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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADE AND CONSTRUCTION, WHICH ENTAILS INSTALLATION OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND CROSSINGS WITHIN QHOZO ACCESS ROAD IN BERGVILLE WITHIN OKHAHLAMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF UTHUKELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE.

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DECLARATION

ABILITY TO CONDUCT THE PROJECT

Munyadziwa Magoma is a professional archaeologist, having obtained his BA degree in Archaeology and Anthropology at University of South Africa (UNISA), an Honours degree at the University of Venda (UNIVEN), and an Masters degree at the University of Pretoria (UP). He is an accredited Cultural Resource Management (CRM) member of the Association for southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali. Munyadziwa is further affiliated to the South African Archaeological Society (SAAS), the Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA), and the International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ). He has more than ten years' experience in heritage management, having worked for different CRM organisations and government heritage authorities. As a CRM specialist, Munyadziwa has completed well over hundred Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) for developmental projects situated in several provinces of the Republic of South Africa. The AIAs projects he has been involved with are diverse, and include the establishment of major substation, upgrade and establishment of roads, establishment and extension of mines. In addition, he has also conducted Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) for the alteration to heritage buildings and the relocation of graves. His detailed CV is available on request.

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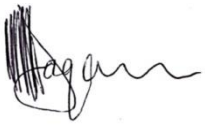

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and background

Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultants Cc was appointed by Isolendalo Environmental Consulting to conduct an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade and construction of Qhozo access road in Bergville within Okhahlamba local municipality of uThukela district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal province. The investigation was conducted with the exclusive purpose of completely identifying and documenting archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed construction, as well as to recommend proper mitigation measures should any archaeological materials or sites be affected. These mitigation measures will, in turn, assist the developer in ensuring proper conservation measure in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act 10 of 1997). The findings of this cultural study have been informed by desktop study and field survey. The desktop study was undertaken through SAHRIS for previous Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments conducted in the region of the proposed development, and also for researches that have been carried out in the wider area over the past years.

Methodology

The investigation method is guided by the SAHRA Guidelines Policy for impact assessment, 2012. As part of this archaeological impact assessment, the following tasks were conducted: 1) site file search, 2) literature review, 3) consultations, and 4) analysis of the acquired data, leading to the production of a report. To comprehend the archaeology of the prospecting area, a background investigation was undertaken and relevant institutions were consulted. These studies entail a review of archaeological and heritage impact assessment studies that have been conducted around the proposed area thorough SAHRIS. In addition, E-journal platforms such as J-stor, Google scholars and History Resource Centre were searched. The University of Pretoria's Library collection was also pursued. These investigations were fundamental in shading light about the archaeology of the area, as well as the compilation of this report. The field survey was conducted on the 21st of January by an archaeologist from Vhubvo.

Background and Need for the Project

Okhahlamba Local Municipality within UThukela District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal proposes the upgrade and construction, which entails installation of the stormwater management system and crossings of Qhozo access road. Qhozo access road currently exists in Bergville ward 05 in an area called Kokwane. The proposed road has several watercourses within its path totaling to 05 which can be clearly defined.

Impact statement

The impact of the proposed development on archaeological and cultural heritage remains is rated as being low. The probability of locating any important archaeological remains dating to the Stone or Iron Age during construction of the project is rated as low.

Restrictions and Assumptions

As required by legislature, no subsurface investigation were undertaken, since a permit from Amafa is required to do so, as a result, archaeological materials may be under the surface and therefore unidentifiable to the surveyor until they are exposed once construction resume. Should any archaeological/ or grave site be observed during construction, a heritage specialist must immediately be notified. Note that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is considered sufficient and does not require repetition as part of this study.

Survey findings

The Phase I Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed construction and upgrade of Qhozo access road located in Bergville yielded no archaeological materials within the vicinity of the proposed project.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Amafa approve the proposed development to proceed without further archaeological assessment. It is the responsibility of the developer to notify contractors and workers about archaeological material (e.g., pottery, stone tools, remnants of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils that may be located underground. Thus, unavailability of archaeological material does not mean absentee, archaeological material might be hidden underground, as such the client is reminded to take precautions during construction.

Pre-construction education and awareness training

Prior to construction, contractors should be given training on how to identify and protect archaeological remains that may be discovered during the project. The pre-construction training should include some limited site recognition training for the types of archaeological sites that may occur in the construction areas. Below are some of the indicators of archaeological site that may be found during construction:

- Flaked stone tools, bone tools and loose pieces of flaked stone;
- Ash and charcoal;
- Bones and shell fragments;
- Artefacts (e.g., beads or hearths);

- Packed stones which might be uncounted underground, and might indicate a grave or collapse stone walling.

Conclusions

The proposed construction can proceed without further archaeological or cultural heritage assessment. This report is void without approval from Amafa.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms used in this Archaeology are defined in the National Heritage Resources Act [NHRA], Act Nr. 25 of 1999, South African Heritage Resources Agency [SAHRA] Policies as well as the Australia ICOMOS Charter *(Burra Charter)*:

Archaeological Material: remains resulting from human activities, which are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures.

Artifact: Any movable object that has been used, modified or manufactured by humans.

Conservation: All the processes of looking after a site/heritage place or landscape including maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Cultural Heritage Resources: refers to physical cultural properties such as archaeological sites, palaeolontological sites, historic and prehistorical places, buildings, structures and material remains, cultural sites such as places of rituals, burial sites or graves and their associated materials, geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. This include intangible resources such religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories indigenous knowledge.

Cultural landscape: "the combined works of nature and man" and demonstrate "the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external".

Cultural Resources Management (CRM): the conservation of cultural heritage resources, management, and sustainable utilization and present for present and for the future generations

Cultural Significance: is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.

Chance Finds: means Archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities such as water pipeline trench excavations.

Compatible use: means a use, which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Expansion: means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased.

Grave: A place of interment (variably referred to as burial), including the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

Heritage impact assessment (HIA): Refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative cultural, social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, plan, programme or policy which requires authorisation of permission by law and which may significantly affect the cultural and natural heritage resources. The HIA includes recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimising or avoiding negative impacts, measures enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal and heritage management and monitoring measures.

Historic Material: remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artifacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Impact: the positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or on the environment.

***In situ* material:** means material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for instance archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.

Interested and affected parties Individuals: communities or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by the proposal or activity and/ or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

Interpretation: means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

Late Iron Age: this period is associated with the development of complex societies and state systems in southern Africa.

Material culture means buildings, structure, features, tools and other artefacts that constitute the remains from past societies.

Mitigate: The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

Place: means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Protected area: means those protected areas contemplated in section 9 of the NEMPAA and the core area of a biosphere reserve and shall include their buffers.

Public participation process: A process of involving the public in order to identify issues and concerns, and obtain feedback on options and impacts associated with a proposed project, programme or development. Public Participation Process in terms of NEMA refers to: a process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to specific matters.

Setting: means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

Significance: can be differentiated into impact magnitude and impact significance. Impact magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration and likelihood). Impact significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of significance and acceptability). It is an anthropocentric concept, which makes use of value judgments and science-based criteria (i.e. biophysical, physical cultural, social and economic).

Site: a spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

1. Introduction

Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage Consultants Cc was appointed by Isolendalo Environmental Consulting to conduct an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade and construction, which entails installation of stormwater management system and crossings within Qhozo access road located in Bergville which falls under Okhahlamba local municipality of uThukela district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa. The investigation was conducted with the exclusive purpose of completely identifying and documenting archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be overblown by the proposed construction, as well as to recommend proper mitigation measures should any archaeological materials or sites be affected. These mitigation measures will, in turn, assist the developer to make a decision on the most appropriate option in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999). The findings of this cultural study have been informed by desktop study and field survey. The desktop study was undertaken through SAHRIS for previous Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments conducted in the region of the proposed development, and also for researches that have been carried out in the area over the past years.

2. Sites location and description

The proposed upgrade and construction is located in Bergville which falls under Okhahlamba local municipality of uThukela district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal province. The landscape of the proposed project is very uneven, with most sections been steep hills.

Summary of Project Location Details

Province:	KwaZulu-Natal
Local:	Okhahlamba
District:	UThukela
Proposed development:	Qhozo access road

Figure 1: An overview of the area proposed for the bridge.

Figure 2: Aerial overview of the proposed site of the bridge as indicated in red.

Figure 3: An overview of the village on which the project is proposed.

Figure 4: An overview of the beginning of the area proposed for upgrade.

Figure 5: View of the uphill of the proposed area of development

Figure 6: View of the centre of the proposed area of development.

Figure 7: View of the area were the proposed project ends.

3. Nature of the proposed project

The proposed project entail the upgrade and construction, which entails installation of the stormwater management system and crossings of Qhozo access road. The proposal is located in Bergville, Ward 05 in an area called Kokwane. The proposed road has several watercourses within its path totaling approximately 05. Hence, the need for a stormwater management.

4. Purpose of the Cultural Heritage Study

The purpose of this Archaeological and Cultural Heritage study was to entirely identify and document archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structure of historical significance that may be affected by the proposed upgrade and construction, these will in turn assist the developer in ensuring proper conservation measure in line with the National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999). Impact assessments highlight many issues facing sites in terms of their management, conservation, monitoring and maintenance, and the environment in and around the site. Therefore, this study involves the following:

- Identification and recording of heritage resources that maybe affected by the proposed upgrade and construction;
- Providing recommendations on how best to appropriately safeguard identified heritage sites. Mitigation is an important aspect of any development on areas where heritage sites have been identified.

5. Methodology and Approach

Background study introduction

The methodological approach is informed by the 2012 SAHRA Policy Guidelines for impact assessment. As part of this study, the following tasks were conducted: 1) literature review, 2), consultations with the developer and appointed consultants, 3), completion of a field survey and 4), analysis of the acquired data, leading to the production of this report.

Physical survey

The field survey lasted for a day on the 21st of January 2019. The survey was conducted by foot and vehicle on the entire proposed developed area by an archaeologist from Vhubvo.

Documentation

The general project area was documented. This documentation included taking photographs using cameras a 10.1 megapixel Sony Cybershot Digital Camera. Plotting of finds was done by a Garmin etrex Venture HC.

Restrictions and Assumptions

The landscape of the proposed project is very uneven, with most sections characterised of steep hills. The proposed road is in use and active such that chances of encountering any archaeological materials is low. The area was easily accessed, but as with any survey, archaeological materials may be under the surface and therefore unidentifiable to the surveyor until they are exposed once construction resume. As a result, if any archaeological/ or gravesite is observed during construction, a heritage specialist must be notified immediately.

6. Applicable heritage legislation

Several legislations provide the legal basis for the protection and preservation of both cultural and natural resources. These include the National Environment Management Act (No. 107 of 1998); Mineral Amendment Act (No 103 of 1993); Tourism Act (No. 72 of 1993); Cultural

Institution Act (No. 119 of 1998), and the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -
- *(i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;*
- *(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
- *(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
- *(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority;*

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m2 in extent; or
(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources protected under the act as they are deemed to be national estate. When conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources have to be identified:

(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 paleontological 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 by 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) moveable objects, including -
- *(i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological 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 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value …' These criteria are the following:
(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 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.

Other sections of the Act with a direct relevance to the AIA are the following:
Section 34(1) *No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.*
Section 35(4) *No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:*

- *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite*

Section 36 (3) *No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:*

- *destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- *bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.*

7. Degree of significance

This category requires a broad, but detailed knowledge of the various disciplines that might be involved. Large sites, for example, may not be very important, but a small site, on the other hand, may have great significance as it is unique for the region.

Significance rating of sites

(i) High (ii) Medium (iii) Low

This category relates to the actual artefact or site in terms of its actual value as it is found today, and refers more specifically to the condition that the item is in.For example, an archaeological site may be the only one of its kind in the region, thus its regional significance is high, but there is heavy erosion of the greater part of the site, therefore its significance rating would be medium to low. Generally speaking, the following are guidelines for the nature of the mitigation that must take place as Phase 2 of the project.

High

- This is a 'do not touch' situation, alternative must be sought for the project, examples would be natural and cultural landscapes like the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site, or the house in which John Langalibalele resided.
- Certain sites, or features may be exceptionally important, but do not warrant leaving entirely alone. In such cases, detailed mapping of the site and all its features is imperative, as is the collection of diagnostic artefactual material on the surface of the site. Extensive excavations must be done to retrieve as much information as possible before destruction. Such excavations might cover more than half the site and would be mandatory; it would also be advisable to negotiate with the client to see what mutual agreement in writing could be reached, whereby part of the site is left for future research.

Medium

- Sites of medium significance require detailed mapping of all the features and the collection of diagnostic artefactual material from the surface of the site. A series of test trenches and test pits should be excavated to retrieve basic information before destruction.

Low

- These sites require minimum or no mitigation. Minimum mitigation recommended could be a collection of all surface materials and/ or detailed site mapping and documentation. No excavations would be considered to be necessary.

In all the above scenarios, permits will be required from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or the appropriate PHRA as per the legislation (the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999). Destruction of any heritage site may only take place when a

permit has been issued by the appropriate heritage authority. The following table is used to grade heritage resources.

Table 2: Grading systems for identified heritage resources in terms of National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

Level		Significance		Possible action
National (Grade I)		Site of National Value		Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)		Site of Provincial Value		Nominated to be declared by PHRA
Local Grade (IIIA)		Site of High Value Locally		Retained as heritage
Local Grade (IIIB)		Site of High Value Locally		Mitigated and part retained as heritage
General Protected Area A		Site of High to Medium		Mitigation necessary before destruction
General Protected Area B		Medium Value		Recording before destruction
General Protected Area C		Low Value		No action required before destruction

8. Discussion of (Pre-) History of South Africa

Stone Age

KwaZulu-Natal has a rich and diverse archaeological environment representing a long time span of the human inhabitation history. Some of the intriguing stories of KwaZulu-Natal that shed light to the history and archaeology of the province include but not limited to the famous story of King Shaka Zulu and the rock art painting found in the Drakensberg Mountains. The cultural heritage of the Drakensberg is diverse and highly fragile. The Drakensberg Mountain is not only associated with the San people but also different cultural groups such as the southern Sotho, the Zulu-speaking and Xhosa-speaking groups, and, more recently, the Griqua and Anglo-Boer descendants.

The Stone Age is the period in human history where lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996). In South Africa, this period is divided into 1) Early Stone Age (More than 2 million years ago - 250 000 years Ago), 2) Middle Stone Age (250 000 years ago – 25 000 years ago) 3) and Late Stone Age respectively (25 000 years ago - AD 200). Sites falling within this period in the Drakensberg are mostly characterized by a few

surfaces scatters and individual stone tools, typically found in the close vicinity of water. The tools made were most likely manufactured by *Homo erectus*, a predecessor of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*).

The Middle Stone Age (MSA) times spanning to some (C. 150 000 – 30 000 BP) saw people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. The MSA is a period that still remains somewhat vague, as much of the MSA lies beyond the limits of conventional radiocarbon dating. However, the concept of the MSA remains useful as a means of identifying a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted. Middle Stone Age sites in the Drakensberg region occur in both Lesotho and South Africa. The MSA 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 Strathallan 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).

Later Stone Age (LSA) people preferred, though not solely, to occupy rock shelters and caves, it is this type of sealed context that makes it possible for us to learn much more about them than is the case with earlier periods. Later Stone Age tools are commonly much smaller but also more diversified than the earlier toolkits. It was during this period that the bow and arrow were used extensively, and societies exploited their environments more intensively and effectively. Literally, hundreds of LSA 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 LSA occupation of the Maloti Drakensberg comes from Sehonghong Cave in southeastern Lesotho and from Strathallan Cave in the Eastern Cape section of the region. Here a specific LSA 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 latter 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).

Iron Age (IA)

Iron Age period is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996). Around 1250 AD certain agriculturists started occupying the higher altitude, grassland areas. The IA periods in KwaZulu-Natal are referred to as Moor Park settlements and they typically occupy hilltops with a low stone walling effect. By 1600 AD, groups such as the amaZizi reached the foothills of the northern Drakensberg near Winterton (Wright and Mazel 2007).

Historical era

Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1800s - in this part of the country, these settlers were largely self-sufficient, relying on cattle/sheep farming and also hunting. Few towns were established and farming remains the most dominant economy.

The proposed area of development is a small rural area within Bergville town. Bergville is a small town situated in the foothills of the Drakensberg Mountains, KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. It was established as Bergville Mountain Village in 1897 by a retired sea captain. British forces built a blockhouse in the settlement two years later at the onset of the Anglo-Boer War. The building is currently used as a Monument and Museum within the grounds of the Bergville Court House.

9. Survey findings

The Phase I Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade and construction of Qhozo access road has identified no significant impacts to archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior construction. Henceforth, no archaeological or cultural heritage remains were documented during the study.

10. Recommendations and Conclusions

It is recommended that Amafa approve the proposed development to proceed without further archaeological assessment. It is the responsibility of the developer to notify contractors and workers about archaeological material (e.g., pottery, stone tools, remnants of stone-walling, graves, etc) and fossils that may be located underground. Thus, unavailability of archaeological material does not mean absentee, archaeological material might be hidden underground, as such the client is reminded to take precautions during construction.

Pre-construction education and awareness training

Prior to construction, contractors should be given training on how to identify and protect archaeological remains that may be discovered during the project. The pre-construction training should include some limited site recognition training for the types of archaeological sites that may occur in the construction areas. Below are some of the indicators of archaeological site that may be found during construction:

- Flaked stone tools, bone tools and loose pieces of flaked stone;
- Ash and charcoal;
- Bones and shell fragments;
- Artefacts (e.g., beads or hearths);
- Packed stones which might be uncounted underground, and might indicate a grave or collapse stone walling.

The proposed construction can proceed without further archaeological or cultural heritage assessment. This report is void without approval from Amafa.

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APPENDIX 1: SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidelines for determining site *significance* were developed by SAHRA in 2003. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

(a) Historic value

- Is it important in the community, or pattern of history?
- Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history?
- Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery?

(b) Aesthetic value

- Is it important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group?

(c) Scientific value

- Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage?
- Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period?

(d) Social value

- Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?

(e) Rarity

- Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage?

(f) Representivity

- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects?
- What is the importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class?

- Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality?