

## **A) Survey and condition assessment of archaeological sites in Weenen Nature Reserve and B) investigation into the possibility of opening a low-impact archaeological tourism destination**

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Date visited	20 June 2018
Prepared by	Ms. Celeste Rossouw
Accompanied by	Mr. Frik Lemmer, Officer-in-Charge of Weenen Nature Reserve
Date completed	28 June 2018

### **Goal**

At present, Amafa/Heritage/Erffenis KwaZulu-Natal is assisting Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife in drawing up a generic management plan for all types of heritage sites<sup>1</sup> in protected areas in the province. Weenen Nature Reserve was taken as a case-study to guide this process.

### **Objectives**

Survey Weenen Nature Reserve to identify different types of heritage resources; establish what management strategies are already in place to conserve these sites. Add additional ones to ensure the long term conservation of heritage sites, while enabling the sustainable usage of some of these sites as low-impact tourism destinations. This will fulfil the National Development Plan with reference to its educational goals.

### **Strategies**

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2018, Ms. Rossouw was accompanied by Mr. Frik Lemmer who showed her several Late Iron Age and Historical settlements that are easy to access since they are close to the road<sup>2</sup>. He also assisted her in identifying sites that she previously had trouble in finding.

These sites were documented using a Canon Power Shot SX710 WiFi HS 30X optical zoom and 20MB camera as well as a Geko 201, Garmin GPS. Points were taken in degrees, decimals.

The sites were mapped using Google Earth Pro, allowing the user to move back in time to see the same sites, when vegetation was scarcer and heritage sites were more visible.

The condition of the sites was documented, a risk analyses was done and management strategies were drawn up to ensure the long term conservation of these heritage sites.

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<sup>1</sup> Archaeological, palaeontological, informal graves and graveyards, built environment and rock art sites.

<sup>2</sup> If sites are close to the road they are easier to be developed as low impact tourism destinations, since extra roads would not have to be created to hike to these sites.

## **Background to the establishment of the Weenen Nature Reserve**

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On 18 March 1948 (Deed of Transfer No. 2350), the State expropriated the farms “Overwacht” and “Bosmans Rivier Poort”. The expropriation was deemed necessary as a result of serious erosion caused by uncontrolled settlement of Bantu-speaking stock herders when these areas were reserved as “labour farms”. The properties were taken over by the Director of Soil Conservation with a view to research and demonstrate methods that could combat soil erosion.

This continued for 25 years until the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1975 when the area was handed over to the Natal Parks Board and promulgated as the Weenen Nature Reserve in Proclamation Notice 116 of 1975.

Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife made representatives for the control of the farm Onverwacht 911 and in 1973, it was decided that the farm together with certain other lands including proposed portion of the town commonage should be acquired by the Natal Provincial Administration and controlled as a nature reserve by EKZNW.

The Weenen Nature Reserve also included a railway through the reserve, known as the Mona Railway or “Cabbage Express” that took produce from the farms in and around Weenen to Estcourt (Coetzee, Magda, Interview in August 2013).

### **Background of the Mona Station (taken from <https://kznpr.co.za/bridges-road-rail/>)**

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Many artefacts found in the Weenen Nature Reserve<sup>3</sup> such as the screws, nails and equipment can be linked to the Mona Station, a narrow gauge railway linke that linked Estcourt and Weenen (46km) and traversed the reserve historically (1906-1983). It is no longer in use, although some structures and remnants can still be found in the reserve.

Locomotives used included the NG/G11 loco No. 55 and the NG/G13 No. 77 or “Liliputian”. Mr. Billy Bester was the driver for most of these locomotives for 21 years.

The Mona locomotives were also known as the “Cabbage Express” since it was used to transport agricultural produce from the 3 000 acres of irrigated farms to the market.




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<sup>3</sup> Please refer to the “Legislative Background”, Section No. 36 on Page No. 26 that deals specifically with archaeological sites and the protection of such sites as well as their associated artefacts or objects/cultural material.

Figure No. 1: One of the old metal bridges in the Weenen Nature Reserve.

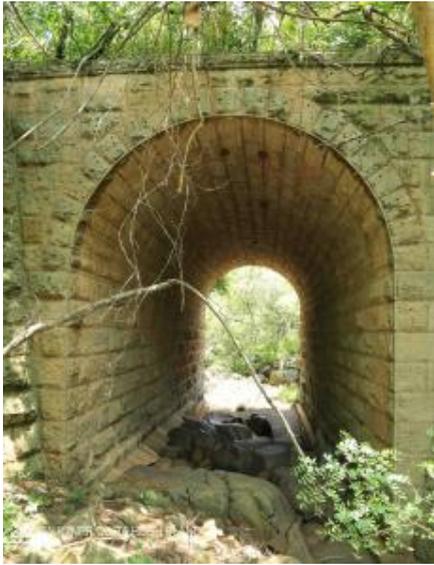


Figure No. 2: The Tierkloof sandstone bridge.

Some of the pathways where the tracks have been removed are in the process of being converted into mountain biking tracks.

## Survey

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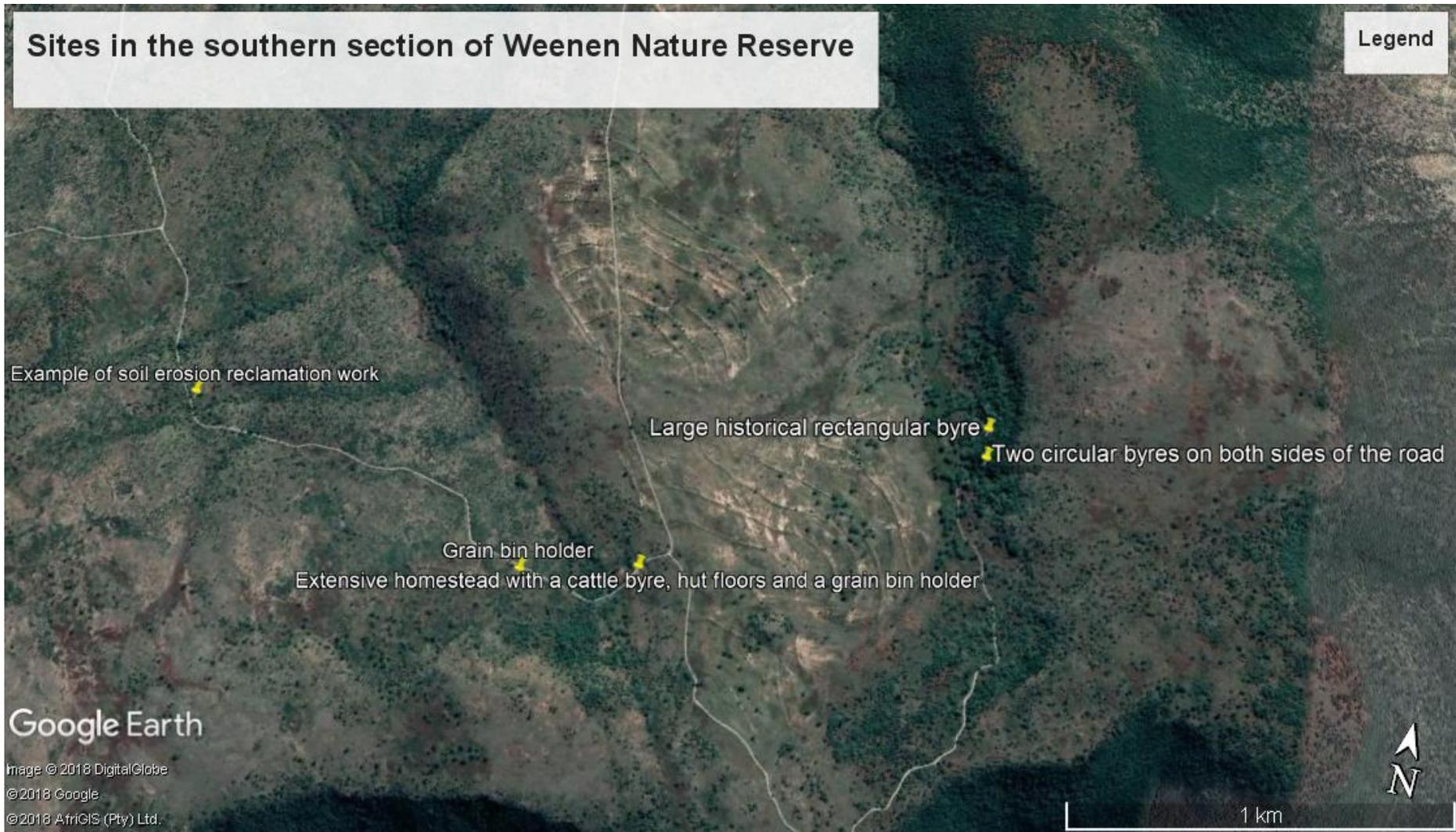


Figure No. 3 New sites and other features documented in the southern section of Weenen Nature Reserve.

### Example of soil reclamation work

GPS coordinates: 28.8740833333°S 30.0053055556°E



Figure No. 4: Example of soil reclamation work next to the road.



Figure No. 5: Another example of soil reclamation work.

Weenen Nature Reserve has a collection of 51 clusters of soil reclamation systems. They are found next to roads in river beds and on terraces, descending from higher areas to lower sections. These “rock walls” endeavour to contain moisture, conserve soil nutrients and lessens soil erosion.

### Site No. 1

The first structure is a small circular area that could have functioned as a grain-bin holder.

GPS coordinates: 28.8764444444°S 30.0153888889°E



Figure No. 6: Grain bin holder (*izilulu*) with a diameter of 1,5m. The walls are about 1m high and it is in a good condition.

Some small circles close to a large cattle byre can also function as a spaces for each wife's (of the chief) milking cow. However, if these smaller circles are found further from the homesteads and not neighbouring onto the larger central cattle byre, they functioned as sheep/goat or pig byres.

The main cattle byre was only subdivided to create calf pens; other animals of lesser value were never kept inside the main or central cattle byre.

The grain bin holder is in a good condition.

No collection of stones from any archaeological or historically built structure is allowed based on both Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife's management policies as well as Amafa/Heritage/Erferis KwaZulu-Natal's Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008, Section 36. (No one may alter, damage, destroy any archaeological....site).

## Site No. 2

Extensive settlement with a cattle byre (*isibaya*), hut floors and a grain bin holder (*izilulu*).

GPS coordinates: 28.8757750000°S 30.0184166667°E



Figure No. 7: Example of the best preserved homestead (*umuzi*). Such a site can be developed as a low-impact Late Iron Age archaeological tourism destination.



Figure No. 8: Large cattle byre in the centre of the Late Iron Age settlement.

The reason why the cattle byre/kraal (*isibaya*) is located in the centre of the homestead (*umuzi*) refers to the importance of cattle: The chief's wealth depended on the extent of his cattle stock, cattle was also offered during religious ceremonies to the ancestors<sup>4</sup>, mostly, inside the cattle byre. Cattle were used to obtain wives<sup>5</sup> via the “*lobola* system<sup>6</sup>” and cattle were traded for items such as glass beads, weapons, material, etc.

It is clear that cattle were very important in the social, economic and religious spheres of the Bantu-speakers ways of life.

The cattle byre functioned as the court area, where elders discussed legal and political matters and only senior men could attend such meetings; and the cattle byre or *isibaya* also served as religious space or shrine where cattle were offered to the ancestors.

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<sup>4</sup> It was used in mediation with the spirit-world.

<sup>5</sup> Women contributed immensely to the economy of Late Iron Age communities: they were responsible for growing and harvesting crops (sorghum and millet, before the 1500s and maize after the Portuguese introduced it to Southern Africa in the late 1400s, beginning 1500s), collecting fire wood and water, building wattle-and-daub houses, bearing and rearing children, cooking for the family and making equipment such as clay pots and other house utensils.

<sup>6</sup> Legal contract between two lineages where the lineage that provides a wife for a member of another lineage is compensated for the loss of her labour-input by receiving cattle and where the lineage that obtains the woman's labour input, is obliged to care for her and respect her, or be liable to pay a fine (in cattle) to her family.



Figure No. 9: shows the building technique of the cattle byre – large boulders are used, to create the outer-limits of the wall, while the inside is filled with smaller random rubble.



Figure No. 10: Hut floor one. Hut floors can be identified as whitish or ashy circular areas where vegetation does not grow.

The reason why vegetation does not cover hut floors is because the floors consist of a mixture of ant heap clay and cattle dung and these floors were restored every year by the addition of more of this mixture to the top of the floor. Secondly, if a fire is applied to these areas, the

floor hardens even more. This would be the case, since these sites are located within a protected area where fire zones and -breaks are burnt on an annual basis in the winter.



Figure No.11: Hut floor two in close approximation to the central cattle byre.



Figure No. 12: Hut floor three, possibly destroyed by the burrowing actions of porcupines.



Figure No. 13: Grain-bin holder (The small circular structure is too small to function as an area where a milking cow or goats can be kept. It is also not a grave since the structure consists of a circular wall measuring about 1m in diameter.

During the survey, the following features<sup>7</sup> were not found: ash heaps, or -pits, an outer periphery boundary wall that enclosed the totality of the homestead or *umuzi* and lastly, no calf pens were identified.

### **Interpretation of the Modern or Traditional Zulu Homestead Pattern (Post-colonial or Post-1820s to recent times) based on Zulu homestead rock engravings found in Savannah areas**

In the Savannah areas marginal to the grasslands of the Thukela Basin, the post-colonial, Historical or Traditional Zulu Homestead pattern occurs that makes out a central cattle pen surrounded by huts and an outer periphery wall (Maggs, Tim and Ward, Val, 1995: 24-25). The entrance of the cattle pen faces down-hill in the majority of 19<sup>th</sup> century and even contemporary Zulu homesteads (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 24).

The Colonial style homestead shows more structural detail as not only the huts, but also the grain bins next to each hut were indicated as well as calf-pens that were built as secondary structures inside the central livestock pen at the uphill end (Maggs, T & Ward, V 1995: 25).

Sometimes two or three calf pens were engraved inside the main cattle pen (Maggs, T & Ward, V 1995: 26). Sheep and goat pens were never inside a cattle pen since they were engraved close to the homestead or attached to the outer wall of the central cattle pen (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 27).

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<sup>7</sup> That belongs to Modern or Post-colonial (Post-1820s) Zulu Traditional settlement patterns or homestead layouts.

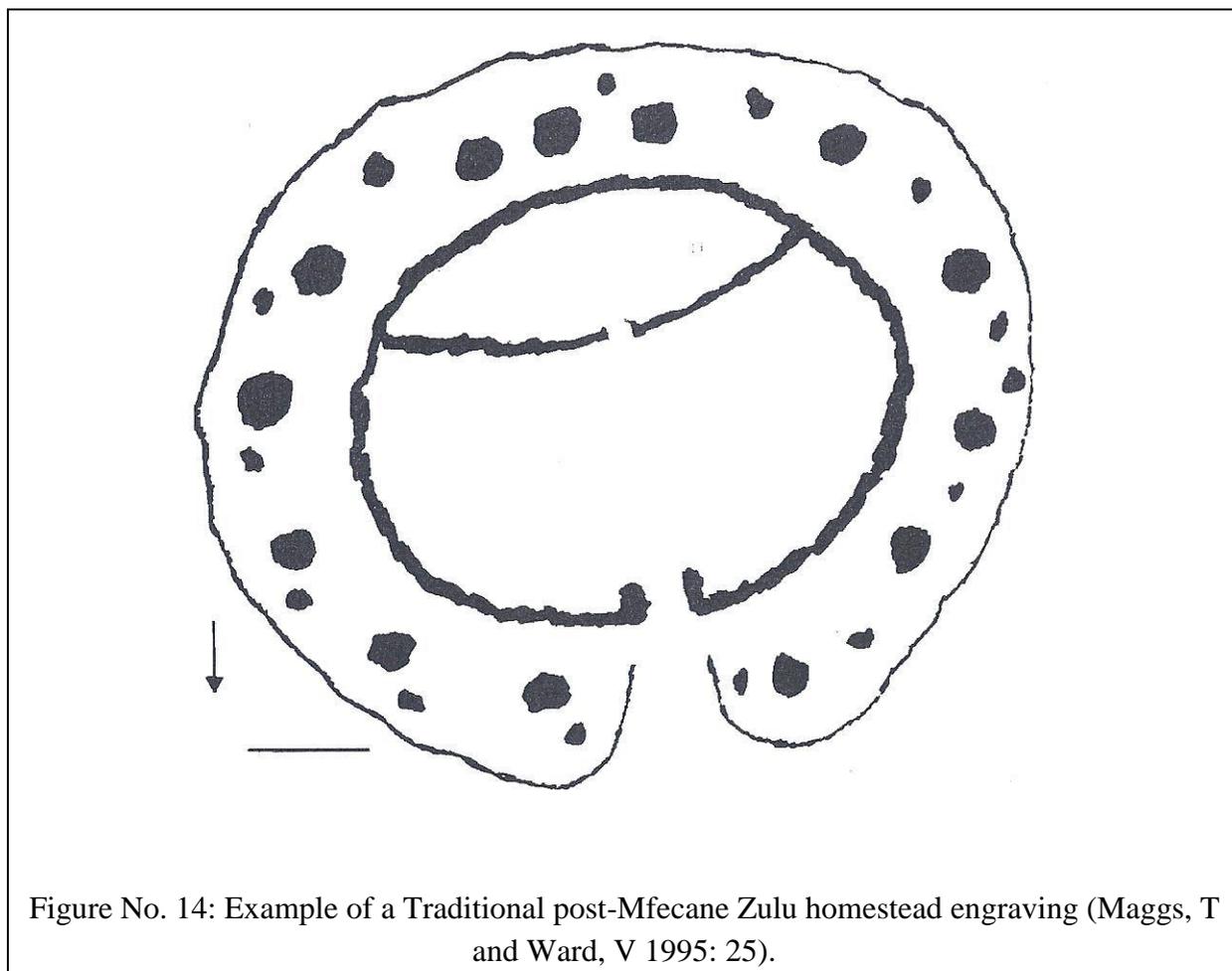


Figure No. 14: Example of a Traditional post-Mfecane Zulu homestead engraving (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 25).

Examples of rectangular central cattle pens also occur or rectangular outer periphery walls and goat or sheep kraals. This shows the impact of Europeans on Nguni settlements; however, this is not a separate cultural expression since the spatialisation of structures linked with specific functions remains the same: cattle pen in the centre, huts and grain bins surrounding the central cattle pen, followed by the outer periphery wall (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 28-31). The standard functionalism of the settlement stays the same only the shape of the functional spaces, change.

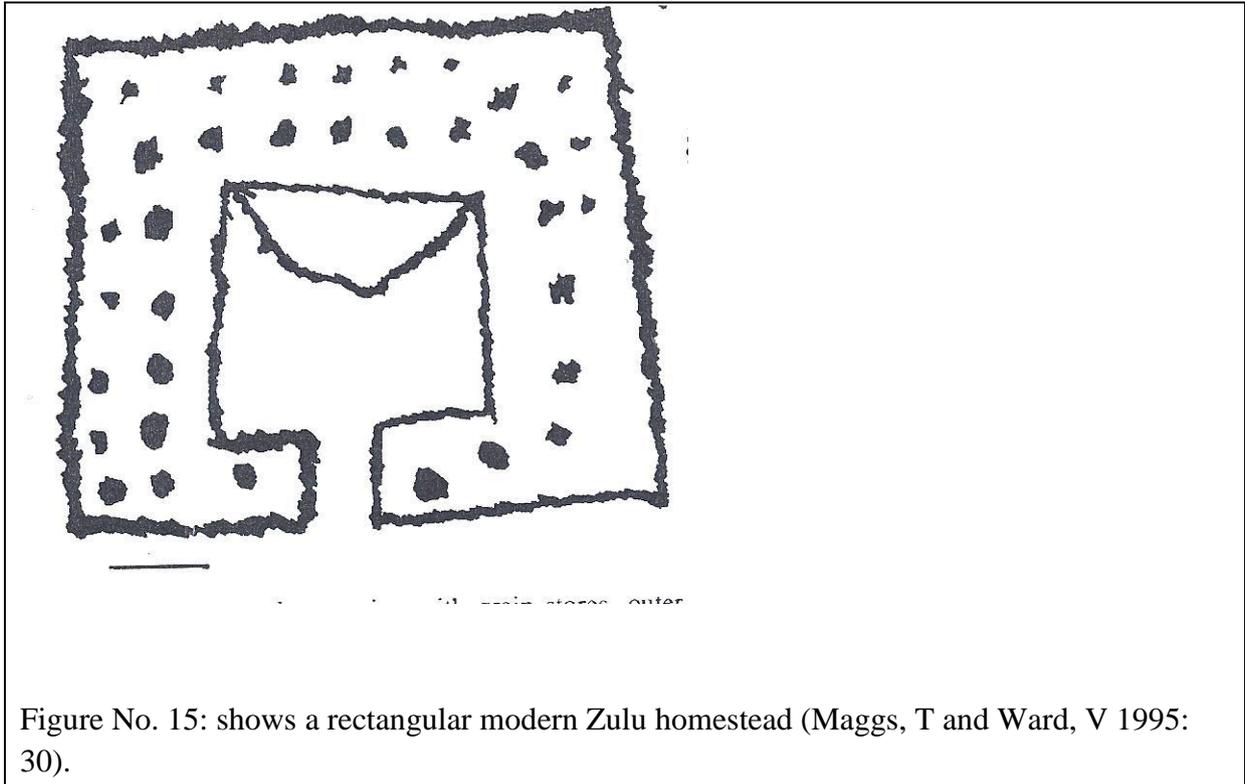


Figure No. 15: shows a rectangular modern Zulu homestead (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 30).

Examples of engravings of Post-colonial or Traditional Zulu Homestead patterns of the 1800s occur in Savannah areas marginal to the grasslands of the Thukela Basin for example at Elandskraal, Rorke's Drift, Fugitive's Drift, between the Biggarsberg and the Mzinyathi (Buffalo) River; and at the Erskine Site in the vicinity of Muiden and Greytown (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 17-18).

### **Management Recommendation to uncover other features and to develop the site as a low-impact tourism destination**

It is recommended that the site should be burnt so that other features can be identified if they still exist. This will add to its research value and will ensure that all the features are conserved.

An initial proposal to develop this site as a low-impact tourism destination would have included the creation of a circular pathway around the *umuzi*. However, after discussion with Amafa's Deputy Director, Mr. James van Vuuren, concerns were raised that guests would be enticed to leave the pathway and walk over fragile hut floors while other visitors could illegally collect some of the stones from the livestock pens. These problems were solved when Mr. Frik Lemmer, Officer-in-Charge of the Weenen Management Unit proposed that, since there is area behind the *umuzi* that is much higher than the *umuzi* – that this area could act as a space where the cars could park and from where people could view the lay-out of the settlement pattern. The entrance to this higher portion of ground would be 15m from the *umuzi*.

To ensure that people would understand the different areas such as the central livestock pen, the hut floors and the areas where grain bins are kept by each wife of the chief, signage would be developed by Amafa in liaison with Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife.

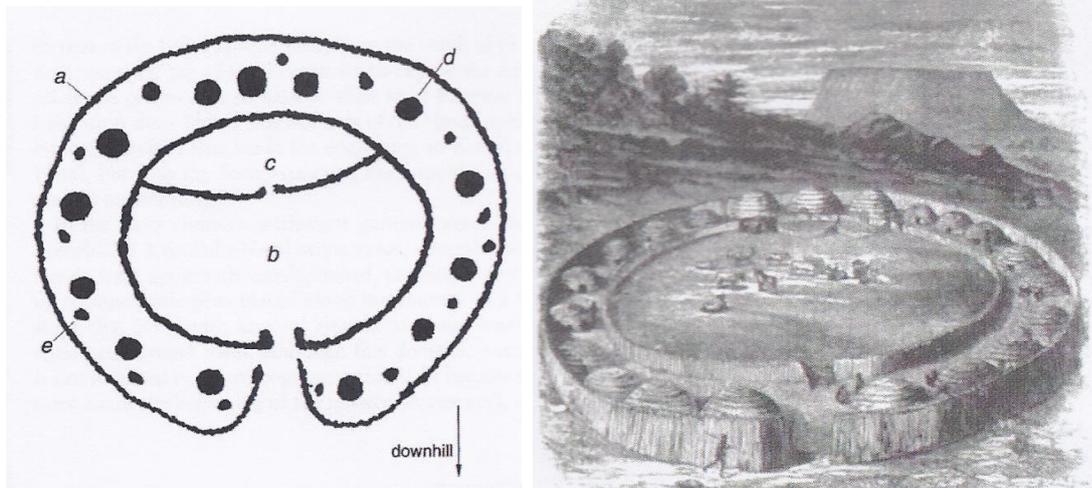


Figure No. 16: Displays a Historical or Modern Post-1820s contact Iron Age Site. Figure No. 17 displays a sketch of such site.

Key:

- a) Periphery wall, this wall only appeared in historical times or the contact phase.
- b) Cattle pen
- c) Calf pen
- d) Hut
- e) Grain bin

Example of a more detailed settlement pattern interpretation that will also be erected at this site

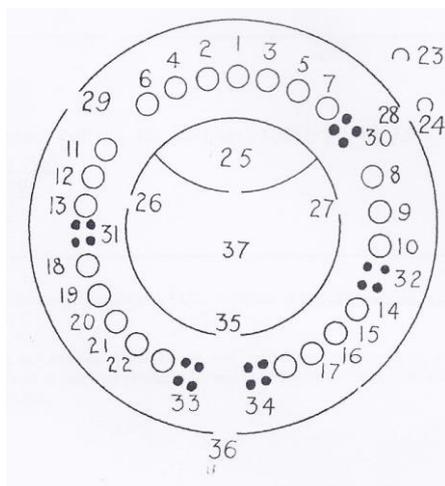


Figure No. 18 Displays a more detailed settlement pattern.

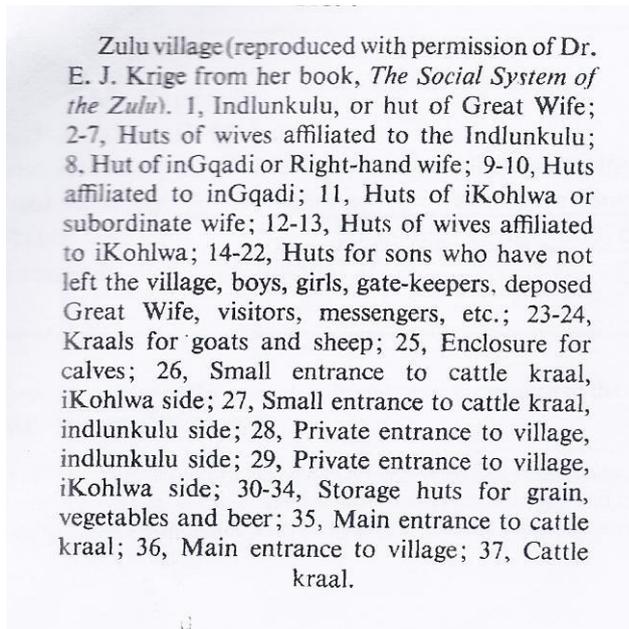


Figure No. 19 Interpretation of the lay-out of Figure No. 18.

To ensure that guests do not vandalise, collect or alter any feature linked to this *umuzi*, signage would be added to relate that National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35 clearly states that no one may “alter, damage, destroy or vandalise any archaeological site”. Penalties linked to contravention of this section includes: “A fine or imprisonment for a period of three years or to both such fine and imprisonment”. Guests would also be thanked on the same sign board for their interest in heritage sites and for their assistance in conserving such archaeological sites.

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### ***Protecting Archaeological Sites***

***Section 35 of the South African Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 deals with the general protection of archaeological, palaeontological and meteorite sites***

The act states that no one may alter, damage, exhume, remove from its original position, or otherwise disturb archaeological sites or deposits.

#### ***Penalties***

Penalties for contravention of this section includes: "A fine or imprisonment for a period of 3 years or to both such fine and imprisonment".

***Strategies to ensure the conservation of archaeological remains such as a Late Iron Age Nguni settlement or village***

***Only leave your footprints, refrain from –***

- Accessing the site
- Walking over hut floors which are very fragile
- Collecting stones from the cattle pen or any other areas such as the grain bin holder
- Bringing onto or using any excavation equipment at an archaeological site (a permit from Amafa/Heritage/Erfenis KwaZulu-Natal is needed)
- Bringing metal detecting equipment onto any archaeological site (a permit from Amafa/Heritage/Erfenis KwaZulu-Natal is needed).

Thank you for your assistance in the protection of our heritage!

#### **Site No. 3**

This is a historical site since it contains two large circular cattle byres and one large rectangular byre, about 1m in height.

GPS coordinates for the two circular cattle byres: 28.8714166667°S 30.0267500000°E

GPS coordinates for the large rectangular cattle byre: 28.8707222222°S 30.0266666667°E

Condition: All the cattle live stock pens are well conserved.



Figure No.20: The settlement patterns are not visible on Google Earth since they are located in a forest.



Figure No.21: One large circular kraal on the left side of the road (going out of the nature reserve).



Figure No.22: Another large circular byre to the right of the road across Figure No.17.



Figure No.23: A large rectangular byre about 200m from the other circular byres.



Figure No. 24: An open space next to one of the large circular byres.

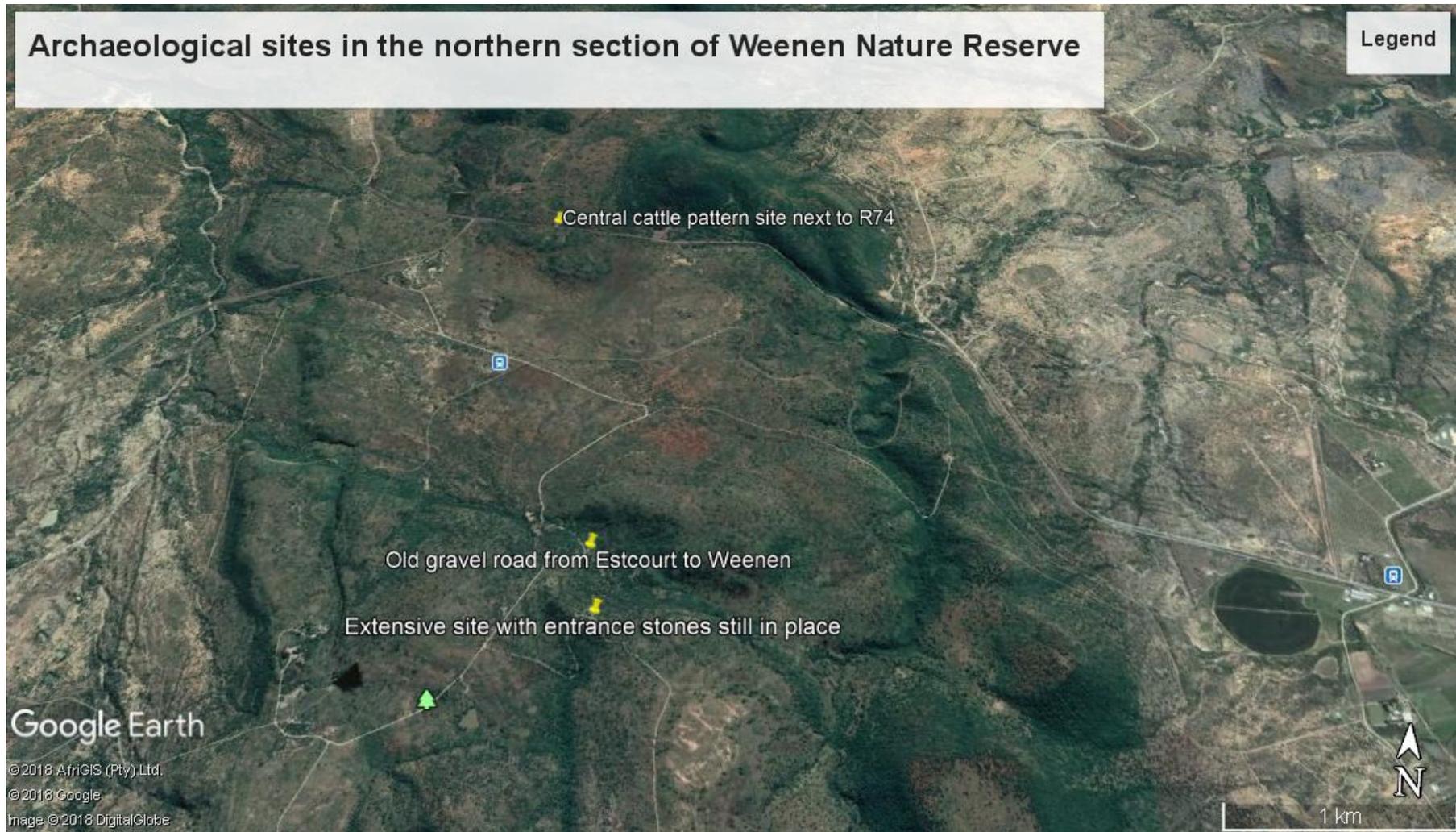


Figure No. 25: Google Earth Map displaying features and Late Iron Age sites in the northern section of the Weenen Nature Reserve.

#### Site No. 4

Site with several circular enclosures, what is unique to this site, is that the entrance is marked with two upstanding stones.

GPS coordinates: 28.8549166667°S 30.0101666667°E



Figure No. 26: Shows a settlement pattern with a marked entrance to the cattle byre. The site has several enclosures, large and small close to each other.



Figure No.27: Central Cattle byre, the kraal's walls are not as well conserved in comparison with the previously discussed site. However, other byres behind the central cattle kraal are in a better condition and the walls are nearly a meter high.



Figure No.28: Large oval byre behind main entrance byre. The walls are well conserved and nearly a meter in height.



Figure No. 29: More kraal walls behind the entrance byre - some of the kraals are modern since their shapes are rectangular.

Example of a traditional Central Cattle Pattern close to the road to the town,  
Weenen (R74)

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#### Site No. 5

GPS coordinates: 28.8316388889°S 30.0043888889°E



Figure No.30: Most northern archaeological site documented in the Weenen Nature Reserve.



Figure No. 31: The site's wall can be seen from the road.

It is difficult to access the site, since it is fenced-off from the R74 road. Secondly, if this site was to be developed as a low-impact tourism destination, the site would pose an accident hazard since the area is on a small hill, and a blind bend – the cars parking and leaving the terrain (if a parking area was to be developed next to the road) would not be able to see oncoming cars.

Thirdly, by fencing the site off from the Weenen Nature Reserve, in a semi-circle next to the road, it would result in the site not being monitored - since all sites that are located inside the Weenen Nature Reserve are inspected as part of condition assessment patrols. Human impact will be much more extensive and stone robbing may also occur.

Fourthly, signage boards would be needed to indicate the Late Iron Age archaeological site and for this purpose the provincial road department would have to be contacted. This process may take long.

For the above-mentioned reasons it is not recommended to open the site as a public destination. Even if the site was not “dissected” from the Weenen Nature Reserve it would cost EKZNW too much to create a road to the site, as it is far from any vehicle route inside the reserve.

### **Risk Management and conservation of archaeological and historical sites**

The only possible risk to the many Late Iron Age archaeological and modern Historical sites and structures, are stone-robbing. This occurs mostly on private property, especially on farms, where stones are collected from Late Iron Age kraals and other Historical structures to

use as building material for holiday cottage or where the stones are used to combat soil erosion by packing them on vehicle pathways.

This issue is not present in the Weenen Nature Reserve, taken into consideration that it is a protected area. Although rocks were used to construct the 51 soil reclamation systems implemented inside the reserve and to maintain the systems, Mr. Frik Lemmer, Officer-in-Charge, informed me that it is against Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife's conservation legislation (and against Amafa's legislation – see Section 36 on Page No. 26 below) to remove any rocks or material from archaeological and historical sites and/or structures.

In 2014, when Ms. Rossouw visited the site to do a survey, all the heritage sites<sup>8</sup> that were identified and documented, were in a good condition. The majority of sites visited then, were difficult to access, and their positions were not known by the public.

The only two sites that were visited often were the two informal graves that are visited on an annual basis by the family on religious occasions, when they pray and honour their ancestors. These families are however aware that no removal of any stone from any archaeological/historical site, or the collection of artefacts are allowed.

The local community who has historical ties with the Weenen Nature Reserve is allowed to collect fire wood and grass in the reserve.

### **Investigation to the possible opening of one Late Iron Age site as a low-impact tourism destination**

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After visiting Weenen and discussion the different sites identified and documented in 2014 and in 2018, with Mr. Lemmer, it was decided that Site No. 2 would be the best choice to open as a low-impact archaeological tourism site.

Site No. 2 has several advantages in comparison with the other sites identified and documented. This is the only site discovered, so far, where several features linked to the Late Iron Age, Central Cattle Pattern, is still present and can be seen. For instance the kraal in the centre, three hut floors surrounding the kraal as well as one grain-bin holder. None of the other sites documented had this much features that were still visible. There might still be other sites where these features can be found, taken into consideration that the site was occupied extensively from the 1850s to 1948. However, Site No. 2 is close to the road, it is easy to access and there it will be easy to create parking space on the opposite side of the road.

Other management considerations applicable to Site No. 2: No ash heap or artefact scatters were found. It is recommended that the site be burnt before any further development (such as the creation of a circular pathway around the *umuzi*) takes place to uncover any feature that was not identified.

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<sup>8</sup> Including a Zulu rock engraving site, a San rock painting site, two informal/traditional graves and several Late Iron Age as well as Contact/Historical settlement sites.

Site No. 1 only consisted of one isolated grain-bin holder and it does not form a part of the homestead and its features that makes out Site No. 2. This site will not be opened for tourism purposes.

Site Number 3 that consists of the two circular kraals and one rectangular kraal, also does not contain many other features (hut floors and grain-bin holders) linked to homesteads that are visible. This site is definitely a more modern or historical-contact site.

Mr. Lemmer asked Amafa to assist with the development of information panels that would interpret each site feature (kraal, hut floors, grain bin, the lay-out of the kraal and functions linked to each). Mr. Lemmer also needed a panel/plaque that would relate the generalised cultural traits of Late Iron Age societies as well as modern or more historical settlements where significant acculturation took place: where Nguni people lent cultural traits from the European settlers.

As was explained on Page No. 13, Mr. Lemmer proposed that the area where visitors would park and view this *umuzi* would be located on a raised area of ground just behind the archaeological site. The entrance for the cars would be at least 15m away from the site and by creating the viewing “platform” from this area, the Late Iron Age site would not be impacted on.

Ms. Rossouw will send this document for the attention of Mr. James van Vuuren to establish whether a permit would be needed or whether she could just supervise and be present when the pathways are made and the signage posted at the site<sup>9</sup>.

Site No. 5 will not be opened for tourism purposes as already discussed.

### **A general interpretive panel concerning archaeological and historical sites inside the office or reception of the Weenen Nature Reserve**

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Mr. Lemmer requested Ms. Rossouw to prepare a draft poster that could be placed inside the office of the Weenen Nature Reserve or at the reception.

The poster must inform the visitors of all the different types of archaeological and historical sites present in the reserve and the time-span covered.

Ms. Rossouw said she would prepare a summary of the Stone Age scatter zones, Iron Age and Historical sites as well as the rock engraving and rock painting site, found in the reserve.

All draft posters and informative plaques would have to be sent to Mrs. Regina van Vuuren for her perusal and final decision: she deals with interpretive posters and plaques informing guests of the significance of heritage sites in the province.

Material to be used for plaques, indoors, are *Corruplus* and for outdoors, *Chromodex*.

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<sup>9</sup> Even digging a hole to erect signage at the site constitutes development. The National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 stipulates that the removal of top-soil within 10m circumference of an archaeological/historical site, constitutes development since there could be an archaeological deposit.

## **Plaques concerning the code of conduct to be erected at open heritage sites**

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A plaque including the code of conduct at an archaeological or historical site, as well as a citation of Section 36 of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008 (or our new act once it has been promulgated) that stipulates that no one may damage, alter or destroy – or remove any object that constitutes a features of an archaeological/historical site (such as a wall) or collect any artefact found at such a site; accompanied by the penalties for contravention of the act; will be erected at any officially open heritage site inside the Weenen Nature Reserve.

## **Legislative background**

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### **Graves outside municipal graveyards – two graves were documented in Weenen Nature Reserve**

#### **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.

### **Late Iron Age homesteads and historical structures, including cattle byres, hut floors, grain-bin holding areas as well as archaeological deposits**

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#### **36. 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 the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Council without delay.

(3) The Council may, after consultation with an owner or controlling authority, by way of written notice served on the owner or controlling authority, prohibit any activity considered by the Council to be inappropriate within 50 meters of a rock art site.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(6) (a) The ownership of any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site, on discovery, vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.

**Cultural objects must be formally accessioned by Amafa/Heritage/Erfenis KwaZulu-Natal and can be loaned back to the person/institution**

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(b) The Council may establish and maintain a provincial repository or repositories for the safekeeping or display of—

- (i)
- archaeological objects;
- (ii)
- palaeontological material;
- (iii)
- ecofacts;
- (iv)
- objects related to battlefield sites;
- (v)

material cultural artefacts; or

(vi)

meteorites.

(7) The Council may, subject to such conditions as the Council may determine, loan any object or material referred to in subsection (6) to a national or provincial museum or institution.

(8) No person may, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council, trade in, export or attempt to export from the Province—

(a)

any category of archaeological object;

(b)

any palaeontological material;

(c)

any ecofact;

(d)

any object which may reasonably be regarded as having been recovered from a battlefield site;

(e)

any material cultural artefact; or

(f)

any meteorite.

(9) (a) A person or institution in possession of an object or material referred to in paragraphs (a) – (f) of subsection (8), must submit full particulars of such object or material, including such information as may be prescribed, to the Council.

(b) An object or material referred to in paragraph (a) must, subject to paragraph (c) and the directives of the Council, remain under the control of the person or institution submitting the particulars thereof.

(c) The ownership of any object or material referred to in paragraph (a) vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Coetzee, Magda, Interview in August 2013: On the creation of the Weenen Nature Reserve.

<https://kznpr.co.za/bridges-road-rail/> - Background to the Mona Railway Station.

KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008.

Lemmer, Frik, Interview on 20 June 2018 with regards to the identification of easy accessible archaeological and historical heritage sites and the possibility of creating one low-impact Late Iron Age archaeological tourism destination. The creation of an interior interpretive centre at the office or at the reception of the Weenen Nature Reserve also received attention and Mr. Lemmer asked Ms. Rossouw if she can prepare draft posters or plaques to interpret the prehistory and history of the Weenen Nature Reserve.

Maggs, T. 1995 *Neglected Rock Art: The Rock Engravings of Agriculturalist Communities in South Africa*, South African Archaeological Bulletin no 50, pp. 132-142.

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National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999.