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| <p style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE KWAZULU NATAL</p> |  | <p style="text-align: center;">AMAFA AKWAZULU NATALI</p> |
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REPORT ON SITE VISIT TO WEENEN NATURE RESERVE

Date: 5th and 6th of August 2013

Compiled by: Celeste Rossouw

1) Goal: (i) To develop a statement of significance for Weenen Nature Reserve.

(ii) To compile a management plan for the heritage sites identified

2a) Objectives: Phase I survey

Strategies: Identification of heritage resources and terrains – Firstly check whether the terrain was already surveyed and that the report can be found on either the SAHRIS (South African Heritage Research Information System's) data-base or on the provincial data-base of KwaZulu-Natal Museum; if not the site identified must still be added to the data-base and an in-depth-survey will be necessary.

The already identified and surveyed sites will be added as appendices, accompanied by general managerial recommendations.

Mapping of heritage resources and terrains

Compiling a Heritage Statement

Grading of the different heritage sites and terrains

Recommendations

2b) Complete a management plan

Strategies: Risk analysis

Access Control

Conservation Management

Tourism Management

Research Potential

3) Stakeholders:

| Name | Institution and Duties | Contact Details |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Bonginkosi Mazibuko | Field Ranger, Weenen Nature Reserve | 076 609 1719 |
| ND Vilakazi | Field Ranger, Weenen Nature Reserve | 082 3433 098 |
| Stabiso Sydney Mpembe | Field Ranger, Weenen Nature Reserve | 076 2020 876 |
| Surprise Elvin Basson | Senior Museum Clerk at the Weenen Museum | 082 264 5226 e-mail: bongi@mtshezi.co.za |
| Raymond Zikhali | Officer-in-Charge at the Weenen Nature Reserve, Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife. | 082 921 5272 036 354 8990 zikhali@kznwildlife.com |
| Magda Goosen | Planner for Conservation Areas, Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife | 082 8248 971 033 845 1469 goosenm@kznwildlife.com |
| Petros | | 033 239 1518 076 914 6558 petrosn@kznwildlife.com |
| B. van der Bank | Provincial co-ordinator, Ezemvelo Honorary Officer | bvdb@sai.co.za 082 7798 466 |

4) Legislation:

35. General protection: Traditional burial places.—(1) No grave—

(a) not otherwise protected by this Act; and

(b) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be damaged, altered, exhumed, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(2) The Council may only issue written approval once the Council is satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant has made a concerted effort to consult with communities and individuals who by tradition may have an interest in the grave; and
- (b) the applicant and the relevant communities or individuals have reached agreement regarding the grave

a) Section 36 is applicable to **several archaeological terrains including old Zulu Homestead areas with graves, hut floors and rubbish pits and kraal structures found in the Weenen Nature Reserve; as well as two rock art sites: one being a painting and the other, an engraving.**

KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act no: 4 of 2008:

Section 36 (1): General protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite or meteorite impact sites – (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 prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council (of Amafa).

Section 36 (4): No person may exhume, 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 (permit) of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

Section 36 (5): No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art 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 (permit) having been obtained on written application to the Council (permit application).

51. Penalties: Any person convicted of an offence –

a) in terms of section 50 (1) or (2), is liable to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding that determined by national legislation for corruption: or

b) in terms of section 12(1), 27(3) or 50(3), is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years.

National Heritage Resource Act no: 25 of 1999

c) A ***phase I survey was completed linked to both the mentioned heritage sites*** and section 38 (3.a & b) in the National Heritage Resource Act no: 25 of 1999.

Section 38.3): The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection 2.a): Provided that the following is included.

Section 38.3.a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;

Section 38.3.b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7.

5) Significance – general:

Records of private ownership of the two adjoining farms, “Onverwacht” and “Bosmans Rivier Poort” date from 1830 and 1856 respectively. Important people such as Andries Pretorius and Sir Theophilus Shepstone are linked with the title deeds. On March the 18th of 1948 (Deed of Transfer No. 2350), the state expropriated the two areas. The expropriation was deemed necessary as a result of serious erosion caused by uncontrolled settlement of Zulu people that had livestock close to their houses when these farms were utilised as labour-farms. The area was then taken over by the Director of Soil Conservation with a view to research and demonstrate methods of combating soil erosion. This programme continued for about 25 years (Goosen, Magda. Personal interview and e-mail correspondence, 14 August 2013).

On the 1st of April 1975 the area was handed over to the Natal Parks Board and promulgated as Weenen Nature Reserve in Proclamation Notice 116 of 1975 (Goosen, Magda. Personal interview and e-mail correspondence, 14 August 2013).

According to Mr. G. Whitelaw some of the ruins may even date to the 1850s (Whitelaw. Personal interview. August 2013) while Mrs. Goosen said that the two mentioned farms were utilised as labour farms since the early 1900s (August 2013).

A report written by Dr. Tim Maggs (undated but possible executed in the middle of the 1980s, from the KwaZulu-Natal Museum) related that some of the ruins on the farm clearly showed traditional Zulu settlement patterns¹, which at the time of compilation of the report even included thatched bee-hive huts², while Dr. Maggs also identified recently occupied homesteads with no previous record of habitation.

6) Phase I survey: identification of heritage resources and terrains

¹ Central cattle pens at the centre of each homestead with bee-hive huts surrounding it. In some later examples extensive periphery walls were built surrounding the central-kraal pattern establishment.

² During my visit no bee-hive huts were evident, the report may have been written 30 years ago. But I propose that only excavations would enable researchers to identify these hut-floors.

The following graves were not found on the provincial database of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum or on the National SAHRIS-data base, it is therefore new data to be added to the SAHRIS data-base. However, the graves were referred to in Dr. Maggs's report as important and that they needed careful maintenance.

6.a) Graves

(i) Nkosi's grave



Content: 1964

Weenen

Chief Nduna

Tshelim Dina SMM Zulu

Born 6/4/1923 at Eshowe

Died on 19. 1964 at Mona

Umtwana Tshelimduna kasilimana

Zulu Umzukulu Wenkosi Umkhungo

Kampande

Elevation: 1006m

Accuracy: 5m

The grave faces east

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50.23, 6 E29.59.51, 1 or 28.8398888889°S, 29.9975277778°E

Condition: Fair

Material: Fence made of dolerite rock and headstone of bricks and cement, plastered and painted

(ii) **Daughter's grave:**



Content: Contains no headstone, ledger or curbing, only a packed wall measuring 5m by 2m.

Facing North-east

Material: wall is built of shale; a buffalo thorn-tree adorns the middle of the grave

Elevation: 1014m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'35, 6" E29.59'.46, 5 or 28.8374166667°S 29.9898611111°E

Accuracy: 4m

Condition: Fair

Heritage Statement: The graves are of value since chief Nduna, was a descendant of King Mpande. The graves are also known by the local community and may be visited after consultation with EKZNW for spiritual reasons.

Grading: The graves are of local, grade iii value

Recommendations:

- Access control is already well-implemented, and the graves are in a good condition.
- Permits to be issued after consultation with the community to visit these graves for spiritual reasons are one of the suggestions to manage access to the site and to ensure community participation is also achieved and respect for the descendants' religion can be ensured.
- Any alteration or repair to the graves (including their head stone, random rubble, and the periphery wall) can only be executed, once the owners of the graves have obtained a permit from Amafa. Since this will include direct intervention and informal graves are protected.
- No excavation or stabilization of the graves if subsidence occurs can be carried out without a permit been issued by Amafa, since the latter also embodies direct intervention.
- General maintenance: this will be allowed and includes trimming the grasses inside the wall and washing of the headstone with water and Sunlight-liquid (the softest soap on the market).

6b) Historical Homestead, with several associated features as will be identified below:

(i) Archaeological site no: 1 – see map no: 1 (appendix 1)

This feature (a complex settlement pattern with ruins, an ash-pit and a grave) could not be found on either the KZN Museum's data-base or the SAHRIS data-base and is therefore a site that still has to be added to the database.

Introduction: Features included an ash-heap or rubbish pit, a grave, a kraal, first terrace substantiated by random rubble rocks, a second terrace substantiated with random rubble rock, including a flat "square" area that may constitute a house floor behind the latter. Also present at the site is a very small enclosure with a diameter of 1½ to 2m, this may be either a goat's kraal or rather a support for grain bins. The function of this could not be verified.

All the features below should be studied accompanied by map no: 1

Statement of significance: This homestead is not linked to the Late Iron Age, but it could be linked to later labour farm tenants, since this section of the Nature Reserve was a farm, prior to becoming a protected area.

Age: Unknown, an archaeological excavation should be done

Ash-heap (see photo below):

Accuracy: 4m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.14, 7" E29.59'.23, 5" or 28.8374166667°S, 29.9898611111°E

Elevation: 969m



Grave (photo below)::

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 969m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.14, 7" E29.59'.24, 1" or 28.8374166667°S, 29.9900277778°E

Faces: grave head stone faces to a south-eastern direction

Contextual locality: grave is situated 10,2m from the ash-heap in a south-eastern direction



Milking cow-pen (very small enclosure) or low stone wall to support a grain-bin? View photo below:

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 957m

S28.50'.14, 6" E29.59'.24, 7" or 28.8373888889°S, 29.9901944444°E

Measurement: 2m by 1m large

Contextual locality: this structure is situated approximately 12m south-east from the grave and 10m east of the 2nd house floor terrace.





Kraal (view photo below): only 2 and a third of the walls of the original square kraal structure is left

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 966m

GPS Co-ordinates: S28.50.13', 5" E29.59'.23, 1" 28.8370833333°S, 29.9897500000° E

State of conservation: only two walls are left forming a 90° corner with one another. A small section of the 3rd wall is left. Maximum height of the wall is 1m.

Measurement: 16m by 9, 6m by 1m.



1st terrace wall (view photo below):

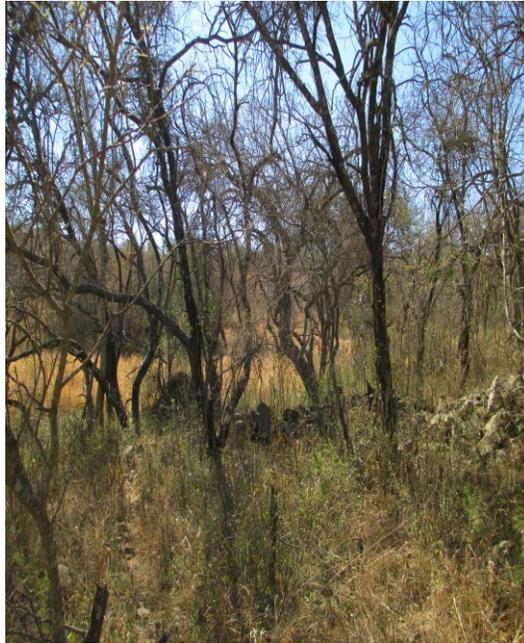
Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 963m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.14, 0" E29.59'.24, 0" 28.8372222227°S 29.9900000000°E

Measuring: Approximately 56m in a straight line, maximum height about 1m.

Locality: 26m south-east from the kraal structure, discussed above.

2nd terrace wall (see photo below):

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 964m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.14, 1" E29.59'.24, 8" or 28.8372500000°S 29.9902222222°E

Measurement: 10m terrace in a straight line with a maximum height of ½m

Locality: Approximately 12m southeast of the first terrace wall



House floor behind the 2nd terrace? (Not validated) – also view photo above, the house floor is behind the terrace wall.

Same GPS co-ordinates, elevation and accuracy as the 2nd terrace.

The area constitutes a flat and “clean” space of approximately 8m by 6m square. This might be a house floor?

Statement of Significance: This settlement pattern is of high research value, taking into consideration that physical features are both characteristic of traditional Zulu settlement patterns, with specific reference to the small enclosure which could have been a “holder” for a grain bin and grave – however the rectangular walled structure, only partly in existence today could have been either a garden wall or a stock pen. While the terraces could be linked to Zulu settlement patterns, the interpretation is made difficult since it seems that foundation or house floors seem to be rectangular which than could mean that the building was either inhabited and built by white settlers or by Zulu farm labourers who stayed in the area and had enough contact with white people, to allow them to burrow cultural trade marks such as square settlement patterns and European building techniques.

This site could indeed be a multi-cultural site, but again, only an archaeological phase ii excavation based on test pits, would uncover the real significance. The types of artifacts uncovered and the technological advancement of the latter will be the only way to understand the archaeological record of this site.

I am not certain if the ash-pit is of more recent or older age, but subsidence is not evident and accordingly it could be of a recent age.

Grading: Settlement patterns on farms utilised as labour farms are of high value, taking into consideration that little research has been done within the specialist field of Historical archaeology, specifically dealing with the contact phase between Zulu indigenous people and the European settlers. This theme has not been researched enough in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. I would grade this site as a grade iii, local site. However, only after an archaeological excavation has been carried out, can one decide whether to upgrade this settlement pattern site, to a higher value of grade ii, provincial importance.

Management recommendations: No one may alter, remove, destroy or excavate this site without a permit being obtained from Amafa and Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, taking into consideration that it is located within a protected area.

Access control is good, since the site is located within a Nature Reserve.

The Officer-in-Charge to inform the Field Rangers and any employees of EKZNW not to remove any of the random rubble and boulders from the walled areas, to use it as building material or to limit soil erosion.

(ii) Archaeological site no: 2 – see map no: 2 (appendix no: ii)

This feature could not be found on either the KZN Museum's data-base or the SAHRIS data-base and is therefore a site that still has to be added to the database. It is possible that the settlement is of European nature (most of the built environment is square), but that it was used afterwards by the Zulu labourers (since small circular areas are present that could have function as either space for a goat kraal/milking cow or a space to store grain).

The layout of this "consolidated" kraal structure, does not lend itself to different features that could be mapped "alone", accordingly viewers of this document must refer to map no: 2, appendix no: 2

Sections marked on the map link with the following locational data (see photo below):

GPS a)

Elevation: 997m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.48, 8" E29.59. 44, 4" or 28.8468888889°S 29.9956666667°E

GPS b)

Elevation: 1005m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'48, 5" E29. 59'.43, 8" or 28.8468055556°S 29.9955000000°E

GPS c)

Elevation: 998m

S28.50'48, 2" E29.59'.42, 8" or 28.8467222222°S 29.9952222222°E



GPS d) View photos below

Elevation: 991m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50'.48, 5" E29.59'.41, 6" or 28.8468055556°S 29.9948888889°E

Feature: Two circles, the one within the other. The larger circle measures 13, 9m diameter and the smaller circle measures 5, 5m diameter.

Locality: These two circles are located approximately 16m in a western direction from the entrance of the larger and complex kraal structure.



GPS e) View photo below

Elevation: 992m

S28.50°.48, 5" E29.59°.41, 1" or 28.8468055556°S 29.9947500000°E

Feature: a rectangular kraal, neighbouring a semi circle or quarter circle kraal on the south-eastern side and another wall on the northwestern side, which links this feature with the complex kraal structure, see map no: 2.



GPS f)

Part of rectangular kraal mentioned above

Elevation: 993m

S28.50°.48, 44" E29.59°.40, 9" or 28.8467888889°S 29.9946944444°E

GPS g)

Part of rectangular kraal mentioned in e)

Elevation: 993m

S28.50°.48, 3" E29.59°.40, 7" or 28.8467500000°S 29.9946388889°E

6 Iii) Indunas Kraal

Also a feature not included on either the provincial or national heritage data-bases

Feature: a large square structure

State of Conservation: well preserved, maximum height is 1m

Elevation: 1043m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.50°.59, 8" E29.59°.42, 4" or 28.8499444444°S 29.9951111111°E



6iv) Chief's Kraal

Feature: containing two circles approximately 5m apart from one another
State of conservation: bad, small boulders are lying on the floor, some sections of the circle is not there anymore.

No photos were included here, since the sites were robbed of stones to such an extent that only a few were seen, still packed in a circle, but it would not be visible on the photo, one has to walk the site.

First circle:

Measures: 6m diameter

Elevation: 1047m

GPS co-ordinates: S28.51'.06, 5" E29.59'.42, 3" or 28.8518055556°S 29.9950833333°E

Accuracy: 5m

Second circle:

Measures: 5m by 3m (oval)

Elevation: 1049,

GPS co-ordinates: S28.51'.06, 4" E29.59'.42, 4" or 28.8517777778°S 29.9953333333°E

Accuracy: 5m

6v) Chief's Kraal II (See map no: 3, appendix iii)

This kraal structure is also a complicated integration of 4 features linked to one another” two circles, the most northern circle, measuring 8m in diameter, bordering in a southern direction on square kraal structure, measuring 13, 20m by 11, 8m, bordering, again in a more southern direction on another circle, measuring 12, 5m in diameter. The latter circle (or most southern circle) links with a wall, measuring 7m east and then again 27, 9, north. Refer to map no: 3, appendix no: iii. The entrance of the most northern circle points south-west.

GPS co-ordinates: S28.51'.15, 3" E29.59. 43, 2"

28.8542500000 °S

29.9953333333 °E



7a) Rock Art

This engraving site can be found on the SAHRIS website and on KwaZulu-Natal Museum's data-base. For reasons of improved base-line documentation I have however resurveyed the site according to the Getty Conservation Institute's and the University of KwaZulu-Natal's, Rock-Art-Mapping-Project's guidelines.



(i) Onverwacht 911 Engraving site:

Rock Art Site Recording Form

| | |
|---|--|
| Site name | Onverwacht 911 |
| National site number | 2829DD 100 |
| District and 1:50 000 map sheet no: | 2829DD Frere |
| GPS Latitude and Longitude | S28.51°.19, 1" E29.59°.43, 0" or 28.8553055556°S 29.9952777778°E |
| Elevation | 1051m |
| Accuracy | 9m |
| Direction to site | The site is about 200m southwest of the Officer-in-Charge's house on a flat rock just above the point at which the slope drops away. The site is on the slope towards the tributary stream of the Amanzamyama River, at the Nyandu Camp. |
| Community land area/Nature Reserve or Private Farm Land | Weenen Nature Reserve, Protected area |
| Conservation Manager | Mr. Raymond Zikhali (Officer-in-Charge) |
| Head's address/telephone/cell no: | Cell no: 082 921 5272 Tel no: 036 354 8990 E-mail: zikhali@kznwildlife.com |
| Recorder's name | Ms. Celeste Rossouw |
| Recorder's address | 195 Longmarket/Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201 |
| Date of Visit | 6 August 2013 |
| Archaeological deposit: Present/Absent/Unknown | Not present, the site is located on rocky beds |

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|---|---|
| Type of site (rock shelter, boulder, cave?) | Flat rock surface |
| Cave mouth faces north/south/east/west? | Not applicable |
| Approximate size of the rock shelter floor? | Not applicable |
| Approximate area of wall covered with paintings (separate paintings can be listed separately left to right) | 2½m by 2m |
| Natural damage to paintings (water, lichen, animals, etc) | Only natural weathering, the site is very well-preserved |
| Have the paintings or rock shelter walls been damaged by graffiti? Over what area? | No graffiti is present |
| Approximate number of paintings: NA | Red: Black: White: Yellow: Bichrome: Polychrome: |
| Number of human figures: NA | Male: Female: Indeterminate: Horse rider: |
| Number of animals: NA | Indeterminate antelope: Elephant: Eland: Lion: Rhebuck: Hartebeest: Baboon: Other: 1 horse with a rider on. |
| Number of handprints: None | Plain: Patterned: |
| Number of non-representative Patterns: NA | Dots: Lines: Grids: U-shapes: Smears: Zigzags: Y Shapers: Finger paint: Smudges: 2 |
| Approximate number of engravings: | 7 engraved homesteads featuring the central-kraal motive with many homesteads surrounding the kraal. 2 small circles might depict grain bins, although the documenter is not sure of this. 1 engraving in the centre of the images, are unclear. See photo below. |
| Describe unusual images: | |
| Is the cave floor rocky or sandy or ashy? | NA |
| Location of the site (on top of mountain, in stream bed, halfway up the cliff, etc.) | On top of a mountain |
| Records made (photo/slides/drawings/tracing) | Photos and written recording. |

7b) I could not find the rock painting shelter on either of the SAHRIS or KwaZulu-Natal Museum's databases. There is however a reference from Val Ward in an older report regarding the existence of rock art painting sites within the Weenen Nature Reserve. For this reason, I have documented the site again according to the principles mentioned above (see engraving site). This site also needs to be updated on the SAHRIS website.



Shelter



Photos from left to right: Kaross clad individual carrying a bow and arrows, bichrome roan atelope

Rock Art Site Recording Form

| | |
|---|---|
| Site name | |
| National site number | |
| District and 1:50 000 map sheet no: | 2829DD 042 |
| GPS Latitude and Longitude | S28.53°.56, 8" E30.00.01, 4" or 28.899111111111°S 30.0003888889°E |
| Elevation | 1057m |
| Accuracy | 9m |
| Direction to site | |
| Community land area/Nature Reserve or Private Farm Land | Weenen Nature Reserve, Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife |
| Conservation Manager | Mr. Raymond Zikhali (Officer-in-Charge) |
| Head's address/telephone/cell no: | Cell no: 082 921 5272 Tel no: 036 354 8990 E-mail: zikhair@kznwildlife.com |
| Recorder's name | Ms. Celeste Rossouw |
| Recorder's address | 195 Longmarket/Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201 |
| Date of Visit | 6 August 2013 |
| Archaeological deposit: Present/Absent/Unknown | Unknown |
| Type of site (rock shelter, boulder, cave?) | Rock Shelter |
| Cave mouth faces north/south/east/west? | |
| Approximate size of the rock shelter floor? | 8m |
| Approximate area of wall covered | 1m |

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| with paintings (separate paintings can be listed separately left to right) | |
| Natural damage to paintings (water, lichen, animals, etc) | Dust accretion and a water run-off area causing silica, salt and lime to cover the parent rock and the paintings. Swallows' nests are also present |
| Have the paintings or rock shelter walls been damaged by graffiti? Over what area? | The site is pristine, and no graffiti occurs |
| Approximate number of paintings: 20 | Red: 5 Black: 14 White: Yellow: Bichrome: 1 Polychrome: |
| Number of human figures: 11 | Male: 1 Female: 2 Indeterminate: 8 Horse rider: |
| Number of animals: 8 | Indeterminate antelope: 1 Elephant: Eland: Lion: Rhebuck: Hartebeest: Baboon: 5 Other: Bush-pig: 1 Roan Sable antelope: 1 |
| Number of handprints: None | Plain: Patterned: |
| Number of non-representative Patterns: 1 | Dots: Lines: Grids: U-shapes: Smears: Zigzags: Y Shapers: Finger paint: Smudges: 1 Indeterminate image, see photo below |
| Approximate number of engravings: | Not applicable |
| Describe unusual images: | Not applicable |
| Is the cave floor rocky or sandy or ashy? | Sandy |
| Location of the site (on top of mountain, in stream bed, half way up the cliff, etc.) | On top of a mountain |
| Records made (photo/slides/drawings/tracing) | Photos and written recording. |

Statement of significance: This site is of a high significance, taking into consideration that a roan sable antelope was depicted here and this is the first time I have seen one, since being employed 7 and a half years at Amafa. This image is very rare, also because generally sable roan antelopes can only be found in Northern KwaZulu-Natal, as this area is not a suitable habitat for the animal.

The depiction of baboons may also include a spiritual meaning, since ethno-archaeology interprets baboons as being a depiction of malevolent shamans. Animals such as felines and baboons were feared by the San in the Kalahari. Interviewed San/Bushman people related that during trance, if an intern that is in the process of learning to become a

medicine man can not handle the stress and pain during the trance dance³, they will become anti-social and violent and will need to be taken away from the ritual.

Grading: of local or grade iii value

Recommendations for management of the site: Since this site is not officially open for tourism purposes, no one may access the site.

When and if the Field Rangers access the site for monitoring purposes annually, no one must touch the paintings, stir dust (as the dust collects over the paintings and causes chemical weathering), never throw water or any other liquid over the paintings and be careful not to accidentally abrade (rub against the paintings with back-packs) the rock art.

8) GENERAL – MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES:

Introduction: the following summary is applicable to all the sites surveyed and those that are included in the appendices. When other more specific strategies are applicable, the author of this document will mention the specific site.

Risk analysis: While the rock art sites are not that much prone to vandalism, the ruins might be, since it was clear that at some stage people did collect the rubble for other purposes. At present access control is excellent, but Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife should inform their employees as well as communities visiting the nature reserve for other purposes, for instance for visiting a grave or collecting grass, that under no circumstances may any of the rocks on the ruins be removed.

Access management: at present access management is excellent, since all visitors must book before they enter the reserve.

Conservation management: No person may remove, alter, write or draw upon or excavate any archaeological site, battlefield site or rock art site, without a permit being issued by Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

Research value: The research value of the ruins is of a high value, taking into consideration that these settlement patters are rare examples of the contact period between the Zulu people and the white settlers within the archaeological record.

³ During the trance-dance the Bushman will not eat or sleep for perhaps three days. They will also do excessive exercise and will sometimes even “eat” of the coals from the fire. If the pain becomes too violent, they will bend forward, because of contractions in the stomach and later fall down unconscious. During this stage they will enter trance to contact their spiritual beings.

The ruins most possibly date from 150 years ago to even 50 years ago and also link with the history of the Weenen Nature Reserve. With reference to the latter, it is important to remember that the state expropriated it on the 18th of March 1948 (Deed of transfer No: 2350). This was deemed necessary as the result of soil erosion caused by uncontrolled settlement of Zulu communities who had livestock, who stayed on the labour farms. The area was taken over by the Director of Soil Conservation with a view to research and demonstrates methods of combating soil erosion and this continued for 25 years. On the 1st of April 1975 the area was handed over the Natal Parks Board and promulgated as the Weenen Nature Reserve in Proclamation Notice 116 of 1975 (Goosen Magda. Personal interview and e-mail, 14 August 2013).

Tourism value: After the excavation of one of the more elaborate and older ruin settlement patterns, the same site can be utilised as an open-air museum, with perhaps including the interpretation of the site in a brochure which can be handed out to guests. The implementation of brochures would make it unnecessary to construct plaques or interpretive material at the site. When any built environment such as visitor's infrastructure needs to be erected within a 10m radius of any heritage site, then a permit needs to be applied for from Amafa.

9) APPENDICES

Survey reports of archaeological sites in Weenen Nature Reserve, including the report and two Google Earth Maps; as well as guidelines to manage these sites:

2830 CC 025 Type: Stone wall ruin, dating to early 1900s.

Recommendation: no alteration, removal, excavation of this site can be executed without applying for a permit from Amafa.

A 10m Buffer Zone should be implemented around the site, to ensure the physical and research values stay intact and are not compromised.

2830 CC 023 Type: Stone terraces, cattle pen and possible hut floors and an ash-pit, dating from the late 19th to the early 20th century

Recommendation: no alteration, removal, excavation of this site can be executed without applying for a permit from Amafa.

A 10m Buffer Zone should be implemented around the site, to ensure the physical and research values stay intact and are not compromised.

The ash-pit is of great archaeological research value, and the survey done in 1985 suggested that an excavation of this site could possibly produce a good bead collection. Remember all researchers must apply with compliance legislation and excavators must apply for a permit from Amafa.

The tourism-value of this site is also high and after the excavation took place, the site could be developed into a settlement pattern, open-air, contextual terrain-museum; since the building methods and lay-out is significant of the transition between the Late Iron Age settlement patterns and the settlement patterns implemented by Zulu farm labourers in Colonial times.

2830CC 024, type: ruin, homestead dating to ± 1940s

Recommendation: no alteration, removal, excavation of this site can be executed without applying for a permit from Amafa.

A 10m Buffer Zone should be implemented around the site, to ensure the physical and research values stay intact and are not compromised.

2830CC 034 type: ruin – possible Voortrekker settler homestead

Recommendation: no alteration, removal, excavation of this site can be executed without applying for a permit from Amafa.

A 10m Buffer Zone should be implemented around the site, to ensure the physical and research values stay intact and are not compromised.

The research value is excellent, the site should be excavated in the future, again to analyse the transformation in settlement patterns of both the Zulu people and the Voortrekker people during contact times.

2829DD 100 type: rock art engraving site – Late Iron Age

Although this site was surveyed in 1999, the documenter of this report did a more detailed survey according to the “Rock Art Mapping Project’s” requirements.

A buffer of 5m should be implemented surrounding this site

No one may write or draw, alter or remove any of these rock art engraving features.

Tracing of the engravings may only occur if the researcher has applied for a permit from Amafa.

2829DD 042, type: Stone Age scatter zone

No person may remove or collect any artifact on the surface. All objects older than 75 years and all ruins or part there of, older than 60 years, are generally protected. No one can collect, excavate, alter, change, and demolish any of these features without applying for a permit from Amafa.

2829DD 048, type: Settlement pattern ruin, dating to approximately late 19th century and early 20th century

Recommendation: no alteration, removal, excavation of this site can be executed without applying for a permit from Amafa.

A 10m Buffer Zone should be implemented around the site, to ensure the physical and research values stay intact and are not compromised.