.01"E), located approximately 23.7km west of Empangeni.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Not applicable
Terms of reference	To carry out a First Phase Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).
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 Mpungose Water Supply Scheme is located across Ward 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, uMlalazi Local Municipality within the King Cetshwayo District Municipality (Figs 1 & 2). There is some existing pipeline infrastructure in place, however the pipes have fallen into disrepair and are mostly unfunctional. The new pipeline will run east from Habeni towards the villages of Ngodini, Khabingwe and Mkhuphulan Gwenya, where the surrounding community will be supplied through a network of reticulation water pipes and stand pipes. The pipeline will be located, where possible, within the road servitudes and along footpaths, and will be buried in a trench 800mm wide and 1.2m deep. The pipeline route will cross numerous watercourses and wetlands throughout the project footprint. The entire supply area covers approximately 10 000 hectares and includes approximately 350 000 km of pipeline to be installed. The supply scheme will tie into and maintain two existing reservoirs (28°48'3.35"S, 31°32'33.23"E; and, 28°47'13.97"S, 31°36'36.94"E), and construct 4 new reservoirs throughout the project area.



## **2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA**

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

### **2.1 Stone Age**

#### **2.1.1 Early Stone Age (ESA)**

The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts. The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200 thousand years ago. Acheulean tools were more specialized tools than those of the earlier industry. They were shaped intentionally to carry out specific tasks such as hacking and bashing to remove limbs from animals and marrow from bone. These duties were performed using the large sharp pointed artefacts known as handaxes. Cleavers, with their sharp, flat cutting edges were used to carry out more heavy duty butchering activities (Esterhuysen, 2007). The ESA technology lasted for a very long time, from early to middle Pleistocene and thus seems to have been sufficient to meet the needs of early hominids and their ancestors. Although not identified on the footprint, ESA tools occurrence have been reported in other sites in KZN. Apart from stone artefacts, the ESA sites in this Province have produced very little as regards other archaeological remains. This has made it difficult to make inferences pointing to economical dynamics of the ESA people in this part of the world. The diet of ESA peoples

has therefore had to be reconstructed on the basis of evidence from elsewhere that it comprised primarily of animal and plant foods (Mazel 1989).

### **2.1.2 Middle Stone Age (MSA)**

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

### **2.1.3 Late Stone Age (LSA)**

Compared to the earlier MSA and ESA, more is known about the LSA which dates from around 30 000 to 2 000 (possibly later) years ago. This is because LSA sites are more recent than ESA and MSA sites and therefore achieve better preservation of a greater variety of organic archaeological material. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with the San (Bushmen) or their direct ancestors. The tools during this period were even smaller and more diverse than those of the preceding Middle Stone Age period. LSA tool technology is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace in the MSA. The rapidity is more evident during the last 10 000 years. The LSA tool sequence includes informal small blade tradition from about 22 000 – 12 000 years ago,

a scraper and adze-rich industry between 12 000 – 8 000 years ago, a backed tool and small scraper industry between 8 000 – 4 000 years and ending with a variable set of other industries thereafter (Wadley, 2007). Adzes are thought to be wood working tools and may have also been used to make digging sticks and handles for tools. Scrapers are tools that are thought to have been used to prepare hides for clothing and manufacture of other leather items. Backed tools may have been used for cutting as well as tips for arrows. It was also during Later Stone Age times that the bow and arrow was introduced into southern Africa – perhaps around 20 000 years ago. Because of the bow and arrow and the use of traps and snares, Later Stone Age people were far more efficient in exploiting their natural environment than Middle Stone Age people. Up until 2 000 years ago Later Stone Age people dominated the southern African landscape. However, shortly after 2 000 years ago the first Khoi herders and Bantu-speaking agro pastoralists immigrated into southern Africa from the north. This led to major demographic changes in the population distribution of the subcontinent. San hunter-gatherers were either assimilated or moved off to more marginal environments such as the Kalahari Desert or some mountain ranges unsuitable for small-scale subsistence farming and herding. The San in the coastal areas of KZN were the first to have been displaced by incoming African agro pastoralists. However, some independent groups continue to practice their hunter gatherer lifestyle in the foothills of the Drakensberg until the period of white colonisation around the 1840's (Wright & Mazel, 2007). According to the Natal Museum archaeological database Later Stone Age sites have been located in the near vicinity of the footprint but these are mostly restricted to surface scatters. Also dating to the LSA period is the impressive Rock Art found on cave walls and rock faces. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings. The province of KZN is renowned for the prolific San rock painting sites concentrated in the Drakensberg. Rock art sites do occur outside the Drakensberg including Zululand, however, these sites have not been afforded similar research attention as those sites occurring in the Drakensberg. However, there are no rock art sites found within the immediate vicinity of study area, which may be due to the lack of the suitable geology.

## **2.2 Iron Age**

### **2.2.1 Early Iron Age (EIA)**

Unlike the Stone Age people whose life styles were arguably egalitarian, Iron Age people led quite complex life styles. Their way of life of greater dependence on agriculture necessitated more sedentary settlements. They cultivated crops and kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs. Pottery production is also an important

feature of Iron Age communities. Iron smelting was practised quite significantly by Iron Age society as they had to produce iron implements for agricultural use. However no smelting sites were discovered in the study area as it is the northern KZN that is rich in abandoned iron smelting sites (Maggs, 1989). Although Iron Age people occasionally hunted and gathered wild plants and shellfish, the bulk of their diet consisted of the crops they cultivated as well as the meat of the animals they kept. EIA villages were relatively large settlements strategically located in valleys beside rivers to take advantage of the fertile alluvial soils for growing crops (Maggs, 1989). The EIA sites in KZN date to around AD 500 to AD 900. Extensive research in the province of this period led to it being divided in the following time lines according to ceramic styles (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007):

- \_ Msuluzi (AD 500);
- \_ Ndongondwane (AD 700 – 800);
- \_ Ntshokane (AD 800 – 900).

The archaeological data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum indicates that ten Early Iron Age sites occur to the immediate west of the study area in the Thukela River basin. Some well known excavated sites such as Mamba, Whosi and Ndongondwane (Huffman 2007) occur on the banks of the Thukela River.

### **2.2.2 Late Iron Age (LIA)**

The LIA is not only distinguished from the EIA by greater regional diversity of pottery styles but is also marked by extensive stone wall settlements. However, in this part of the world, stone walls were not common as the Nguni people used thatch and wood to build their houses. This explains the failure to obtain sites from the aerial photograph investigation of the study area. Trade played a major role in the economy of LIA societies. Goods were traded locally and over long distances. The main trade goods included metal, salt, grain, cattle and thatch. This led to the establishment of economically driven centres and the growth of trade wealth. Keeping of domestic animals, metal work and the cultivation of crops continued with a change in the organisation of economic activities. Evidence for this stems from the fact that iron smelting evidence was not found in almost every settlement (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007).

## **2.3 Historic Period**

Oral tradition is the basis of the evidence of historical events that took place before history could be recorded. This kind of evidence becomes even more reliable in cases where archaeology could be utilised to back up the oral records. Sources of evidence

for socio political organization during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the study area and the larger former Natal Province suggest that the people here existed in numerous small-scale political units of different sizes, population numbers and political structures (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). This period was largely characterised by rage and instability as political skirmishes broke due to the thirst for power and resources between chiefdoms. During the 2nd half of the eighteenth century, stronger chiefdoms and paramuncies emerged. However, these were not fully grown states as there was no proper formal central political body established. This changed in the 1780's when a shift towards a more centralized political state occurred. This shift was mainly characterized by population growth and geographical expansion of states. The most important and largest and strongest states at the time were the Mabhudu, Ndwandwe and Mthethwa. However, other smaller states, also established themselves in the greater Tugela Region. These included in the south the Qwabe, Bhaca, Mbo, Hlubi, Bhele, Ngwane and many others (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Zulu kingdom, established by King Shaka however remained the most powerful in the region in the early years of the 19th century. Shaka fought ruthlessly and often defeated his rivals and conquered their cattle, wives and even burnt their villages. These wars are often referred to as Difaqane and this period was characterised by rage and blood shedding. Shaka was assassinated in 1828 at which time he had transformed the nature of the society in the Natal and Zululand regions. He was succeeded by King Dingane (Wright & Hamilton, 1989).

One of the first things *Shaka* did after he became King in 1819 was to establish his new military headquarters and royal palace, which he called *Kwa-Bulawayo*, meaning the oppressed one. This name marked the indignities, sufferings and ill-treatment that he, as a young boy, suffered under his father *Senzangakhona*. Archaeological surveys done during the 1980's confirm that *KwaBulawayo* was more than 350 metres across at its widest, the distance between the *isigodlo* at the top and the lowest gate. Its general layout was similar to King *Dingane*'s better-preserved capital *uMgungundlovu* and King *Cetshwayo*'s capital *oNdini*. These establishments were very large indeed and Henry Fynn, an ivory trader in south east Africa in the early 19th century who made several journeys into Zulu territory at the time of King *Shaka*, estimated that *KwaBulawayo* was surrounded by an outer palisade over three kilometers in circumference, while his colleague Nathaniel Isaacs believed it contained 1 400 huts. This palace could house about 10 000 warriors. *Kwa-Bulawayo* was originally built on the southern side of the *Mhlathuzi* Valley, not far from his ancestor *Malandela*'s capital, *Odwini*. This spot was

chosen because *Shaka* probably wanted to be in close proximity of his ancestors. It is situated between *Empangeni* and *Eshowe* on *Ingonyama* Trust Land. *KwaBulawayo* kraal was one of the biggest kraals in Zululand. It is the first Zulu capital visited by whites, amongst them the early English settlers Henry Francis Fynn, Captain Farewell and Nathaniel Isaacs. The erstwhile Historical Monuments Commission has erected a monument and plaque on the site (Derwent 2006). In July 2009, *Kwa-Bulawayo* was still under reconstruction, with six huts and one big cattle-byre at the centre and offices on the site. It is earmarked by Uthungulu District Municipality as a community development project. *Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali* is managing the project.

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

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

### **3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological and historical literature covering the greater Eshowe was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted to assess previous heritage surveys done in the area. Aerial photographs of the area was scrutinised for potential heritage sites. The project area was visited on 20 October 2019. A ground survey following accepted archaeological methods and practise was conducted during the site visit. Local residents encountered during the survey was also interviewed regarding the potential occurrence of heritage sites and graves in the area.

#### **3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey**

##### **3.2.1 Visibility**

Site visibility was good.

##### **3.2.2 Disturbance**

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

#### **3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey**

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

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

### **4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED**

#### **4.1 Locational data**

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Towns: Empangeni

Municipality: King Cetshwayo District Municipality

## 4.2 Archaeological description of the general area surveyed

The proposed pipeline trajectory is situated in a rural area flanked by traditional homesteads with little development. No archaeological sites was located apart from the Later Iron Age/ Historical Site called KwaBuluwayo – the military capital of King Shaka Zulu (Figs 2). A memorial and cultural centre has been constructed on this site (Figs 6 & 7). A second memorial known as the Cowards Bush Monument also occur adjacent to the proposed pipeline trajectory (Figs 2 & 8). Five rural cemeteries was also reported on the footprint (Figs 2, 10, 11 & 12). Although there are singular graves in the project area no visible grave occurs closer than 50m to the proposed pipeline trajectory. One living heritage site, a Shembe site of worship, is located in the northern section of the footprint (Fig 2 & 9). The context and GPS coordinates of all these sites are given in Table 2. The area is not part of any known cultural landscape.

**Table 2. Heritage sites located during the desktop survey in close association with Heritage sites near the proposed township development**

No	Heritage Site	Estimated Age and context.	Significance	Requires Mitigation?	Type of Mitigation	GPS Latitude and Longitude
1	Cowards Bush Memorial (monument) (Fig 2)	A Kei Apple Tree known as <i>isiHlahla amaGwala</i> or Coward's Bush grew on this spot near King Shakas second military kraal. Here, Shaka put to death those who displeased him. The bush takes its name from an incident when an unsuccessful impi (army) returned to the kraal. Shaka not only had the warriors put to death near the tree but also their families and their cattle.	High significance, Provincial Heritage status.	Yes.	Proposed pipeline must be shifted 20m to the east in order to allow a buffer zone of at least 40m around the monument.	28° 46' 36.78" S 31° 37' 51.59" E
2	Kwa Bulawayo Later Iron Age/ Historical Site and Cultural	The Kwa Bulawayo Cultural Centre is recognised as being of prime importance in the Zulu culture and heritage. The cultural centre is built adjacent to the archaeological	High significance, Provincial Heritage Status.	Yes.	The proposed pipeline leads to the cultural centre (on site). A heritage	28° 46' 51.42" S 31° 37' 27.15 E



	Centre (Fig 2)	site of Kwa Bulawayo that was investigated and excavated by Gavin Whitelaw (1994). It was here where the Zulu Nation was consolidated. The isiZulu name means "place of the persecuted one". The site was the initial capital of King Shaka and he established his military headquarters here around 1820. It was also at this site where Mzilikazi betrayed Shaka.			specialist should be on site during the pipeline construction in order to ensure that no cultural material is damaged. It is also suggested that the section of the pipeline that enters the ground of the Cultural Centre should be erected above ground.	
3	Shembe site of worship (Fig 2)	A living heritage site used by Shembe followers for spiritual purposes. It consists of a large circle demarcated by white painted stones. It covers a diameter of approximately 30m.	Medium significance locally	No, but maintain 30 m buffer	Not applicable as the proposed development is more than 50m distant.	28° 45' 46.46" S 31° 44' 46.36" E
4	Cemetery 1 (Fig 2)	Rural cemetery covering an area of approx. 20m x 30m. The graves are unmarked and indicated by informal stone heaps. Some graves appear to be older than 60 years old.	Locally significant	Not threatened by the proposed development. However maintain a 30m buffer around the cemetery	Not applicable as the proposed pipeline trajectory is more than 30m distant.	28 46' 47.42" S 31 36' 53.83" E
5	Cemetery 2 (Fig 2)	Rural cemetery covering an area of approx. 20m x 30m. The graves are unmarked and indicated by informal stone heaps. Some graves appear to be older than 60 years old.	Locally significant	Not threatened by the proposed development. However maintain a 30m buffer around the cemetery	Not applicable as the proposed pipeline trajectory is more than 30m distant	28 47' 10.30 S 31 37" 58.56" E
6	Cemetery 3 (Fig 2)	Rural cemetery covering an area of approx. 20m x 30m. The graves are unmarked and indicated by informal	Locally significant	Not threatened by the proposed development. However	Not applicable as the proposed pipeline trajectory is	28 46' 10.21" S 31 41' 8.87"

		stone heaps. Some graves appear to be older than 60 years old.		maintain a 30m buffer around the cemetery	more than 30m distant	
7	Cemetery 4 (Fig 2)	Rural cemetery covering an area of approx. 20m x 30m. The graves are unmarked and indicated by informal stone heaps. Some graves appear to be older than 60 years old	Locally significant	Not threatened by the proposed development. However maintain a 30m buffer around the cemetery	Not applicable as the proposed pipeline trajectory is more than 30m distant	28 45' 46.46" E 31 44' 46.36"
8	Cemetery 5 (Fig 2)	Rural cemetery covering an area of approx. 20m x 30m. The graves are unmarked and indicated by informal stone heaps. Some graves appear to be older than 60 years old	Locally significant	Not threatened by the proposed development. However maintain a 30m buffer around the cemetery	Not applicable as the proposed pipeline trajectory is more than 30m distant	28 43' 51.29" S 31 42' 43.84"

## 5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

### 5.1 Field Rating

- The Kwabulawayo Site has been rated as Grade 11 (Provincial Heritage Site) (Table 3).
- The Cowards Bush Memorial has been rated as Grade 11 (Provincial Heritage Site)(Table 3)
- All the rural cemeteries have been graded as Local Grade 111B. They are considered to be of high significance locally (Table 3).
- The Shembe Site of Worship has been graded as Local Grade 111C (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

**Table 4. Evaluation of Project Area**

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

## **6 PHASE 1 PALEONTOLOGY DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**

The new upgraded fossil sensitivity map as developed by SAHRA indicates that large sections of the project area has a very high sensitivity rate (Fig 3). The implication is that a full scale ground survey by an accredited palaeontologist will have to be conducted before any development may proceed. The palaeontologist will have to be accredited by Amafa.

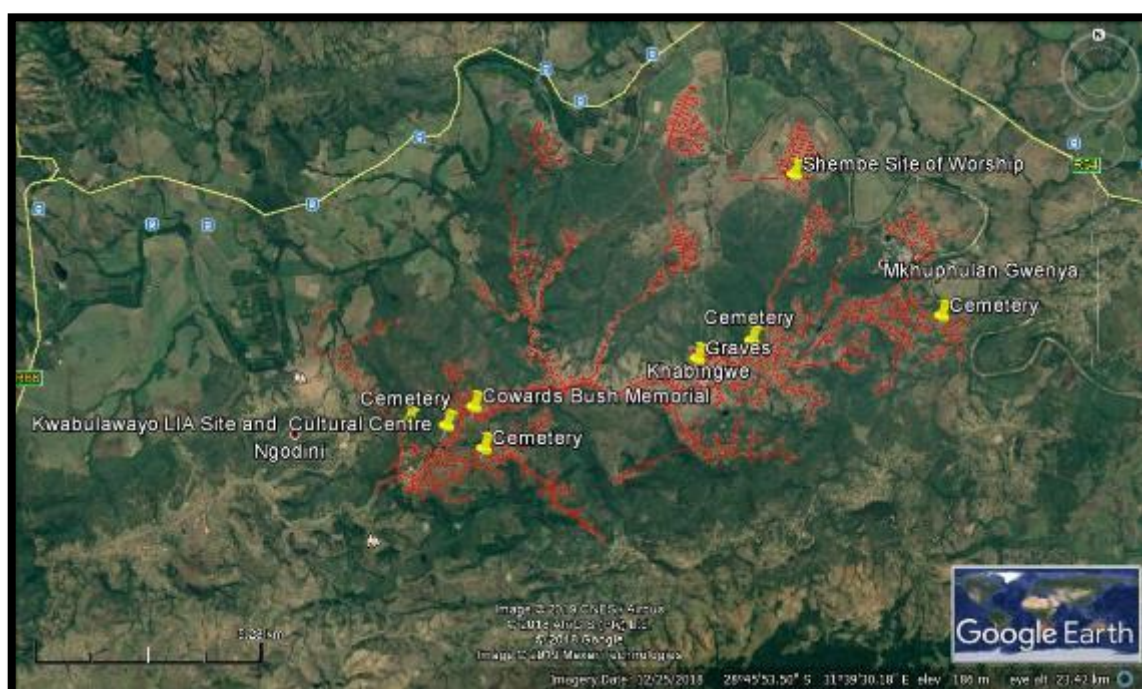
## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The Mpungose WSS may proceed from a general heritage perspective (excluding paleontology) as there are no identified archaeological and heritage sites situated on the trajectory of the proposed pipeline.
- However, it is important to respect the buffer zones as proposed for the separate heritage sites in Table 2.
- Should it not be possible to respect the buffer zones then a Second Phase Heritage Impact Assessment may be called for. This second phase will investigate the possibilities of grave relocation and reburial. The validity of rescue excavation at the relevant archaeological sites will also be investigated.
- The First Phase Desktop paleontological study, however, indicates that large portions of the footprint has a very high fossil sensitivity. A qualified palaeontologist will have to conduct a ground survey of the proposed pipeline trajectories area before any development may proceed.
- It is also important to note that the greater Empangeni has a rich history and there is a slight possibility that excavations and/or ground works may yield “hidden” heritage sites or artefacts. It is therefore important to notice that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues, including modern graves, should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

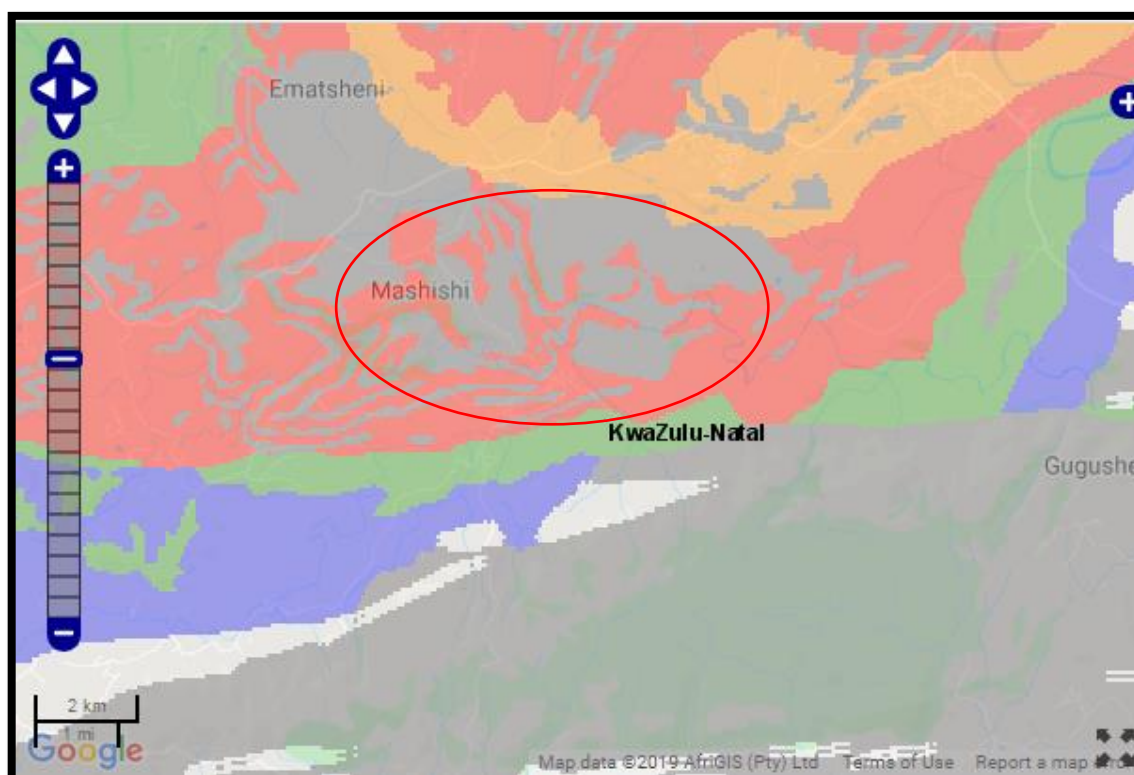
## 8 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



**Figure 1. Map showing the location of the proposed Mpungose WSS. The yellow markers indicates the position of known historical sites in the area. The purple marker indicates the location of known archaeological sites in the area.**



**Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the location of heritage sites located during the ground survey of the project area.**



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 3. SAHRIS Fossil sensitivity map of the project area (demarcated by the red polygon). The red background indicates a high fossil sensitivity. A field assessment by a qualified palaeontologist and protocol for finds is required.**



**Fig 4. The proposed pipeline trajectory follows the existing road network for most of the way. No heritage sites occur directly adjacent to the local roads.**



**Figure 5. The project area is characterised by dispersed rural homesteads. Living traditions are very much a feature of this area.**





**Figure 6. The Cowards Bush Memorial. A provincial heritage site is situated some distance from the proposed pipeline trajectory and is not threatened by the development. However, a buffer zone of at least 30m must be maintained around this site.**



**Figure 7. The KwaBuluwayo Cultural Centre is situated at the later Iron Age /Historical Site of King Shakas military capital. However, this important heritage site is not threatened by the proposed development.**



**Figure 8. Although situated some distance from the proposed pipeline trajectory it is nevertheless still important to maintain a buffer of at least 30m around the KwaBuluwayo Cultural Centre.**



**Figure 9. A Shembe Site of Worship is situated in the north western section of the project area. This is a living heritage site and a buffer zone of at least 30m must be maintained around this area.**



**Figure 10. Rural Cemetery 1 consists of unmarked graves indicated by heaps of stone. A buffer zone must be maintained around these graves.**



**Figure 11. Rural Cemetery 2 consists of unmarked graves demarcated by stone heaps.**



**Figure 12. Rural cemetery 3. Some graves (unmarked) are hidden in the long grass. These graves must not be altered or destroyed under any circumstances.**

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