

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED ANNIEDALE QUARY SITE
ADJACENT TO THE R603, CAMPERDOWN.**



FOR: ENVIROPRO

ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

**Frans Prins
MA (Archaeology)**

**P.O. Box 947
Howick
3290**

**activeheritage@gmail.com
Fax: 0867636380
www.activeheritage.webs.com**

6 April 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	1
2	BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	3
2.1	Methodology	3
2.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey	3
2.2.1	<i>Visibility</i>	3
2.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i>	3
2.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	3
3	DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	4
3.1	Locational data	4
3.2	Description of the general area surveyed	4
3.3	Heritage sites identified.....	5
4	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	5
4.1	Field Rating.....	5
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	6
6	MAPS	7
7	REFERENCES	10

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Background information.....	1
Table 2.	Evaluation of heritage sites	5
Table 3.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	6

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase One Cultural Heritage survey of the proposed development of a 5 hectare quarry at Anniedale near Camperdown identified no heritage sites or features. There is no archaeological reason why the proposed development may not proceed as planned. However, attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for EnviroPro
Type of development:	Development of a 5 hectare quarry site
Rezoning or subdivision:	rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The proposed 5 hectare quarry site is situated adjacent to the R603 to the immediate west of Camperdown (Fig 1). The proposed quarry is located on the northern bank of the R603 and covers an area of approximately 5 hectares (Fig 2). The GPS co-ordinates for the proposed development site is: S 29° 43' 10.92" E 30° 28' 54.76". The preferred site is a small hillside dominated by disturbed grassland and small pockets of woody vegetation (Figs 3 & 4). An older quarry site is situated directly between the R603 and the newly proposed quarry site (Figs 5 & 6).

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Umlaas Road, incorporating the study area, is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the then Natal Museum in the 1960's and 1970's. Large areas adjacent to the R603 has also been surveyed by Heritage Consultants in the last 4 years (Van Schalkwyk & Wahl 2011, 2011; Prins 2012a, 2012b). The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the area contains mostly Early Stone Age material, i.e. eighteen sites. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Umngeni River, in open air context. Seven sites contain material indicative of the transition between Early Stone Age and Middle Stone Age period. One Later Stone Age site is known from the area and one Later Iron Age Site. However, a large number of Early Iron Age sites, i.e. twenty, have been located by members of the then Natal Museum in the adjacent Mngeni Valley. Various buildings and farmsteads belonging to the Victorian and Edwardian periods occur in the area. Some of the old trading store buildings and churches in the adjacent Camperdown area are also older than 60 years. These would also be protected by heritage legislation (Derwent 2006).

Stone Age sites of all the main periods and cultural traditions occur within the greater Umlaas Road area. Most of these occur in open air contexts as exposed by donga and sheet erosion. The occurrence of Early Stone Age tools in the near vicinity of permanent water resources, such as the Umngeni River, is typical of this tradition. These tools were most probably made by early hominins such as *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster*. Based on typological criteria they most probably date back to between 300 000 and 1.7 million years ago. The presence of the first anatomically modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the area is indicated by the presence of a few Middle Stone Age blades and flakes. These most probably dates back to between 40 000 and 200 000 years ago. The later Stone Age flakes identified in the area are associated with the San (Bushmen) and their direct ancestors. These most probably dates back to between 200 and 20 000 years ago.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa (Mitchell 2002). By 1500 years ago these early Bantu-speaking farmers also settled adjacent to the Umngeni River in the greater Camperdown area. Due to the fact that these first farmers introduced metal technology to southern Africa they are designated as the Early Iron Age in archaeological literature. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as "Msuluzi" (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Most of the Early Iron Age sites in the greater Ixopo area belong to these traditions (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). These sites characteristically occur on alluvial or colluvial soil adjacent to large rivers below the 1000m contour. The Early Iron Age farmers originally came from western Africa and brought with them an elaborate initiation complex and a value system centred on the central significance of cattle.

Later Iron Age sites also occur in this area. These were Bantu-speaking agropastoralists who arrived in southern Africa after 1000 year ago via East Africa. Later Iron Age communities in KwaZulu-Natal were the direct ancestors of the Zulu people (Huffman 2007). The larger Umngeni Valley area was inhabited by various Nguni-speaking groups such as the Dlanyawo, Nyavu and Njilo, in the beginning of the 19th century (Bryant 1965; Wright 1988). With the exception of the Nyavu who remained fiercely independent most of these communities were incorporated into the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the 1820's. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 almost all the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the area was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted to locate Heritage Impact Assessments done in the near vicinity of the study area.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

2.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

2.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

2.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

2.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

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

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

3.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Municipality: Mkhambathini

Towns: Umlaas Road and Camperdown

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

Although the area is potentially rich in Iron Age and Stone Age sites no heritage sites or features were observed on the actual footprint. One Early Stone Age occurrence is located approximately 1.4km to the north east of the proposed Quarry Site (Fig 1). However, this site is not threatened by the proposed development and merits no further discussion. Special care was also taken to survey the area for graves of farm labourers and occupants. However, no grave sites were identified in the immediate environs of the proposed development. An old quarry site, including the ruins of associated concrete structures (Figs 5 & 6), occur directly adjacent to the proposed development site. However, the concrete structures are younger than 60 years old and therefore have no heritage value. The project area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation of heritage sites

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

3.3 Heritage sites identified

None

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

Not applicable as no heritage sites were identified.

4.1 Field Rating

Not applicable as no heritage sites were identified (Table 3).

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

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed quarry site development may proceed from an archaeological point of view as no heritage sites or features are in danger of being destroyed or altered. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. However, it must be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

6 MAPS AND FIGURES

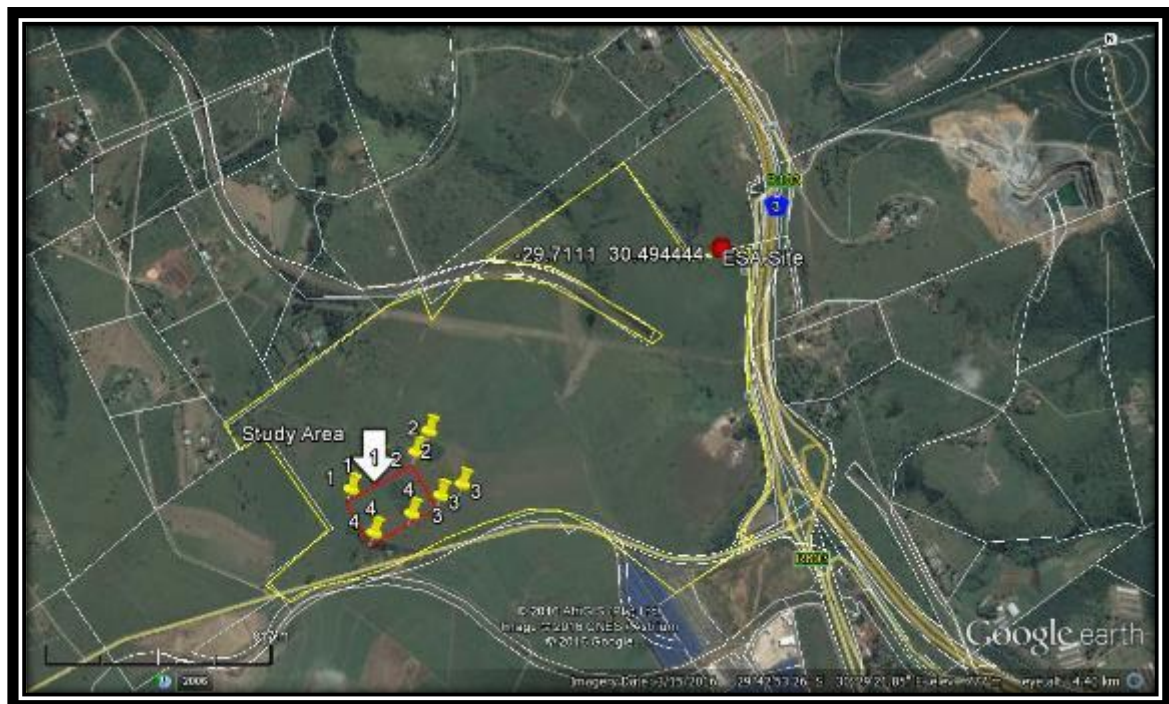


Figure 1. Google aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed Quarry Site adjacent to the R603. The red circular polygon is an Early Stone Age Site.



Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the location and extent of the proposed Quarry Site.



Figure 3. View over the proposed quarry site – eastern aspect.



Figure 4. View over the proposed quarry site – south western aspect.



Figure 5. Old quarry site situated to the south of the proposed development.



Figure 6. The ruins of old structures at the old quarry site. These are younger than 60 years old and they do not have any heritage value.

7 REFERENCES

- Bryant, A. T. 1965. *Olden times in Zululand and Natal*. Cape Town: C. Struik.
- Derwent, S. 2006. *KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Sites: A Guide to Some Great Places*. David Phillips: Cape Town
- Huffman, T. N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.
- Maggs, T. The Iron Age farming communities. In Duminy, A. and Guest, B. 1989. *Natal and Zululand: from Earliest Times to 1910. A New History*. Pg. 28-46. University of Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.
- Mitchell, P. 2002. *The Archaeology of Southern Africa*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge
- Prins F. E. 2012a. *Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Of Portion 62 Of The Farm Vaalkop And Dadelfontein No 885 And Portion 203 (Of 190) Of The Farm Vaalkop And Dadelfontein No 885, Umlaas Road*. Unpublished Report Submitted To Amafa Under Active Heritage Cc.
- Prins F. E. 2012b. *Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Establishment Of Warehousing On Erf 41, Umlaas Road*. Unpublished Report submitted to Amafa under Active Heritage cc.
- SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards For The Archaeological And The Palaeontological Components Of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4*.
- Van Schalkwyk L & Wahl E. 2011. *Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Light Industrial Development, Umlaas Road, Umgungundlovu District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal*. Unpublished Report submitted to Amafa under Active Heritage cc.
- Van Schalkwyk L & Wahl E. 2012 *Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Umlaas Gates Light Industrial and Mixed Use Development, Umlaas Road, Msunduzi Local Municipality, Umgungundlovu District, KwaZulu-Natal*. Unpublished report submitted to Amafa under eThembeni Cultural Heritage.