

**A FIRST PHASE HERITAGE IMPACT
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED BURBREEZE
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE NEAR TONGAAT,
ETHKEWENI METRO MUNICIPALITY.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: Sivest

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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 heritage survey of the proposed Burbreeze Pedestrian Bridge near Tongaat, eThekweni Metro Municipality, identified no heritage sites or features on the footprint. There is no archaeological reason why the proposed development may not proceed as planned. However, attention is also 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 Sivest
Type of development:	Construction of a pedestrian bridge between Burbreeze and Sand fields, EThekwini Metro Municipality.
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 development is located at approximately 29° 32" 20.04" S 30° 08" 24.33" E. It is situated close to the left of Main Road to the immediate north of Tongaat (Figs 1 & 2). The footprint covers an area of approximately 30m x 15m. The proposed bridge will link the areas of Sand fields with Burbreeze.

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Tongaat area has been relatively well surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, post-graduate students from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and subsequently by private heritage consultants in the last few years.

The available evidence, as captured in the Amafa and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that this area contains a wide spectrum of archaeological sites covering different time-periods and cultural traditions. Eighty heritage sites occur within this area. These range from Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age to Early Iron Age, Middle and Later Iron Age sites as well as historical sites relating to the rise of the Zulu Kingdom and the subsequent colonial period. One notable Middle Stone Age site, i.e. Segubudu near Stanger have been excavated in the last two decades by the University of the Witwatersrand and yielded impressive archaeological stratigraphies relating to the period associated with the origins of anatomically modern people (Mitchell 2002). The available data base also indicates two archaeological sites situated adjacent to the coast in the near vicinity of the project area. These include two midden sites, containing Later Stone Age and Later Iron Age remains (Fig 2). One of these has been excavated by archaeologists in the past (Anderson 1999).

Around 1 700 years ago an initial wave of Early Iron Age People settled along the inland foot of the sand dunes on sandy but humus rich soils which would have ensured good crops for the first year or two after they had been cleared. These early agro-pastoralists produced a characteristic pottery style known as Matola. The Matola people also exploited the wild plant and animal resources of the forest and adjacent sea-shore. The communities seems to been small groups of perhaps a few dozen slash-and burn cultivators, moving into a landscape sparsely inhabited by Later Stone Age San hunter-gatherers.

By 1500 years ago another wave of Iron Age migrants entered the area. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as “Msuluzi” (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Three sites belonging to these periods occur along the banks of the Tugela River to the immediate north of the project area. Some of these, such as the Ndongondwane and Mamba sites have been excavated by archaeologists (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). Some Early Iron Age potsherds have been located by archaeologists from the then Natal Museum closer to Maphumulo but these sites have not been thoroughly investigated.

The greater Tongaat area, is also intimately associated with the rise of the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the early 1820's. King Shaka had his capital kwaDukuza to the immediate north of Tongaat and it was here where he was murdered by his half brothers Dingane and Mhlangane. The exact spot of Shaka's death is thought to be where an old mahogany tree now grows in the grounds of the Stanger/KwaDukuza municipal offices. The grain pit where Dingane is thought to have secretly buried Shaka is marked by a large rock in the King Shaka Memorial Garden in the town. The Zulu people erected this memorial during the reign of King Solomon (1913-1932). An interpretative centre has since been added. Also in Stanger near King Shaka's memorial, is a small river known as Shaka's spring. From here, unpolluted water was collected for the king's use.

Nearby on the Imbozamo River, was Shaka's Bathing Pool and Shaka's Cave where he would rest after swimming. Not much further off is the famous Execution Cliff where executions were carried out on Shaka's orders (Derwent 2006). The battle of Ndongakusuka, which saw the rise of power of king Cetshwayo in 1856, took place near the mouth of the Tugela River to the immediate north east of the study area. According to oral traditions the area in the immediate vicinity of Road P712 was used by Shaka for hunting purposes. The local Isithunda Mountain that is visible in the distance from Road P711 has living heritage status as it is associated with the traditional first planting of the seed ceremonies and rainmaking.

The colonial history of the area starts around 1820 when early English ivory traders established themselves at Port Natal (Durban). Dutch descendants (i.e. Voortrekkers) moved into the area soon after 1834 and established a short lived Boer republic called Natalia. However, by 1845 Natal became a British colony. In 1860 the British authorities imported indentured labourers from India to work on the expanding sugar cane plantations in the then colony of Natal. In 1879 Zulu-land was invaded by British forces and the area annexed soon thereafter. Colonial buildings dating from the later 19th century as well as subsequent periods abound in the greater Stanger and Tongaat areas. These, like the archaeological resources of the province, are also protected by heritage legislation (Derwent 2003).

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain information on previous heritage surveys in the project area. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the greater Tongaat area was also consulted.

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

2.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

2.2.1 Visibility

Archaeological site visibility was good.

2.2.2 Disturbance

There is no disturbance of any heritage sites or features

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: Ethekeweni Municipality

Town: Tongaat

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The area surveyed consists of informal settlements and low income housing. A stream divides the Burbreeze area from the Sand field's area. The proposed pedestrian bridge will connect these two areas.

3.3 Heritage sites identified

No archaeological and heritage sites or features were located on the footprint during the ground survey. The area is not part of any known cultural landscape.

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

4.1 Field Rating

Not applicable as no heritage sites occur in the study area.

Table 2. 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 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

Table 3. Impact of proposed development on heritage resources

HERITAGE	
HERITAGE	No heritage sites on footprint
EXTENT (GEOGRAPHICAL)	Not applicable
DURATION	Not applicable
PROBABILITY	Not applicable
REVERSIBILITY	Not applicable
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES	Excavation equals destruction in heritage conservation terms. Heritage sites cannot be renewed or rehabilitated as in biodiversity conservation management
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	None
SIGNIFICANCE RATING - PRE MITIGATION	Not applicable in this instance
MITIGATION MEASURE	Not applicable in this instance
SIGNIFICANCE - POST MITIGATION	Not applicable

6 CONCLUSIONS

- No archaeological sites or other heritage features were located on the footprint, or the area earmarked for the pedestrian bridge, during the survey.
- The area is not part of any known cultural landscape
- The proposed development may proceed from a heritage point of view
- It should, however, 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.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES

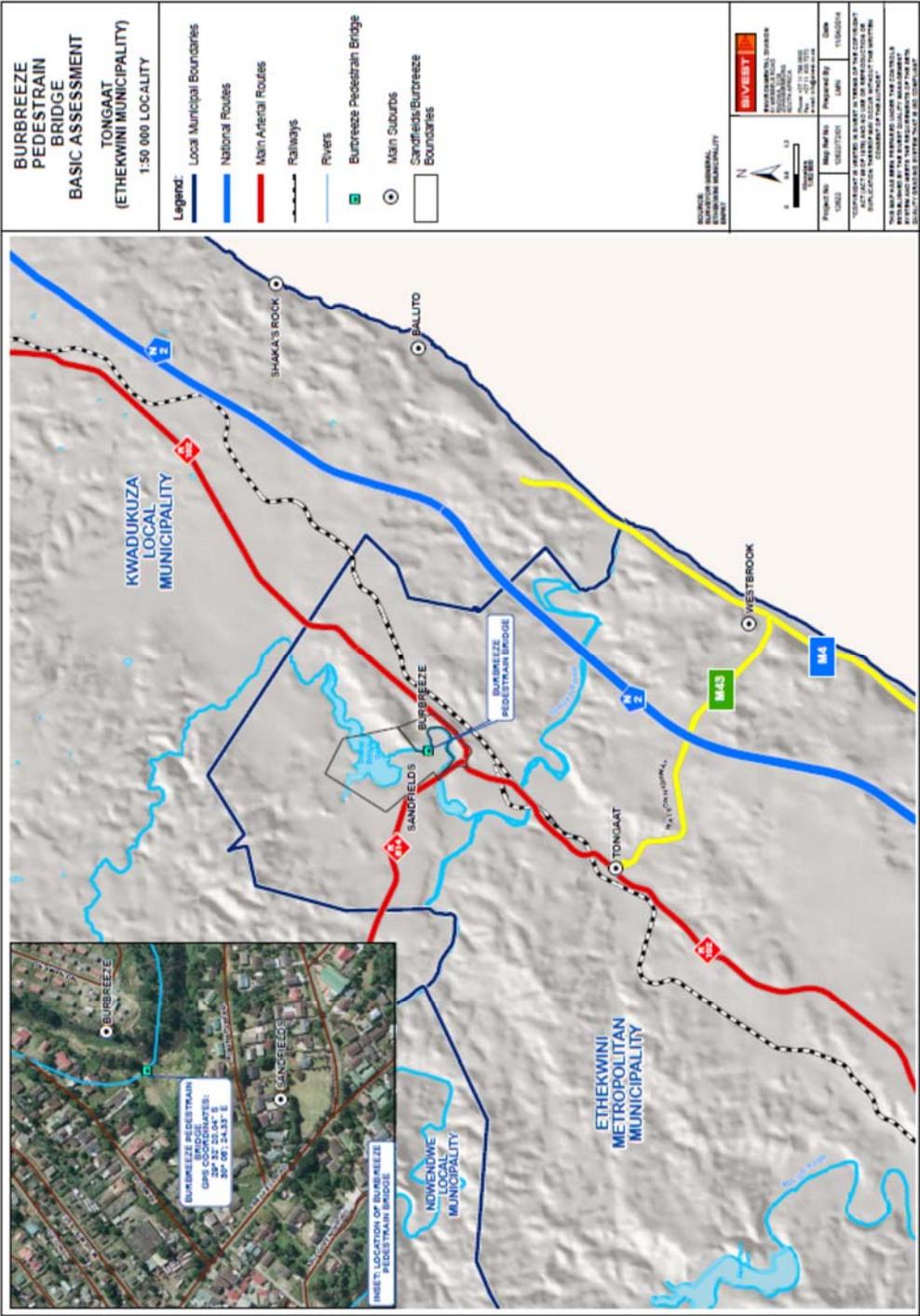


Figure 1. Map showing the locality of the project area (Source: Sivest).



Figure 2. Approximate locality of the proposed Burbreeze Pedestrian Bridge

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