

**DESKTOP HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE GREATER
EDENDALE-IMBALI URBAN HUB**

FOR SIVEST SA (PTY) LTD

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TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	4
KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT NO. 4 OF 2008	9
METHOD	11
Defining significance.....	12
GENERAL HISTORY	15
DESKTOP STUDY	16
PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	21
CONCLUSION.....	22
REFERENCES	22
EXPERIENCE OF THE HERITAGE CONSULTANT	23
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	23

TABLE OF FIGURES

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA.....	5
FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA	6
FIG. 3: TOPOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA.....	7
FIG. 4: SCENIC VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	8
TABLE 1: SAHRA GRADINGS FOR HERITAGE SITES	14
FIG. 5: LOCATION OF KNOWN HERITAGE SITES NEAR THE STUDY AREA.....	18
FIG. 6: STUDY AREA IN 1937	19
FIG. 7: STUDY AREA IN 1968	20

Abbreviations

HP	Historical Period
IIA	Indeterminate Iron Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
ISA	Indeterminate Stone Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment

INTRODUCTION

“The primary focus of the NDPG is to “stimulate and accelerate investment in poor, underserved areas by providing technical assistance and capital grant financing for municipal projects that have either a distinct private sector element or an intention to achieve this.” Along with this, the NDPG has been focussed on public investment that can be used to attract private community investment in the key targeted areas, so as to unlock the social and economic potential in these areas....

It was established that the area proposed for the development of an Urban Hub must encompass the Hospital, Shopping Malls and Future Educational precinct in Edendale. The review also established that it is essential to ensure that development of the Hub is in a manner that allows for greater synergy between the existing and proposed land uses” (IYER Urban Design report 2017)

The Msunduzi Municipality is the main client. Sivest subcontracted Umlando to undertake an HIA for the proposed development. The initial desktop scan indicated that it was highly unlikely that archaeological sites would still exist in this developed area; however, historical buildings may occur. There might be recent historical associations. These associations relate to the anti-apartheid struggle years and would form part of ‘The Edenvale Heritage Route’

Umlando recommended that a desktop study is at least undertaken to determine the potential significance of the area.

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

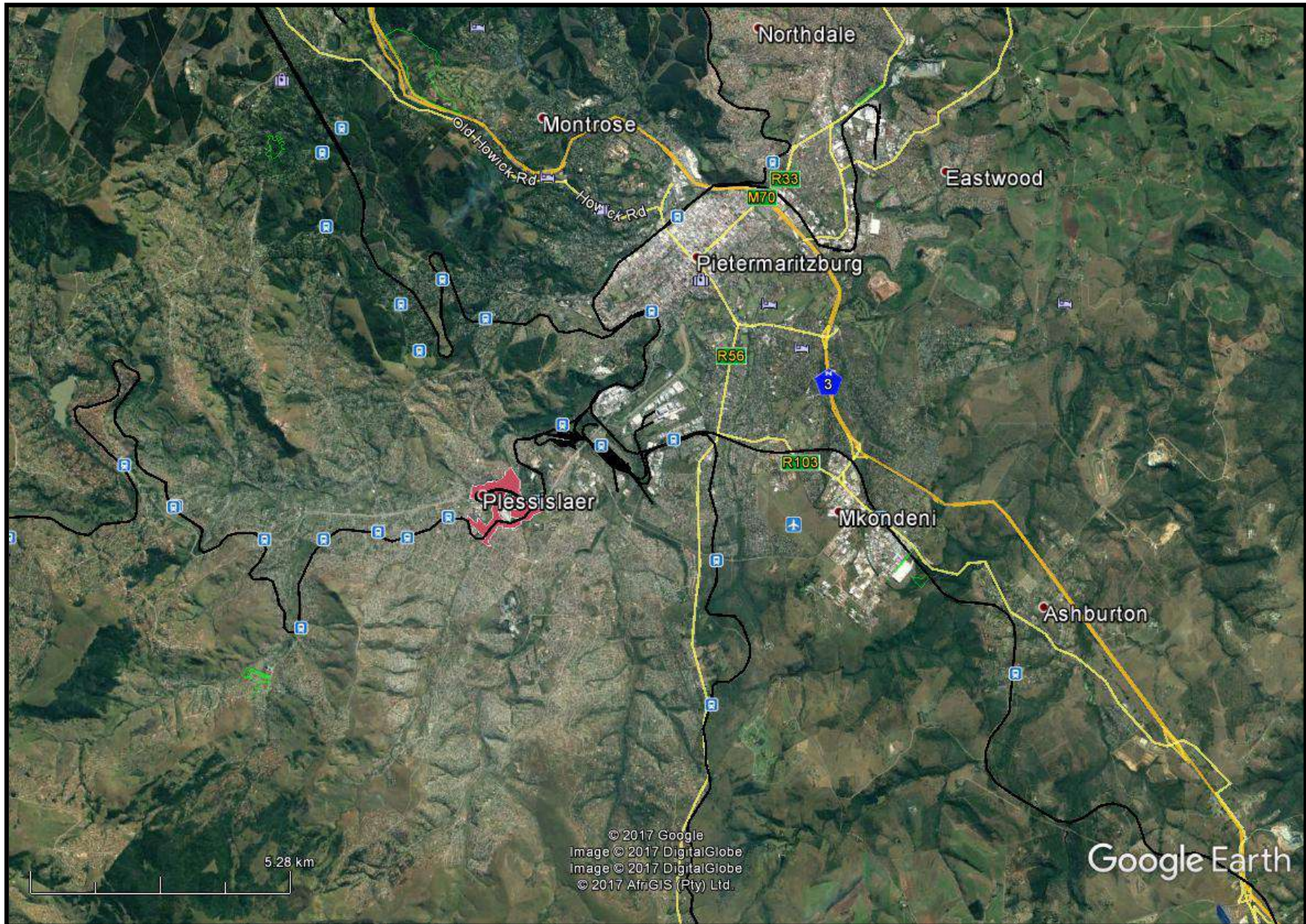


FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA



FIG. 3: TOPOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

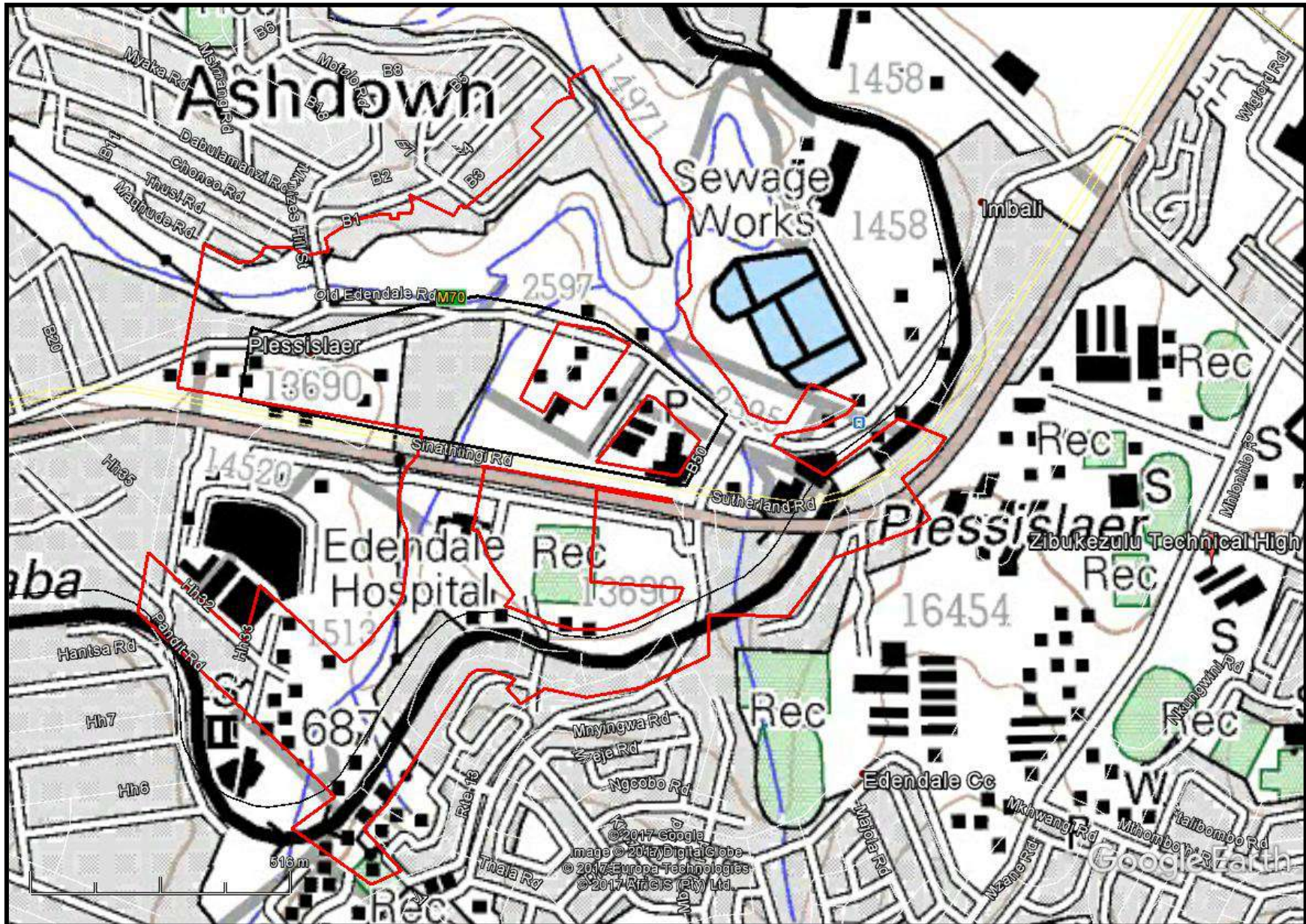


FIG. 4: SCENIC VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT NO. 4 OF 2008

“General protection: Structures.—

- No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- Where the Council does not grant approval, the Council must consider special protection in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.
- The Council may, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt—
- A defined geographical area; or
- defined categories of sites within a defined geographical area, from the provisions of subsection where the Council is satisfied that heritage resources falling in the defined geographical area or category have been identified and are adequately protected in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.
- A notice referred to in subsection (2) may, by notice in the *Gazette*, be amended or withdrawn by the Council.

General protection: Graves of victims of conflict.—No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position—

- the grave of a victim of conflict;
- a cemetery made up of such graves; or
- any part of a cemetery containing such graves, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- General protection: Traditional burial places.—
- No grave—
- not otherwise protected by this Act; and
- 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.

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

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

General protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite or meteorite impact sites.—

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 metres of a rock art site.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.” (KZN Heritage Act of 2008)

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the database that has been collated by Umlando. These databases contains archaeological site locations and basic information from several provinces (information from Umlando surveys and some colleagues), most of the national and provincial monuments and battlefields in Southern Africa (<http://www.vuvuzela.com/googleearth/monuments.html>) and cemeteries in southern Africa (information supplied by the Genealogical Society of Southern Africa). We use 1st and 2nd edition 1:50 000 topographical and 1937 aerial photographs where available, to assist in general location and dating of buildings and/or graves. The database is in Google Earth format and thus used as a quick reference when undertaking desktop studies. Where required we would consult with a local data recording centre, however these tend to be fragmented between different institutions and areas and thus difficult to access at times. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium, and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips, and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone, and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

- 5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?
- 5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

- 7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?
- 7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?
- 7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

- 8.1. Palaeontological sites
- 8.2. Historical buildings

- 8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites
- 8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries
- 8.5. Living Heritage Sites
- 8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

The above significance ratings allow one to grade the site according to SAHRA's grading scale. This is summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SAHRA GRADINGS FOR HERITAGE SITES

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	
High Medium Significance	/ Generally Protected A		Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B		Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C		On-site sampling monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

GENERAL HISTORY

The area has a long history dating from the Early Stone Age to the more recent past. Early Iron Age villages as well as Late Iron Age and Historical Period settlements have been recorded in the general area. The formation of Pietermaritzburg in 1838 was the beginning of the Colonial Period, and the farm Plessislaer was owned by Andries Pretorius.

The area was very active in the lead up to the anti-apartheid struggle. The Zibukezulu High School 500m to the east, was used by Mr Nelson Mandela made his famous speech.

“Mandela made a surprise appearance at the Plessislaer Arya Samai Manaye Hall where he made his last public speech before being arrested just outside Howick in 1962. The initial venue for the conference, the Local Health Commission Hall in Edendale was changed at an eleventh hour after it was alleged that the Special Branch had wired the hall in order to listen to the proceedings and that the conference proceedings were likely to be taped as well.

The 1400 delegates who attended the function came from different social and political organizations. During this last public speech, Mandela stressed that “one man, one vote” was the only solution towards a liberated South Africa. He also called for economic sanctions to be imposed on the apartheid state. He also warned on the impending disaster against the regime should the government remain headstrong on the demands of the ANC. Mandela also requested all South Africans to unite and fight the apartheid regime jointly.

It was also at the conference that the participants demanded a convention no later than May 31, 1961, the day in which the apartheid regime planned to declare South Africa as a republic. This convention, it was thought could make a decision on a new and non-racial constitutions for South Africans. The conference resolved that should their demand not be met, the regime should expect a countrywide demonstration on the eve of the proclamation of the South African republic. The new republic, thought Mandela, would bring about the intensification of the racial laws. Mandela returned to the hall on April 25, 1997, when the Freedom of Pietermaritzburg was awarded to Mandela and the late Mahatma Gandhi.”

“The area of Imbali was initially occupied by the Indian community who were evicted in favour of re-settling black people. In 1964 the Department of Bantu Affairs in partnership with Pietermaritzburg Co-operation took over the control of the area. Blacks that were affected by the group areas act were the first residents of what came to be known as Imbali Township. With time, the township community became divided into two political groupings, the ANC and the I.F.P. The tension between the two resulted in political violence which gripped Imbali Township especially in the early 1999s.

The “Seven Days War” which led to the brutal killings of many in Pietermaritzburg also affected Imbali Township. The story goes that at one time, I.F.P. members were returning from a rally in Durban and on very high spirit. However, this was short-lived as the ANC supporters hurled stones at the buses loaded with I.F.P. supporters. The mood turned soar and the next day the I.F.P. attacks ANC strongholds in Pietermaritzburg’s. That was the beginning of the seven days which left scores of people dead. During thus turbulent violence, leaders and followers alike were killed. The implication was that if one was known to be living in an I.F.P. area, visiting an ANC stronghold simply meant death” (<http://www.scenicafrika.co.za/pmb/the-edenvale-heritage-route/>)

Many areas around the hub development will have associations with the ‘struggle years’. According to the SARHIS database no such monuments or buildings occur within the hub development.

DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys. The archaeological database indicates that there are archaeological sites in the general area (fig. 4). These sites include all types of Stone Age and Iron Age

sites. One site, 2930CB 012, occurs on the edge of the area. The site is a Late Stone Age scatter recorded in 1975. The site contained various stone tools dating to the over 16 000 years.

No national monuments, battlefields, or historical cemeteries are known to occur in the study area.

The 1937 aerial photographs indicate a very different picture from the present (fig. 6). The area is still farmland and possibly the original farm house(s) still existed. All of the buildings, including farm labourers' houses no longer occur. Interesting enough many of the old trees in the area today, such as the blue gums, are part of the farm boundaries from 1937. These trees will form part of the cultural landscape and are technically protected by heritage legislation.

The 1968 topographical map indicates the gradual urbanisation of the area, with the Edendale hospital being the main focus (fig. 7).

The desktop study indicates that any of the historical buildings over 60 years in age no longer exist. The study also shows that, according to the SAHRIS database, there are no listed buildings or memorials within the hub.

FIG. 5: LOCATION OF KNOWN HERITAGE SITES NEAR THE STUDY AREA

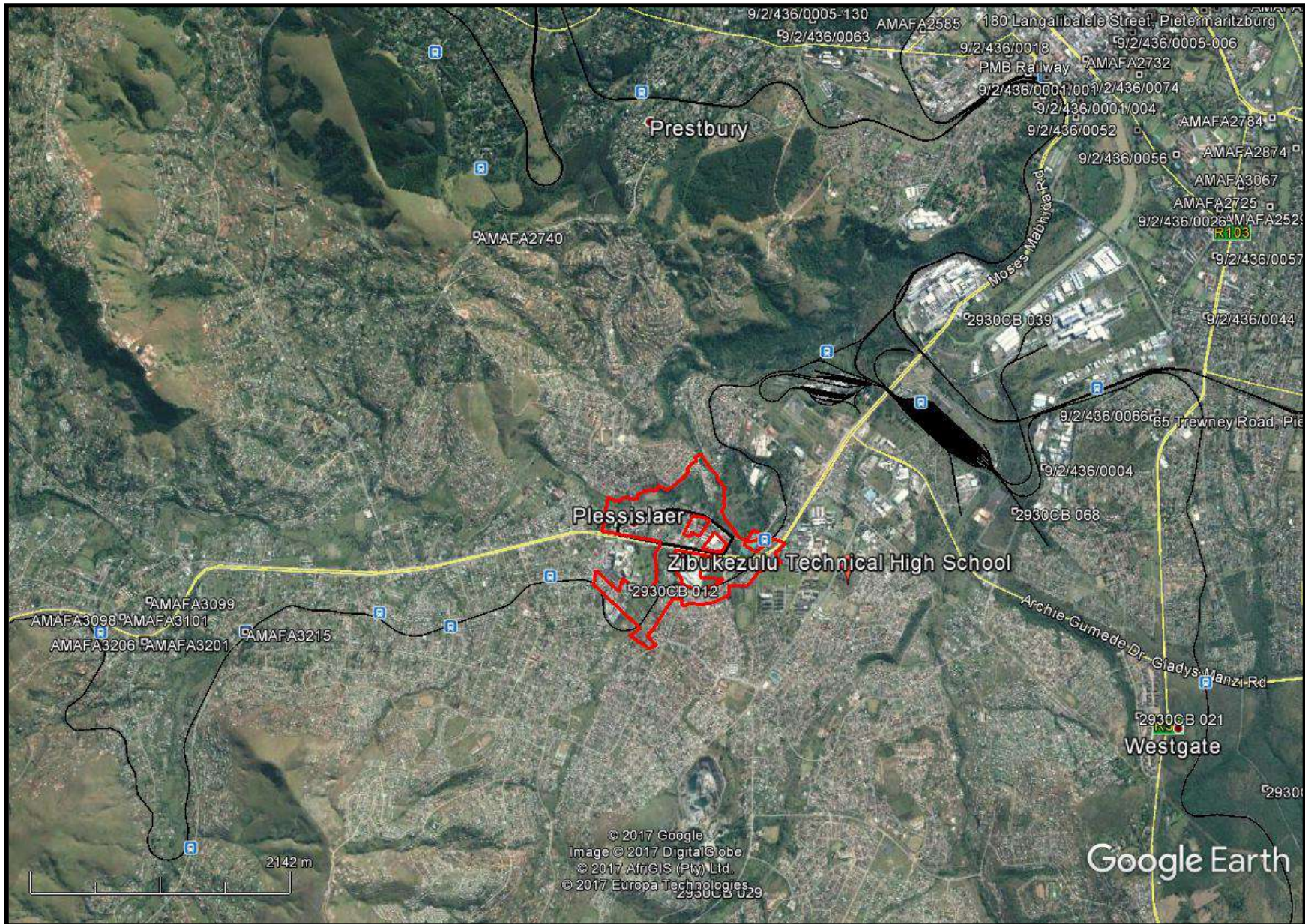
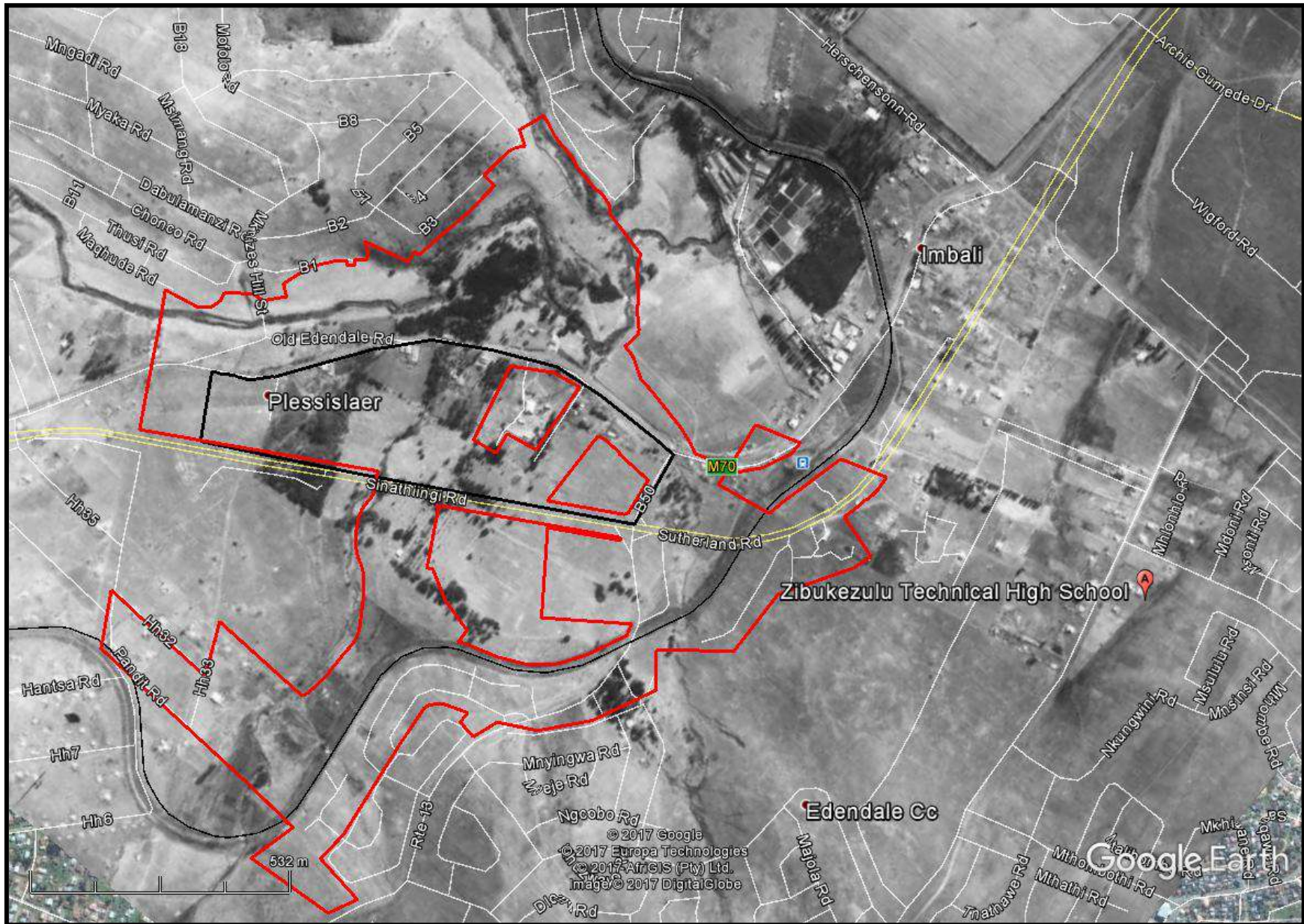
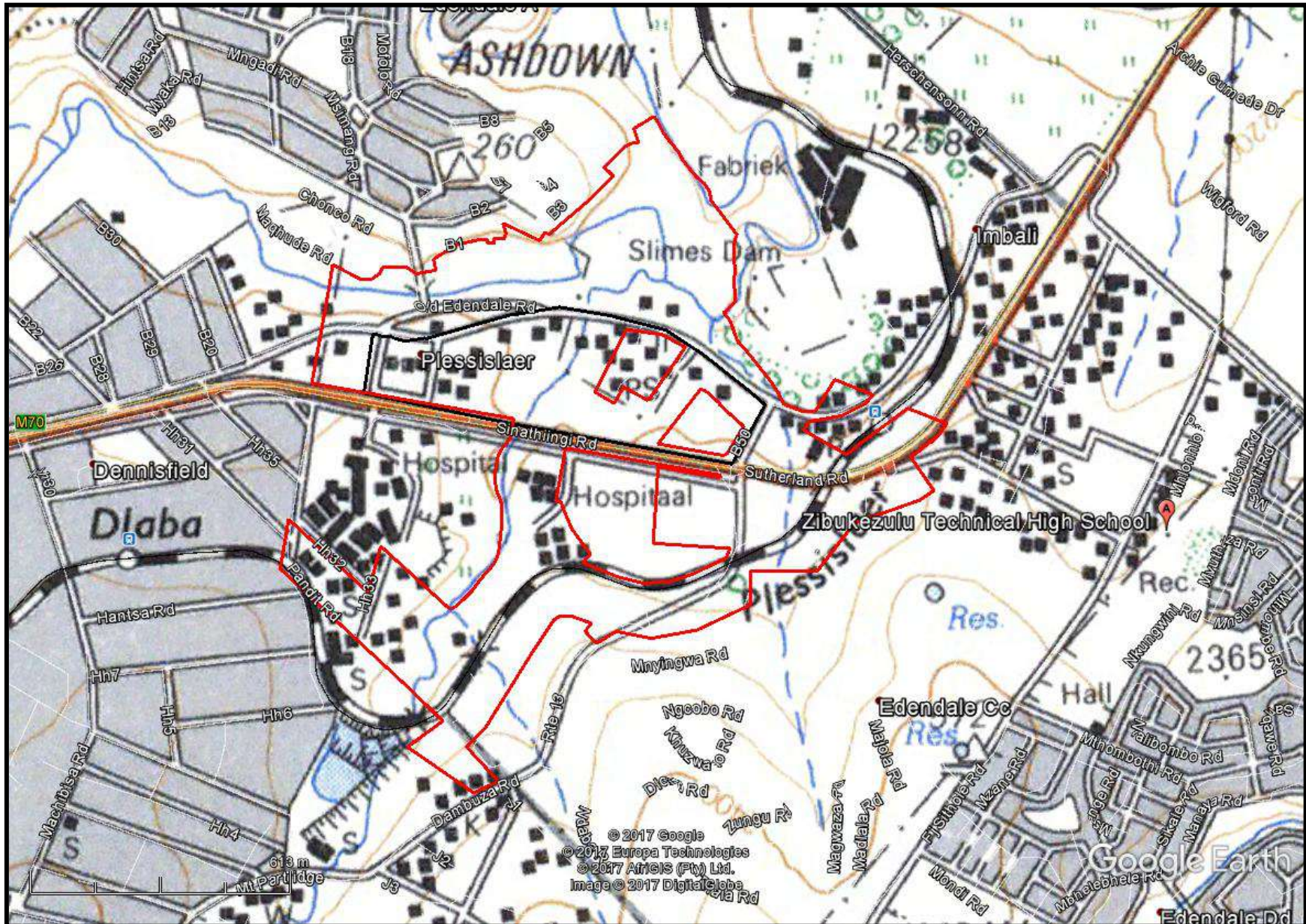


FIG. 6: STUDY AREA IN 1937¹



¹ 117B_016_5230

FIG. 7: STUDY AREA IN 1968



PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The palaeontological sensitivity map indicates that the area is of moderate sensitivity (fig. 8). This would normally trigger a minimum of a desktop PIA. However, The area is already developed and the upper 2m of deposit has been compromised where large buildings occur. Any new development that will affect more than the upper 1.5m will require the input of a palaeontologist.

FIG. 8: PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP



COLOUR	SENSITIVITY	REQUIRED ACTION
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

CONCLUSION

A desktop heritage survey was undertaken of the proposed Greater Edendale-Imbali Urban Hub. There were concerns that memorials and/or buildings related to the 'struggle years' occurred in the area. No heritage sites were noted in the study area and no further heritage management is required.

The PIA desktop indicated the area is of medium sensitivity. However, the existing developments would have compromised the upper 2m of deposit already. Those areas where this has not occurred requires the input of a palaeontologist where excavations are deeper than 1.5m. For example, the area where houses occur would not have compromised the palaeontology. These areas are on the periphery of the development.

REFERENCES

117B_016_5230 (1937)

2930CB Pietermaritzburg 1969, 2000

Natal Museum Site Record Database

SAHRIS Database

Umlando Database

IYER Urban Design Report for Greater Edendale-Imbali Urban Hub 2017

EXPERIENCE OF THE HERITAGE CONSULTANT

Gavin Anderson has a M. Phil (in archaeology and social psychology) degree from the University of Cape Town. Gavin has been working as a professional archaeologist and heritage impact assessor since 1995. He joined the Association of Professional Archaeologists of Southern Africa in 1998 when it was formed. Gavin is rated as a Principle Investigator with expertise status in Rock Art, Stone Age and Iron Age studies. In addition to this, he was worked on both West and East Coast shell middens, Anglo-Boer War sites, and Historical Period sites.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Gavin Anderson, declare that I am an independent specialist consultant and have no financial, personal or other interest in the proposed development, nor the developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from fair remuneration for work performed in the delivery of heritage assessment services. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of my performing such work.



Gavin Anderson
Archaeologist/Heritage Impact Assessor