

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROPOSED DRIEFONTEIN HOUSING PROJECT,
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: EnviroPro

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30 September 2017

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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 Driefontein Housing Project, ILembe District Municipality, near Stanger identified three heritage sites on the footprint. These include two rural cemeteries and one Shembe Site of Worship. A buffer zone must be maintained around these sites. It is also suggested that the developers erect a sturdy fence with an entrance gate around the cemeteries prior to any development. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. 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:	<p>The KwaDukuza Local Municipality proposes to upgrade and construct subsidy housing within Ward 21 of the KwaDukuza Local Municipality, iLembe District. The project is called the Driefontein Housing Project and aims to provide formal housing for the Driefontein community currently living in poor conditions on site (Fig 3). The housing project consists of two phases.</p> <p>Phase 1 is the development of 449 greenfield residential units. Phase 2 is for the construction of 551 greenfield residential units (i.e. 1000 residential units in total). Each residential unit will be 40m² with a 1m construction apron around the house giving a total construction footprint of 80m² per unit.</p> <p>The construction of 1000 residential units will result in the transformation of more than 1 hectare of land previously used for agriculture, outside an urban area. The vegetation that will be cleared was previously sugarcane fields which have been left fallow. Construction will take place within 32m of various non-perennial drainage lines. A wetland specialist has been commissioned to delineate the watercourses and determine buffers for development.</p>
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 project area can be reached by travelling north on the N2 from Durban, turn left onto Watson Highway at the Tongaat Toll Plaza. Continue through Tongaat town and turn right onto the R102. After 4km turn left onto Noodesberg Road (R614). Continue on the R614 for 12.6km. Turn right onto an unnamed road. The start of the project area starts 2.9km down this road, on the right (Figs 1 & 2). The project area is situated amidst a commercial farming area with a focus on sugar cane cultivation. The footprint is a residential area consisting of both formal and informal residential dwellings and some associated infrastructure. The developers propose to upgrade the existing residential area (Fig 3).

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Togaat 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 seven archaeological sites in the near vicinity of the project area. These include a midden with Middle Stone Age and later Stone Age material to the immediate south of the study area. Closer to the coast archaeologists have also identified two Early Iron Age sites, and four middens with Later Iron Age material.

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/Kwa Dukuza area is also intimately associated with the rise of the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the early 1820's. It is at Stanger where King Shaka had his capital Kwa Dukuza and 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/Kwa Dukuza 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 Ndongokusuka, which

saw the rise of power of king Cetshwayo in 1856, took place near the mouth of the Tugela River to the north east of the project area.

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 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 Durban and Stanger areas. These, like the archaeological resources of the province, are also protected by heritage legislation.

The area also played an important role in the more recent struggle-era history of the country. It was at Groutville, a small village to the south of Stanger/Kwa Dukuza that Chief Albert Luthuli, then president of the African National Congress and Nobel Peace Prize Winner, was based for most of his life (Derwent 2006). His home at Groutville has recently been declared a National Heritage Site and developed into a museum that was officially opened on 21 August 2004. The Luthuli Museum includes the original 1927 home of Chief Albert Luthuli that is situated on 3233 Nokukhanya Luthuli Street. A modern interpretive centre that houses temporary exhibits has also been added to the complex. Set in lovely landscaped gardens, the grounds provide the ideal setting in which to absorb the history and achievements of a man who became the first African to receive the Nobel Prize for Peace. Chief Albert Luthuli was a leader ahead of his time whose commitment to non-violence, non-racialism, democracy and human rights has left an enduring legacy.

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 for previous heritage surveys and heritage site data covering the project area. In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater Kwa Dukuza area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on 20 June 2017.

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: ILembe District Municipality

Towns: Tongaat /KwaDukuza

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The project area is situated amidst a commercial farming area dominated by sugar cane plantations (Fig 10). The footprint consists of both formal and informal residential dwellings and associated infrastructure. The majority of dwellings observed appears to be very young and certainly younger than 60 years old. The consultant did not find any buildings or residential dwellings on the footprint that are older than 60 years old. However, interviews with local community members indicate that some families have been living in the settlement since at least the 1940's but none of their original dwellings remain. An old cemetery in the existing settlement contains a number of graves older than 60 years. A second cemetery on the edge of the settlement contains more recent graves. Apart from these cemeteries the consultant also located two Shembe Sites of Worship. These are 'living heritage' sites and like the Cemeteries they are also protected by heritage legislation. The consultant did not find any archaeological sites on the footprint. The area is not part of any known cultural landscape. A description of the context and rating of the located heritage sites are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Grave sites description and context.

Site no	Site description	GPS Coordinates	Rating	Mitigation
Cemetery 1 (Figs 5, 6, 10 11).	An old Cemetery occurs in the northern section of the present village. The cemetery is laid out in a triangle of approximately 700m x 700m. Both marked and unmarked graves occurs in the Cemetery. There are approximately 200 graves and most of them are older than 20 years old. The Cemetery is not protected and delineated with a fence or a wall.	S 29° 27' 57.19" E 31° 06' 17.34"	Locally high (Table 3). The more recent graves in the Cemetery is still being maintained by relatives of the deceased.	It is important to note that all graves are protected by heritage legislation in KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of mitigation it is important to maintain a buffer zone of 2m around the Cemetery. It will not be possible to extend this buffer zone as residential dwellings occur within 10m from the Cemetery. The developers should erect a sturdy fence with an entrance gate around the Cemetery prior to any development. The fence (once erected) should be inspected by a heritage consultant or by Amafa.

				Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment and initiate a grave exhumation process. This phase will also entail a permit application from Amafa and a lengthy community consultation process prior to the grave exhumation and reburial process (Appendix 1).
Cemetery 2 (Figs 5, 7, 13, 14)	An old Cemetery occurs in the extreme southern section of the present village. The Cemetery is informal and covers an area of approximately 800m x 800m. Both marked and unmarked graves occurs in the Cemetery. There are approximately 200 graves and most of them appear to be younger than 10 years old. The Cemetery is not protected and delineated with a fence or a wall.	S 28° 28' 20.81" E 31° 5' 54.47"	Locally high (Table 3). The vast majority of graves in the Cemetery is still being maintained by relatives of the deceased.	<p>It is important to note that all graves are protected by heritage legislation in KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of mitigation it is important to maintain a buffer zone of 30m around the Cemetery (normal Amafa requirement). The developers should erect a sturdy fence with an entrance gate around the Cemetery prior to any development. The fence (once erected) should be inspected by a heritage consultant or by Amafa.</p> <p>Alternatively motivate for a second phase heritage impact assessment and initiate a grave exhumation process. This phase will also entail a permit application from Amafa and a lengthy community consultation process prior to the grave exhumation and reburial process (Appendix 1).</p>

<p>Shembe Site of Worship 1 (Figs 5, 8, 15).</p>	<p>A Shembe Site of Worship consisting of a stone circle with a diameter of approximately 24m. The site is situated on the extreme western section of the footprint on a low lying hill. It consists of a circle of white painted stones.</p>	<p>S 29° 28' 4.01" E 31° 6' 3.05"</p>	<p>.High Significance Locally (Table 3). The site is used and maintained by local community members on a weekly basis.</p>	<p>This is a 'living heritage site" and is also protected by heritage legislation. The developers should maintain a buffer of at least 30m around this site. Should this not be possible then the developers may initiate a Phase Two Heritage Assessment with an emphasis on community consultation. The possibility of moving the existing site to a new venue will be investigated as an option.</p>
<p>Shembe Site of Worship 2 (Figs 5, 9, 16, 17).</p>	<p>A Shembe Site of Worship consisting of a stone circle/square with a diameter of approximately 50m. The site is situated on the extreme eastern section of the footprint. It consists of a square of white painted stones.</p>	<p>S 29° 28' 4.70" E 31° 6' 30.15"</p>	<p>High Significance Locally (Table 3). The site is used and maintained by local community members on a weekly basis.</p>	<p>This is a 'living heritage site" and is also protected by heritage legislation. The developers should maintain a buffer of at least 30m around this site. Should this not be possible then the developers may initiate a Phase Two Heritage Assessment with an emphasis on community consultation. The possibility of moving the existing site to a new venue will be investigated as an option.</p>

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

4.1 Field Rating

All the heritage sites located have a high significance locally (Table 3) as they are still used by members of the local community.

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

Table 4. Evaluation and statement of significance.

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.	Yes, the Shembe Sites of Worship have spiritual and cultural significance..
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.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The footprint contains four heritage sites that requires mitigation. In order to protect the integrity of these sites the following recommendations must be adhered to:

- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 2m around Cemetery 1. Erect a sturdy fence with an entrance gate around the Cemetery prior to any construction. The fence must be inspected by a heritage consultant or Amafa prior to any construction.
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 30m around Cemetery 2. Erect a sturdy fence with an entrance gate around the Cemetery prior to any construction. The fence must be inspected by a heritage consultant or Amafa prior to any construction.
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 20m around Shembe Site of Worship 1.
- Strictly maintain a buffer zone of 20m around Shembe Site of Worship 2
- No material or structures may be altered or removed from these buffer zones and the identified heritage sites.
- No access roads may be constructed on the identified heritage sites.
- Any deviations from these stipulations (above), will require a Phase Two Heritage Impact Assessment by a suitable Amafa registered heritage practitioner. In the case of graves the Phase Two Heritage Impact Assessment may include the application of a permit from Amafa and a grave exhumation and reburial process (Appendix 1).
- It must be noted that the Provincial Heritage Act requires that operations exposing paleontological material, archaeological sites, historical residues, as well as graves, should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

6 MAPS AND FIGURES

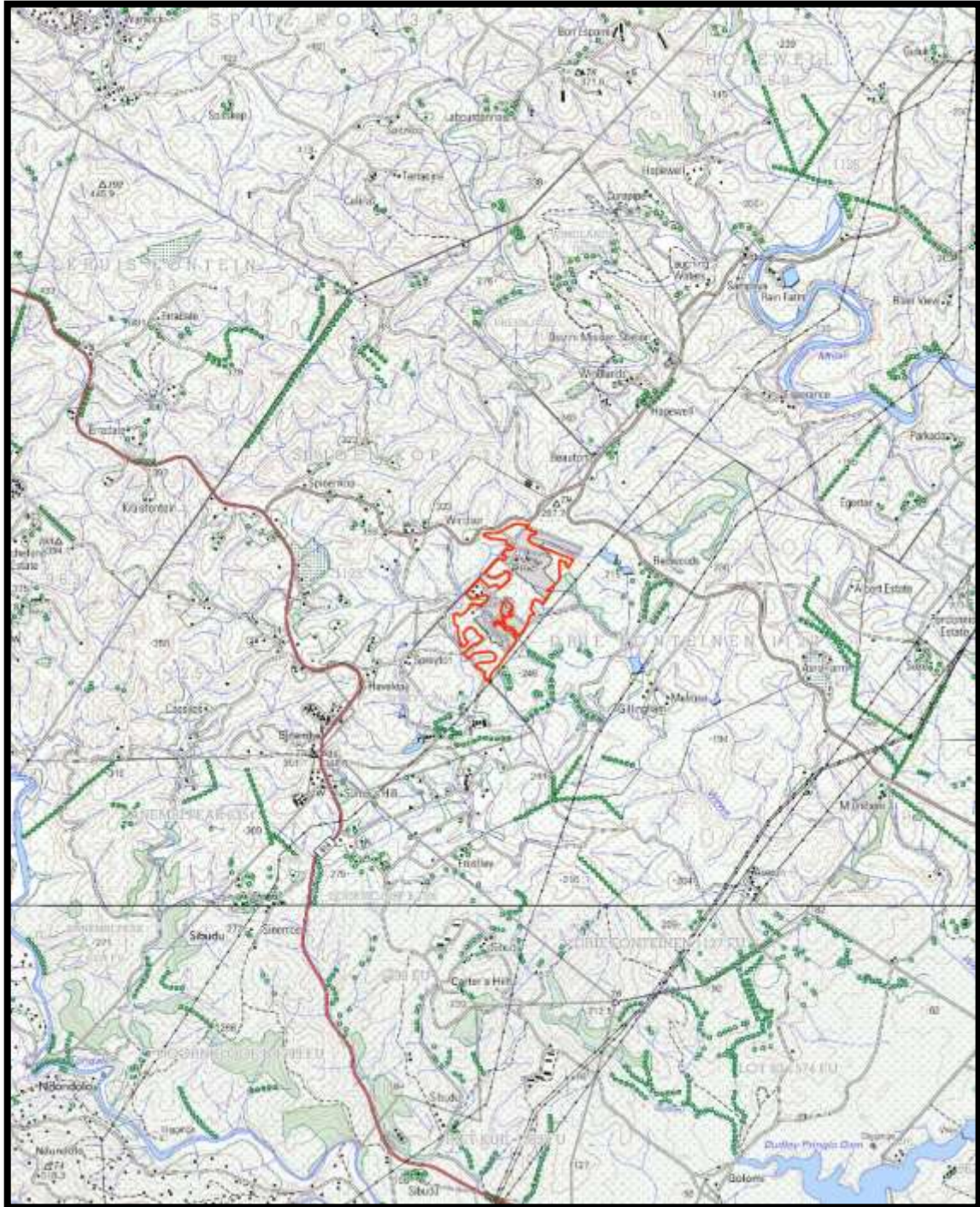


Figure 1. Topographical Map showing the location of the proposed Driefontein Housing Development (Source: EnviroPro).



Figure 2. Google aerial imagery showing the location of the proposed Driefontein Housing Project (Source: EnviroPro).

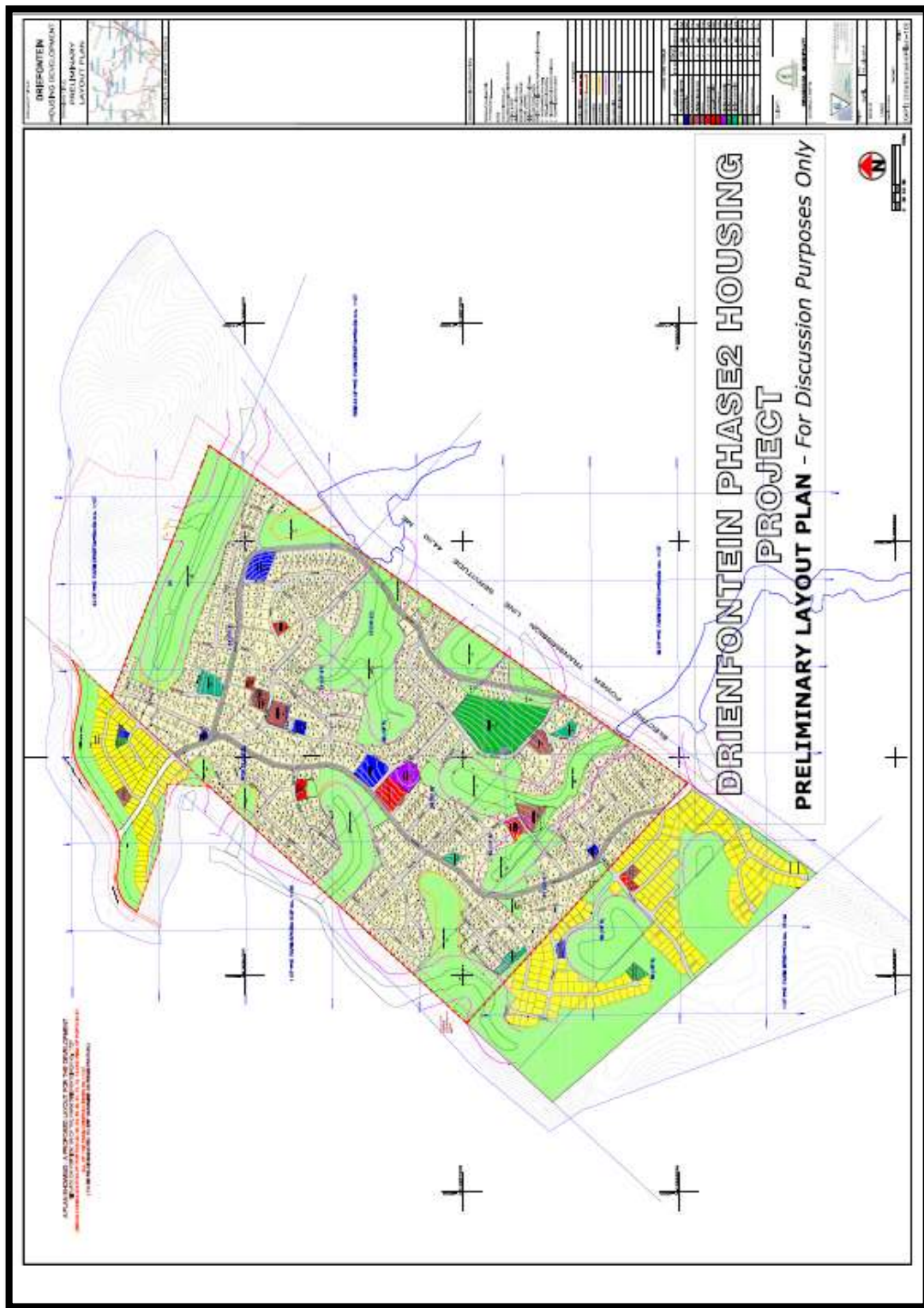


Figure 3. Preliminary layout plan of the proposed Driefontein Housing Project (Source: EnviroPro).

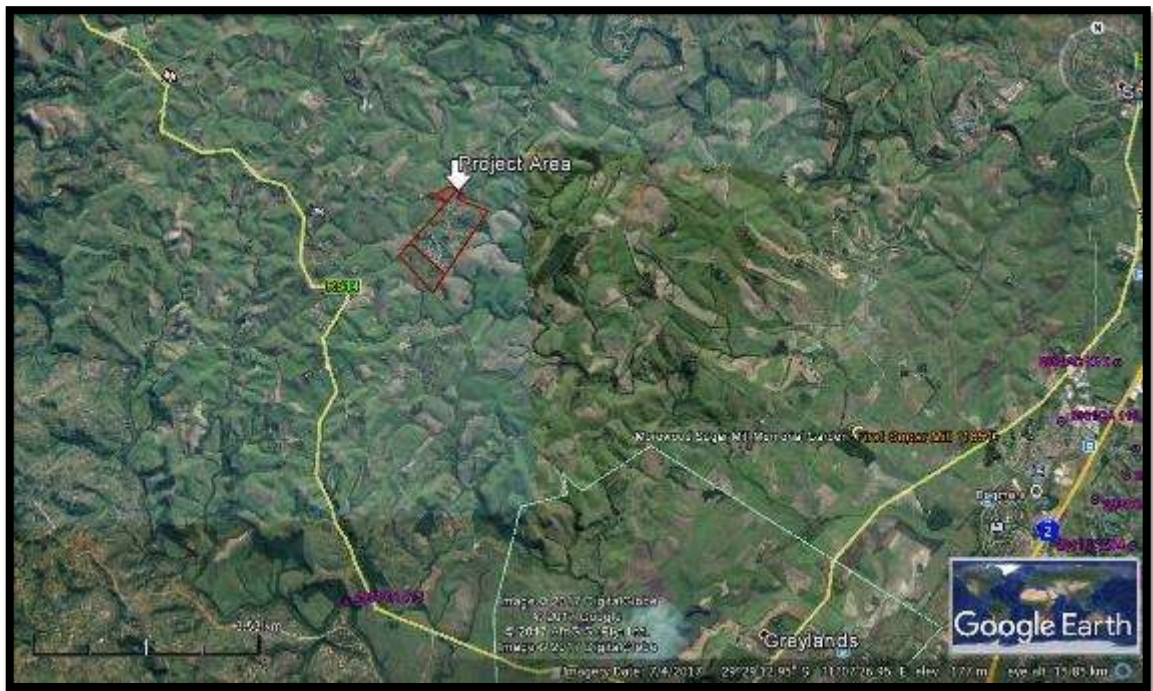


Figure 4. Google aerial imagery showing the location of the project area relative to known heritage sites. None occur closer than 8km to the proposed housing development. The purple polygons indicate archaeological sites and the orange polygons historical era sites.



Figure 5. Google Earth aerial imagery showing the location of heritage sites in the footprint.



Figure 6. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of Cemetery 1.



Figure 7. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of Cemetery 2.



Figure 8. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of Shembe Site of Worship 1.



Figure 9. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of Shembe Site of Worship 2.



Figure 10. View over the project area.



Figure 11. Cemetery 1. Most of the graves (marked and unmarked) are older than 60 years.



Figure 12. Marked graves in Cemetery 1.



Figure 13. Informal graves at Cemetery 2.



Figure 14. Recent graves at Cemetery 2.



Figure 15. Shembe Site of Worship 1.



Figure 16. Shembe Site of Worship 2. View from the eastern aspect.



Figure 17. Shembe Site of Worship 2. View from the western aspect.

7 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

RELOCATION OF GRAVES

Burial grounds and graves are dealt with in Article 36 of the NHR Act, no 25 of 1999. Below follows a broad summary of how to deal with grave in the event of proposed development.

- If the graves are younger than 60 years, an undertaker can be contracted to deal with the exhumation and reburial. This will include public participation, organising cemeteries, coffins, etc. They need permits and have their own requirements that must be adhered to.
- If the graves are older than 60 years old or of undetermined age, an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. This is a requirement by law.

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.

- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave

