



PHASE ONE (1)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

THE PROPOSED FOR THE CARTREFF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

<p>DEVELOPED BY:</p>  <p>TSIMBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS (PTY) LTD</p>	<p>DEVELOPED FOR :</p>  <p>EP ENVIROPRO IN ASSOCIATION WITH <i>INKANVEZI WETHU</i></p>
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TSIMBA

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AUTHOR'S CREDENTIALS

The report was authored by Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist for Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd. Roy is a flexible, creative, hard-working and professionally minded cultural heritage specialist with realistic methods. He has over nine years' experience in conducting and compiling Heritage Impact Assessments, Conservation Management Plans and Eco-Tourism Impact Assessments in South Africa, Botswana and the Republic of Malawi.

Roy holds a Master's Degree in Heritage Studies (University of Witwatersrand ,2022) with a research focus on transformational challenges at post-apartheid interpretation of Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre in Musina – Limpopo Province. He further holds another Master's Degree in Diversity Studies (University of Witwatersrand ,2021) focusing his research on Zulu Cultural Heritage Collections (in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province) interpretation using a decolonial lens.

Mr. Muroyi is also a holder of an Honours Degree, Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies (Midlands State University, 2014). His career in Cultural Resources Management kicked off at the Department of National Museums and Monuments of Botswana where he worked as an Archaeological Impact Assessment adjudicating officer in 2013.

After leaving the Department of National Museums and Monuments of Botswana Mr. Muroyi moved to South Africa where he got involved with a number of Cultural Resources Management consulting firms before eventually settling at Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd. He has so far conducted over a 100-200 Heritage Impact Assessment reports for proposed Phase 1 and 2 Heritage Impact Assessments for :- Linear developments, Projects with an area over 5000m²,Heritage buildings/Old buildings (demolitions and alterations),Old Bridges (demolitions) Water Pipelines, and etc .

He is accredited by Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) under the Cultural Resources Management section. He is also accredited by Association of Professional Heritage Professionals (APHP). He further holds membership with the International Association Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa) and KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.

SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, _____ Roy Muroyi _____, declare that –

- *I act as the independent specialist in this application;*
- *I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;*
- *I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;*
- *I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;*
- *I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;*
- *I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;*
- *I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;*
- *all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and*
- *I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.*

Signature of the Specialist



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT INFORMATION ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Proposed development and location	The proposed construction for the Cartreff Housing development in Kwa Dukuza, Kwa- Zulu Natal
Purpose of the study	To carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment to determine the presence/absence of archaeological assess their archaeological significance in terms of the NHRA of 1999 the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008) and SHARA guidelines.
Municipalities	Kwa Dukuza Municipality
Client	Bridge Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Client Details	EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd Phone: (+27) 31 765 2942 Email: tara@enviropro.co.za
Heritage Consultant	Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd 24 Lawson Mansions 74 Loveday Street, Johannesburg Gauteng, 2000 E-mail: info@tsimba-arch.co.za rmuroyi23@gmail.com Phone : (+27) 813 717 993

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd was requested by EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase one (1) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Cartreff Housing development in Kwa Dukuza Municipality, Kwa- Zulu Natal. The area was more thoroughly incorporated into the global capitalist economy between 1770 and 1870. Trekboers, who were only loosely governed by the Dutch East India Company, crossed the semiarid Karoo of central Cape Town and clashed with African farmers along a line that extended from the lower Vaal and middle Orange river valleys to the sea west of the Gamtoos River (present-day Port Elizabeth). The Survey focused on three objectives:

- ➔ Examine the designated survey areas to identify any archaeological and cultural heritage sites, as defined by the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008) and section 38 (1) (a, b, c) of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999.
- ➔ Provide a recording of any sites identified to a standard consistent with a site identification level, including significance assessments, details of the locations and extents of each site; and
- ➔ Assist in the development of site avoidance and management strategies, where necessary.

EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as “the EAP”) have been appointed by as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed development. A review of a range of cultural heritage information was undertaken as part of the heritage assessment process.

The Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment field survey for the proposed development project identified no site, features or objects of cultural significance in the study area. The survey therefore notes that there would be no definite or direct impact on cultural heritage resources as a result of the proposed development. This report is an independent view and makes recommendations to Amafa Research and institute based on its findings. The authority will consider the recommendations and make a decision based on conservation principles.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

GLOSSARY

Achievement	✚ Something accomplished, esp. by valour, boldness, or superior ability
Aesthetic	✚ Relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics.
Community	✚ All the people of a specific locality or country
Culture	✚ The sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another.
Cultural	✚ Of or relating to culture or cultivation.
Diversity	✚ The state or fact of being diverse; difference; unlikeness.
Geological (geology)	✚ The science which treats of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes which it has undergone or is undergoing.
High	✚ Intensified; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong; intense, energetic
Importance	✚ The quality or fact of being important.
influence	✚ Power of producing effects by invisible or insensible means.
Potential	✚ Possible as opposed to actual.
Integrity	✚ The state of being whole, entire, or undiminished.
Religious	✚ Of, relating to, or concerned with religion.
Significant	✚ important; of consequence
Social	✚ Living, or disposed to live, in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation.
Spiritual	✚ Of, relating to, or consisting of spirit or incorporeal being.
Valued	✚ Highly regarded or esteemed

1.0 INTRODUCTION

EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Bridge Advisory (Pty) Ltd to provide Environmental services for the proposed Cartreff Housing development in Kwa Dukuza Municipality, Kwa-Zulu Natal. In-turn EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd requested Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd to conduct a phase one (1) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed development project.

This HIA is designed to assist statutory authorities in identifying and preventing the approval of aggressive developments, understood as the development that destroys the cultural significance of heritage properties. The provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) furthermore offer comprehensive protection of the cultural heritage of South Africa as a whole. HIA structure an evaluation of the potential damage or benefits that may accrue to the significance of the cultural heritage assets.

Environmental impact assessments (EIA) are another analytic approach for evaluating the impacts of development, widely adopted as part of the land use planning system in many countries. Whenever relevant, EIA also include cultural heritage as a factor to be evaluated. Both EIA and HIA adopt a similar approach. In brief, first, the overall scope of the study is defined. Second, a baseline survey is carried out to provide a reference point against which impacts can be measured, including a desktop study and/or field research.

Cultural heritage Impact assessments are meant to draw attention to the effects of the proposed project on the heritage place and how these effects can be mitigated. A cultural heritage impact assessment report will therefore include the legislative framework, the consultation process, the cultural and environmental baseline, mitigation as well as monitoring plans. Mitigation measures aim to avoid, minimize, remedy or compensate for the predicted adverse impacts of a proposed project on a cultural heritage resource or site.

1.2 The Objectives of this HIA study are:

Heritage impact assessments (hereinafter referred to as HIA) are applied to cultural heritage assets. This is a recent notion grounded in the requirements to perform environmental assessments at the project or more strategic levels. The general objective of the cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance. As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- ➔ Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- ➔ Estimate the level of significance/importance of these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- ➔ Assess any impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the development activities, and
- ➔ Propose recommendations to mitigate heritage resources where complete or partial conservation may not be possible and thereby limit or prevent any further impact

1.3 Cultural Heritage Resources Management Policy Objectives

- i. To preserve representative samples of the National archaeological resources for the scientific and educational benefit of present and future generations;
- ii. To ensure that development proponents consider archaeological resource values and concerns in the course of project planning; and
- iii. To ensure where decisions are made to develop land, the proponents adopt one of the following actions:
 - ➔ avoid archaeological sites wherever possible;
 - ➔ implement measures which will mitigate project impacts on archaeological sites; or
 - ➔ Compensate the local communities for unavoidable losses of significant archaeological value.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The proposed development site is located on the Dolphin Coast in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. It is about 40 kilometres of Durban and 24 kilometres south of KwaDukuza. It forms part of the KwaDukuza Local Municipality, and iLembe District Municipality. The site is in close proximity to Shakaskraal and Zimbali, the main beaches, popular attractions and Zimbali Golf Course and Umhlali Country Club.

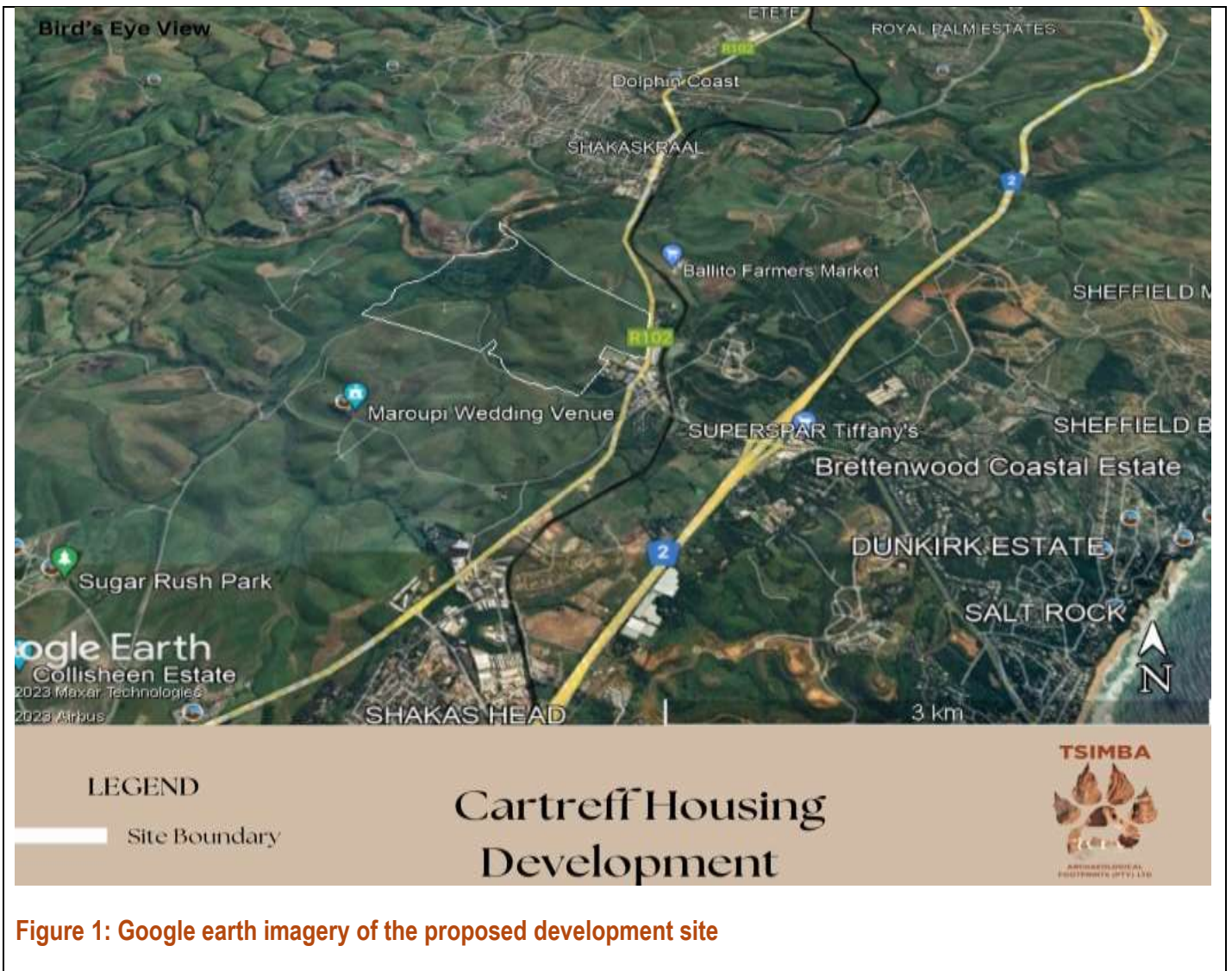


Figure 1: Google earth imagery of the proposed development site

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature review

The methodology used in this HIA is based on a comprehensive understanding of the current or baseline situation; the type, distribution and significance of heritage resources as revealed through desk-based study and additional data acquisition, such as archaeological investigations, built heritage surveys, and recording of crafts, skills and intangible heritage. This is systematically integrated by the use of matrices with information on the nature and extent of the proposed engineering and other works to identify potential. The following tasks were also undertaken in relation to the cultural heritage and are described in this report:

The background information search of the proposed development area was conducted following the site maps from the client. Sources used in this study included:

- Published academic papers and HIA and PIA studies conducted in and around the region where the proposed infrastructure development will take place;
- Available archaeological literature on the study area was consulted;
- The SAHRIS website and the National Data Base were consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area; and other planning documents.
- Map Archives - Historical maps of the proposed area of development and its surrounds were assessed to aid information gathering of the proposed area of development and its surrounds

3.2 Field Survey

The field survey lasted for one day, it was conducted on the 8th of September 2023. It was conducted by an Archaeologist from Tsimba Archaeological Footprint through driving and walking. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted. The survey also paid special attention to disturbed and exposed layers of soils such as eroded surfaces along the sugar cane fields and the canals. These areas are likely to be exposed or yield archaeological and other heritage resources that may be buried underneath the soil and be brought to the surface by animal and human activities including animal barrow pits and human excavated grounds.

3.3 Data Consolidation and Report Writing

Data captured on the development area (during the field survey) by means of a desktop study and physical survey is used as a basis for this HIA. This data is also used to establish assessment for any possible current and future impacts within the development footprint. This includes the following:

- ✚ Assessment of the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, built environment and landscape, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
- ✚ A description of possible impacts of the proposed development, especially during the construction phase, in accordance with the standards and conventions for the management of cultural environments;
- ✚ Proposal of suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural environment and resources that may result during construction;
- ✚ Review of applicable legislative requirements that is the NEMA (read together with the 2014 EIA Regulations) the NHRA of 1999 and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008).
- ✚ The consolidation of the data collected using the various sources as described above;
- ✚ Acknowledgement of impacts on heritage resources (such as unearthed graves) predicted to occur during construction; and
- ✚ Geological Information Systems mapping of known archaeological sites and maps in the region
- ✚ A discussion of the results of this study with conclusions and recommendations based on the available data and study findings.

4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)

The appointment of Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999 read together with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage (Act No. 4 of 2008). The Basic Impact Assessment study includes a Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study, recommendations from the HIA report require Heritage Authority review and comments to be incorporated into the final EA or Record of Decision. This particular Development triggered the following Sections of the Heritage Legislation;

Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -**
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;**
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources protected under the act as they are deemed to be national estate. When conducting Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources have to be identified:

- (a) Places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) Historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;

- (f) *Archaeological and paleontological sites;*
- (g) *Graves and burial grounds including-*
 - (i) *Ancestral graves;*
 - (ii) *Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;*
 - (iii) *Graves of victims of conflict;*
 - (iv) *Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette*
 - (v) *Historical graves and cemeteries;*
 - (vi) *Other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);*
- (h) *Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;*
 - (i) *Moveable objects, including - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;*
 - (ii) *Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage*
 - (iii) *Ethnographic art and objects;*
 - (iv) *Military objects;*
 - (v) *Objects of decorative or fine art; and*
 - (vi) *Objects of scientific or technological interest; and(vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in Section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996)*

4.2 The Burra Charter of 1964

This study is further guided by the Burra Charter which offers a framework for heritage management in which multiple—sometimes conflicting—heritage and other values can be understood and explicitly addressed. The Burra Charter is based on the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites 1964 and was adopted by the Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 1979. The Burra Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about or undertake works to places of cultural significance and is applicable to all places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places of cultural value. The Burra Charter provides for a flow chart that sets out the sequence underlining the process of heritage assessment (Figure 6).

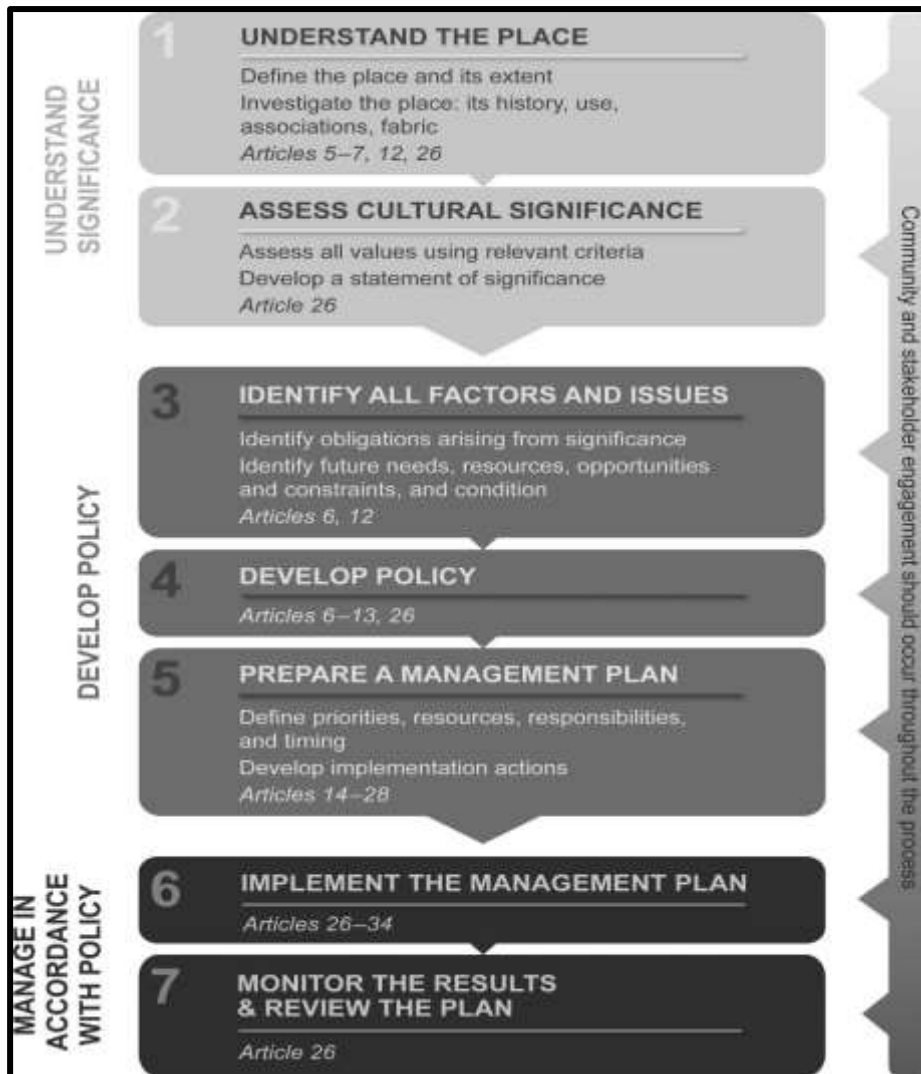


Figure 2: The Burra Charter process: steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance. (Reproduced from Australia ICOMOS 2013)

5.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

This section traces the archeological record of the proposed study area and the broader study area.

The archaeological background indicates that the Stone Age dates back more than 2 million years representing a more explicit beginning of the cultural sequence divided into three epochs, the Early, Middle and Late Stone Ages. These early people made stone and bone implements. In South Africa more than 3 million years ago appeared proto-human hominids.

The Middle Stone Age is marked by the introduction of a new tool kit which included prepared cores, parallel-sided blades and triangular points hafted to make spears. By then humans had become skilful hunters, especially of large grazers such as wildebeest, hartebeest and eland.

The Later Stone Age is the third archaeological period in South Africa's history. It's linked to a plethora of microliths, which are very little stone relics. The Later Stone Age in Southern Africa is marked by the advent of rock art in the form of paintings and engravings. Given below is a table that indicates the different archaeological time frames and their descriptions;

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATES <for less than and > for greater than
Earlier Stone Age Tools = Handaxes and cleavers	more than 2 million years ago to >200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age Tools =Stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades	<300 000 years ago to >20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes gatherer rock art) Tools = Wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material	<40 000 years ago up to historical times in certain areas
Early Iron Age	c. AD 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

Table 1:Archaeological time frames and their descriptions

In KwaZulu-Natal, the earliest agricultural sites date from approximately AD 400 and 550. All of them are within 15 kilometers of the coast and near to iron ore sources. Agriculturists moved into the KwaZulu-Natal valleys around 650 when climatic conditions improved, where they established themselves along to rivers in savanna or bushveld settings. The manufacturing of metal was important since it gave the implements for farming and hunting. The data shows that metalworkers were present in practically every village, even those that were far from ore sources.

The chosen village settings of the previous four centuries were given up about the year 1000 in favor of sites along the maritime littoral. Sites from between 1050 and 1250 are often more compact than the majority of previous agriculturist towns. Given that there is evidence of rising aridity starting around AD 900, it is likely that a changing climate had some impact on this new pattern of settlement. Nearly 500 years later, during the colonial period, a new type of economic interdependence emerged (eThembeni 2013:19).

6.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area was more thoroughly incorporated into the global capitalist economy between 1770 and 1870. Trekboers, who were only loosely governed by the Dutch East India Company, crossed the semiarid Karoo of central Cape Town and clashed with African farmers along a line that extended from the lower Vaal and middle Orange river valleys to the sea west of the Gamtoos River (present-day Port Elizabeth). Even at their peak in the 1860s, these African cultures centered on agriculture were robust, but they were unable to unite completely enough to drive out the Europeans.

When Britain acquired Cape Colony during the Napoleonic Wars in 1806, it was a turning point for the colony. The colony's initial significance stemmed from its role as a strategic stronghold to safeguard Britain's expanding. Ivory and slave dealers operating out of Europe had a growing impact on African society after the 1760s.

By traders and raiders based in the Cape to the south, as well as in Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, and the lower Zambezi River in the northeast. The farming communities developed a number of sister states in response to these invasions, each of which was distinct from the others in terms of size, organization, and military power. The most prosperous groups included the Pedi and Swazi in the eastern Highveld, the Zulu south of the Pongola River, the Sotho east of the Caledon River basin, the Gaza along the lower Limpopo, and the Ndebele in the modern-day southwest of Zimbabwe.

Slaves were subjected to harsh treatment, and the most horrific punishment for a slave who attacked a European was death by impalement. Maroons are small, self-sufficient settlements that were created by escaped slaves or who fled into the interior. The Dutch increased the enslavement of remaining Khoe (sometimes spelled Khoi; derogatorily referred to as Hottentots) to work their farms in the 1780s since slave birth rates were low and settler populations were rising. In a significant counteroffensive against colonialism in 1799–1801, those Khoe who were able to flee Dutch rule joined Xhosa tribes. Slave uprisings occurred in the suburbs of Cape Town in 1808 and 1825.

Societies inland of Delagoa Bay underwent structural change as a result of European commerce. Warlords rearranged military structures to hunt for slaves and elephants. Profits from this commerce increased the warlords' capability to rule over land, people, and cattle by increasing their ability to spread patronage, recruit adherents, and build up their military strength. By the 1790s, Tembe and Maputo, two republics close to the bay, were already strong nations. The Maroteng of Thulare, the Dlamini of Ndvungunye, and the Hlubi of Bhungane appeared to the west of the coastal plains. The Mthethwa of

Dingiswayo, south of Lake St. Lucia, the Ndwandwe of Zwibe, the Qwabe of Phakatwayo, the Chunu of Macingwane, and, south of the Tugela, the Cele and Thuli, all developed between the Pongola and Tugela rivers.

Later, a number of tribes, including the Mthethwa, Ndwandwe, and Qwabe, amalgamated with the Zulu. The more proximate they were to the Portuguese base, the more these factions competed to control commerce and militarized. By the 1860s, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal were subcolonies of the Cape Colony. The Kalahari region in the west, the Drakensberg and Natal coast in the east, and the tsetse-fly and mosquito-infested Lowveld along the Limpopo River valley in the northeast all saw an increase in European settlement. Africans lost much of their land and were compelled to work for the settlers as a result of armed conflicts that broke out over land and livestock, such as those that occurred between the Boers and several Xhosa communities in the southeast beginning in the 1780s.

Regarding the neighborhood, Edmund Morewood had an interest in sugar cane farming and, in 1849, he purchased a farm he named Compensation, which is where Compensation Beach and Compensation Road in Ballito are now. Ballito's origins began in 1953, when a group of businessmen started looking for land to establish a township in the Compensation Beach region. The town of Ballito was established in 1954, and it attained borough status in 1986 (Showme 2009:3).

The Glen Anil Development Corporation/Investments, led by Dr. Edward Rubenstein (1903–1972), founded the community as a private township in 1954. The name of the town was taken from an eye-catching advertisement for Ballito underwear created by Ballito Hosiery Limited of St. Albans, England. In one time, Basil Townsend owned a sugar cane property in Compensation Beach that included this area.

1954 saw the publication of a Ballito Bay advertisement in The Sunday Tribune welcoming prospective investors to the North Coast with land starting at R790.00 (395 SA Pounds). Ballitoville's residential structures, hotels, and a campground had already been zoned by 1964 as part of the Compensation Beach town plan, which covered the area from Willard Beach to Clark Bay, Salmon Bay, and Port Zimbali. To encourage tourists to make investments in the area, a brochure with the motto "Buy, Build & Play at Ballito Bay, The Caribbean of the North Coast - Natal" was distributed.

Table 2: Significance of Cultural Landscape Impacts

Assessment of significance of the cultural landscape impacts			Landscape receptor sensitivity		
			High	Medium	low
□ Red cells represent significant adverse impacts □ Yellow cells represent significant beneficial impacts □ Blue cells represent impacts that are not significant			Landscape with National heritage significance Status sites and cultural Landscapes with Provincial heritage Significance Status	Regional or Local Significance Heritage sites valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes of the type proposed.	A relatively unimportant cultural landscape with few features of value or interest, potentially tolerant of substantial change of the type proposed.
Magnitude of landscape impact	Major adverse	Significant adverse changes, over a significant area, to key characteristics or features or to the landscape's character or distinctiveness for more than 2 years	High adverse significance	High/Medium adverse significance	Medium adverse significance
	Moderate adverse	Noticeable but not significant adverse changes for more than 2 years or significant adverse changes for more than 6 months but less than 2 years, over a significant area, to key characteristics or features or to the landscape's character or distinctiveness.	High/Medium adverse significance	Medium adverse significance	Low adverse significance
	Slight adverse	Noticeable adverse changes for less than 2 years, significant adverse changes for less than 6 months, or barely discernible adverse changes for any length of time.	Medium adverse significance	Low adverse significance	Neutral
	Neutral	Any change would be negligible, unnoticeable or there are no predicted changes.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	Slight benefit	Noticeable beneficial changes for less than 2 years, significant beneficial changes for less than 6 months, or barely discernible beneficial changes for any length of time.	Medium beneficial significance	Low beneficial significance	Neutral
Dolphin Coast Cultural landscape			Regional or Local Significance Heritage sites valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes of the type proposed.		
Proposed development site cultural landscape			A relatively unimportant cultural landscape with few features of value or interest, potentially tolerant of substantial change of the type proposed		

7.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The field assessment involved a meticulous site walkthrough, conducted on foot, to gather detailed observations and identify any notable features. Furthermore, a vehicle drive was carried out to cover the accessible areas of the site. The field survey noted the existence of a number of old abandoned structures on site. These structures can be associated with the first half of the 19th century.

While it would be great to have the site be maintained and that a site management plan be implemented to restore and conserve the structures, the structures are too dilapidated and are no longer structurally sound. The dilapidated remains of a large number of associated farm scape houses occur around the main farm house, including foundations with trees growing inside them. Since these structures occur within the same historical context as the main farm house, they are of low significance. The sites are poorly preserved and it is recommended that the sites may be demolished and this report will serve as documentation for the sites. A destruction permit from the relevant heritage resources authority (Amafa Research and Institute) will not be necessary for these sites

Besides the farm house and associated structures, the field survey observed no cultural heritage resources within the proposed development footprint.

Given below is a pictographic presentation of the proposed development site;



Figure 3: View of a labourer's quarters



Figure 4: View of an abandoned structure with trees growing inside



Tsimba Archeological Footprint
01.09.2023 10:38
-29.46613, 31.20893
School, Kwadukuza Municipality

Figure 5: View of a possible abandoned main farm house



Tsimba Archeological Footprint
01.09.2023 10:29
-29.46727, 31.2114
School, Kwadukuza Municipality

Figure 6: View of the vegetation typologies inside the Project outline



Tsimba Archeological Footprint
01.09.2023 10:27
-29.46736, 31.21121
School, Kwadukuza Municipality

Figure 7: View of another abandoned farm house



Tsimba Archeological Footprint
01.09.2023 10:18
-29.47344, 31.21298
2 School Rd, Dolphin Coast

Figure 8: View of some foundations left on site

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

The field survey noted the existence of a number of old abandoned structures on site. These structures can be associated with the first half of the 19th century. No other cultural heritage resources were identified during the archaeological survey. This report is an independent view and makes recommendations to Amafa Research and Institute based on its findings. The authority will consider the recommendations and make a decision based on conservation principles.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- (i) While the old structures are over 60 years old, the structures appear to have been abandoned for a significant period. The structures were historically used by farm laborers who worked and resided on the farm in the past. However, the structures are extremely dilapidated and cannot contribute meaningfully to any future research.
- (ii) The structures may be demolished as they are extremely dilapidated and are no longer structurally sound.
- (iii) In the event that any cultural heritage resources are discovered operations exposing archaeological and historical residues, including modern graves, should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.
- (iv) The potential impact of the development on archaeological resources is **LOW**, therefore a field survey or further mitigation or conservation measures are necessary if cultural heritage resources are found (according to SAHRA protocol).
- (v) A Chance Finds Procedure should be implemented and a qualified archaeologist must be called on site if cultural heritage resources are found during construction. The following indicators of unmarked sub-surface sites could be encountered;
 - Bone concentrations, either animal or human
 - Ceramic fragments such as pottery shards either historic or pre-contact
 - Stone concentrations of any formal nature

Reasoned Opinion: This project directly improves the livelihoods of South Africans and it is the reasoned opinion of the author of this report, that the proposed project is acceptable. Tsimba archaeological Footprints would therefore like to request Amafa Research and Institute to exercise their discretion and offer a conditional approval for the project

12.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA

- The terminology adopted in this document is mainly influenced by the NHRA of South Africa (1999) and the Burra Charter (1979).

Adaptation: Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

Artefact: Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone: Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Co-management: Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation: In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm: A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource: Any place or object of cultural significance

Cultural Significance: Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Grading: The South African heritage resource management system is based on a grading system, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Heritage Resources Management: The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public.

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm: A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage Site Management: The control of the elements that make up the physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public.

Historic: Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical: Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Maintenance: Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Object: Artefact (cultural object)

Paradigm: Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

Preservation: Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection: With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Place : Means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Reconstruction: To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

Rehabilitation: The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account.

Restoration: To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, found on a single location.

Sustainable: Means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people

APPENDIX B: SURVEYOR'S DIAGRAM

