

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ERF 61, LINCOLN MEADE, UMSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY.



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: Terratest

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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

Details and experience of independent Heritage Impact Assessment Consultant

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Frans received his MA (Archaeology) from the University of Stellenbosch and is presently a PhD candidate on social anthropology at UKZN. His PhD research topic deals with indigenous San perceptions and interactions with the rock art heritage of the Drakensberg.

Frans was employed as a junior research associate at the then University of Transkei, Botany Department in 1988-1990. Although attached to a Botany Department he conducted a palaeoecological study on the Iron Age of northern Transkei - this study formed the basis for his MA thesis in Archaeology. Frans left the University of Transkei to accept a junior lecturing position at the University of Stellenbosch in 1990. He taught mostly undergraduate courses on World Archaeology and research methodology during this period.

From 1991 – 2001 Frans was appointed as the head of the department of Historical Anthropology at the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg. His tasks included academic research and publication, display conceptualization, and curating the African ethnology collections of the Museum. He developed various displays at the Natal Museum on topics ranging from Zulu material culture, traditional healing, and indigenous classificatory systems. During this period Frans also developed a close association with the Departments of Fine Art, Psychology, and Cultural and Media Studies at the then University of Natal. He assisted many post-graduate students with projects relating to the cultural heritage of South Africa. He also taught post-graduate courses on qualitative research methodology to honours students at the Psychology Department,

University of Natal. During this period he served on the editorial boards of the *South African Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Natalia*.

Frans left the Natal Museum in 2001 when approached by a Swiss funding agency to assist an international NGO (Working Group for Indigenous Minorities) with the conceptualization of a San or Bushman museum near Cape Town. During this period he consulted extensively with various San groupings in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. He also made major research and conceptual contributions to the Kamberg and Didima Rock Art Centres in the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site.

Between 2003 and 2007 Frans was employed as the Cultural Resource Specialist for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project – a bilateral conservation project funded through the World Bank. This project involved the facilitation with various stakeholders in order to produce a cultural heritage conservation and development strategy for the adjacent parts of Lesotho and South Africa. Frans was the facilitator for numerous heritage surveys and assessments during this project. This vast area included more than 2000 heritage sites. Many of these sites had to be assessed and heritage management plans designed for them. He had a major input in the drafting of the new Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage site in 2007/2008. A highpoint of his career was the inclusion of Drakensberg San indigenous knowledge systems, with San collaboration, into the management plans of various rock art sites in this world heritage site. He also liaised with the tourism specialist with the drafting of a tourism business plan for the area.

During April 2008 Frans accepted employment at the environmental agency called Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF). His main task was to set-up and run the cultural heritage unit of this national company. During this period he also became an accredited heritage impact assessor and he is rated by both Amafa and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). He completed almost 50 heritage impact assessment reports nation-wide during an 18th month period.

Frans left SEF and started his own heritage consultancy called “Active Heritage cc” in July 2009. Although mostly active along the eastern seaboard his clients also include international companies such as Royal Dutch Shell through Golder Associates, and UNESCO. He has now completed almost 600 heritage conservation and management reports for various clients since the inception of “Active Heritage cc”. Amongst these was a heritage study of the controversial fracking gas exploration of the Karoo Basin and various proposed mining developments in South Africa and proposed developments adjacent to various World Heritage sites. Apart from heritage impact assessments (HIA's) Frans also assist the National Heritage Council (NHC) through Haley Sharpe Southern Africa, with heritage site data capturing and analysis for the proposed National Liberation Route World Heritage Site and the national intangible heritage audit. In addition, he has done background research and conceptualization of the proposed Dinosaur Interpretative Centre at Golden Gate National Park and the proposed Khoi and San Interpretive Centre at Camdeboo, Eastern Cape Province. During 2009 he also

produced the first draft dossier for the nomination of the Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho as a UNESCO inscribed world heritage site.

Frans was appointed as temporary lecturer in the department of Heritage and Tourism, UKZN in 2011. He is also a research affiliate at the School of Cultural and Media Studies in the same institution.

Frans's research interests include African Iron Age, paleoecology, rock art research, San ethnography, traditional healers in South Africa, and heritage conservation. Frans has produced more than forty publications on these topics in both popular and academic publications. He is frequently approached by local and international video and film productions in order to assist with research and conceptualization for programmes on African heritage and culture. He has also acted as presenter and specialist for local and international film productions on the rock art of southern Africa. Frans has a wide experience in the fields of museum and interpretive centre display and made a significant contribution to the conceptual planning of displays at the Natal Museum, Golden Horse Casino, Didima Rock Art Centre and !Khwa tu San Heritage Centre. Frans is also the co-founder and active member of "African Antiqua" a small tour company who conducts archaeological and cultural tours world-wide. He is a Thetha accredited cultural tour guide and he has conducted more than 50 tours to heritage sites since 1992.

Declaration of Consultants independence

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to Terratest and has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity, application or appeal in respect of which he was appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity, application or appeal. There are no circumstances whatsoever that compromise the objectivity of this specialist performing such work.



Frans Prins

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A first phase cultural heritage survey of the proposed residential development at Erf 61, Lincoln Meade, Umsunduzi Municipality of identified no heritage sites on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. The phase one paleontological desktop assessment, however, indicates that the area is moderately significant in terms of fossil sensitivity. According to SAHRA policy a desktop paleontological assessment by a qualified palaeontologist will be required. However, it is the opinion of this consultant that further paleontological studies will not be required due to the severe anthropogenic disturbance on the footprint. 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 as well as fossils 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 Terratest
Type of development:	Residential Development
Rezoning or subdivision:	n.a
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 residential development is situated in the residential area of Lincoln Meade, Pietermaritzburg. The footprint is roughly located between Grimthorpe and Spilsby Avenues and covers an area of approximately 118m x 118m (Figs 1 & 2). The greater area is surrounded by residential dwellings. The proposed development plot is covered by a mixture of indigenous and alien vegetation (Figs 4 – 6). A small stream flows through the northern section of the plot (Fig 7). There has been anthropogenic disturbance in the recent past due to building activity and the dumping of builder's rubble on the proposed development plot. The plot is bordered onto by recent residential

developments (Fig 2). The GPS coordinates of the centre of the proposed development plot are:

S 29° 37' 08.09" E 30° 26' 03.72"

2 BACKGROUND TO HERITAGE RESOURCES OF THE AREA

The greater Pietermaritzburg is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the greater Pietermaritzburg area contains mostly Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age material. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Msunduze River, Slangspruit, Foxhill Spruit, and Mkhondeni, as well as in open air context or adjacent to exposed dongas or road cuttings. These tools were most probably made by early hominins such as *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster*. Based on typological criteria they most probably date back to between 300 000 and 1.7 million years ago. The presence of the first anatomically modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the area is indicated by the presence of a few Middle Stone Age blades and flakes. These most probably dates back to between 40 000 and 200 000 years ago. The later Stone Age flakes identified in the area are associated with the San (Bushmen) and their direct ancestors. These most probably dates back to between 200 and 20 000 years ago. Most of the Early and Middle Stone Age sites were identified by the late Dr Olivier Davies in the 1950's and 1960's. The majority of Later Stone Age sites were located by Dr Farden in the 1960s and 1970's although some has also been identified by Dr Aron Mazel in the 1980's.

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

Early as well as Later Iron Age sites have been located by Dr Tim Maggs in the 1970's and 1980's and more recent discoveries have been made Mr Gavin Whitelaw, Gavin

Anderson, and Len van Schalkwyk. The Early Iron Age sites typically occur on the alluvial and colluvial soils in the large river valleys below 700m above sea level. Some have been located along the Msunduzi River as well as in the Ashburton area. Later Iron Age sites occur in similar contexts as well as on ridges or plato's in the existing grassland. Some impressive Later Iron Age sites occur in the Umngeni River Valley close to Howick as well as in the Ottos Bluff area near Albert Falls Dam.

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

Apart from the prehistoric archaeology Pietermaritzburg is also well known for its colonial heritage. The original Voortrekker route, later to become the transport route into the interior, passes through Worlds View – presently a suburb in western Pietermaritzburg. The route was originally cut by the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his party in 1838. The wagon marks can still be seen etched in the soft sandstone along the path. The site at Worldsvue is a well-known provincial landmark that is protected by heritage legislation (Oberholser 1972). Apart from significant places on the landscape the colonial heritage of Pietermaritzburg also include various buildings associated with the first Dutch settlers (Voortrekkers) after 1837 as well as the latter Victorian and Edwardian heritage of the area associated more closely with the British occupancy of Natal after 1845 (Laband & Hasswell 1988; Derwent 2006). In fact, Pietermaritzburg has been described as the greatest Victorian city in the southern hemisphere although this statement has not been qualified. The greatest majority of the heritage resources located within the greater Pietermaritzburg consists of built structures, mostly buildings, which are of great architectural (and also historical) significance. The City of Pietermaritzburg has arguably one of the finest remaining urban environments in South Africa, and each of the City's four main cultural groups has contributed to its architecture, namely Afrikaner, British, Indian and African (Laband & Haswell 1988; Oberholser 1972; Derwent 2006). A number of the buildings located within the Pietermaritzburg Central Business District (CBD) are constructed out of red-clay bricks, such as the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, giving the city a recognisably unique architectural style. Similar buildings also occur elsewhere in the uMgungundlovu Municipal area. Most of the architectural resources are concentrated within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and adjacent areas such as Georgetown in Edendale. These resources largely consist of buildings constructed in Voortrekker, British-Colonial, Indian and traditional African styles. Many of these buildings date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, while examples of architecture from as early as the 1840s still exist within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and, more rarely,

in its surrounds (e.g. Hollingwood and further afield at Fort Nottingham). Other buildings consisting of later, more modern architectural styles have also been identified as architectural resources, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the CBD of Pietermaritzburg, where fine examples of post-World War 2 architecture can be found. The Georgetown area in Edendale contains a number of unique buildings consisting of a mixture of traditional African styles of architecture with British- Colonial and Indian influences. Some of the earliest buildings in Georgetown date back to the 1850s and consist of rectangular houses of unfired mud brick, and brick and shale houses covered by lime plaster. Georgetown also provides rare examples of wood and iron buildings, while this building style was common in the 1900s, few examples still exist today. However, interesting individual examples of this building style also occur further afield at Merrivale Station.

Places of worship constructed by religious communities form significant cultural resources. Christian denominations have built a large number of churches, chapels and mission stations throughout the Municipal area. Several of these structures are Provincial and Heritage Landmarks (e.g. the Christian Science Church and Old St Mary's Anglican Church in Pietermaritzburg) and are architecturally significant as well as being cultural and historical resources. There are also a number of Mosques and Hindu Temples located within the greater Pietermaritzburg, these buildings hold value in terms of both their architectural style and cultural significance. These include the Soorti Sunni Mosque in Church Street and the Stri Siva Soobramoniar and Marriamen Temples in Longmarket (Langalibalele) Street in Pietermaritzburg, amongst others. There are a number of cemeteries that have considerable cultural and historical significance. These include the Jewish and Muslim cemetery off Roberts Road in the Clarendon area, the Old Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery in the Signal Hill area. Graves from the Anglo-Boer War, including those of concentration camp victims, are located within the Commercial Road Cemetery. Graves from both the First and Second World Wars are located in the Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery. The Commercial Road Cemetery also contains the graves of individuals spanning the early history of Pietermaritzburg including original Voortrekkers, Germans interned during the First World War, members of the Natal Mounted Police, prominent colonial figures and early Indian Christian converts. Examples of other sites of historical and cultural significance located within the greater Pietermaritzburg include:

- Alexandra Park, and in particular, the Percy Taylor Rockeries in Scottsville which forms both an important natural feature as well as a significant historical resource; and
- The Pietermaritzburg Railway Station located off Church Street at the edge of the Pietermaritzburg CBD which is both an architectural resource as well as an important historical and cultural resource as it was here, in 1893 that the incident that sparked Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of passive resistance, occurred (KwaZulu-Natal Museum).

More recently the Pietermaritzburg Tourism Authority identified and developed Struggle era sites in the Municipal area. These have now been developed for tourism purposes and a pilgrimage route has been identified. Sites and places of significance include the Old Prison in Pietermaritzburg, the Gandhi statue opposite the Colonial Building, various houses and places of significance within the Sobantu township as well as the Edendale/Mbali sub-route. Of special interest in this region is the Mandela Capture site, near Howick, and the Alan Paton Centre and struggle archives at the University of KwaZulu-Natal at Pietermaritzburg. The Centre houses the famed author of 'Cry, the Beloved Country', and founder of the Liberal Party, Alan Paton's literary works, and documents relating to other institutions.

The Edendale and Imbali Heritage and Freedom Tour Route has specifically been designed to highlight the heritage sites of the struggle-period. The sites include the following:

- Plessislaer Arya Samaj Manaye Hall

"Mandela Memorial" outside the Plessislaer Arya Samai Manaye Hall in FJ Sithole Road, Imbali Township in Pietermaritzburg, celebrates Mandela's last speech at the All In Africa Conference on March 25, 1961. Amongst the organizers of this conference was Johnny Makhathini whose body later exhumed from Zambia and reburied at the Heroes Acre in Pietermaritzburg. The Plessislaer Arya Samai Hall is located in the Zibukezulu High School yard. The monument in front of the hall commemorating the landmark speech was unveiled on May 29, 2008.

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. Though the yard where the Hall stands is unkept if not neglected, the hall itself remains in its original form.¹

- The Heroes Acre- Slangspruit, Pietermaritzburg

The Heroes Acre, Slangspruit, just outside Pietermaritzburg and adjacent to Imbali Township, is an initiative of the KZN Provincial Government aimed at honouring liberation struggle heroes. The creation of the Heroes Acre in Pietermaritzburg should be viewed as the revitalization of the struggle against apartheid. It thus becomes important for such history to be etched in the minds of many and for generations to come. Moses Mabhida, who died of a heart attack in Maputo on March 8 1986, was the first to be laid to rest at the Heroes' Acre. His reburial at the site on December 2, 2006 which was graced by the presence of President Thabo Mbeki marked a new era for the people and liberation heroes of South Africa.

Mabhida was a revered ANC and Communist Party cadre. In 1956, he became a member of National Executive Committee of the Communist Party and was also instrumental in the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and elected its vice-president in 1955 and became its chairman in 1960. In 1960 he went into exile and was asked by Oliver Tambo to devote himself to developing the military wing of the ANC, Mkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Mabhida underwent military training, and rose in the ranks of the MK to become its commissar and Chief Political Instructor of new recruits. He became Secretary General of the SACP in 1978. In the 1980s, he operated in Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland.

The Heroes Acre is also the final resting place of Johnny Makhathini who died on December 3, 1988 was buried in Lusaka. On February 27, 2010, President Zuma attended the reburial of Johnny Makhathini, a struggle icon whose remains were exhumed in Lusaka and repatriated to South Africa for reburial at the Heroes Acre. Zuma declared a provincial official funeral for the reburial of Makhathini's remains. Amongst other things, since this was a provincial project, the ceremonial elements as well as the half-masting of the national flag throughout the province on the day of the funeral. Makhathini was, himself, a long standing member of the ANC. He was at one time, a member of the ANC National Executive Committee. In 1966, he was appointed ANC Chief Representative in Algeria. In 1977, he was appointed head of the ANC Mission to the United Nations and later head of the ANC's Department of International Affairs.

- The Peace Monument in Imbali Stage 2

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 1990s.

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 sour and the next day the I.F.P. attacked ANC strongholds in Pietermaritzburg’s. That was the beginning of the seven days which left scores of people dead. During this 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.

This memorial, made of granite and about 4 meters high, was sponsored by Umngeni Water and Hulets Aluminium. It is strategically located at Imbali Township; stage 2 section in a central area that separates the ANC area from that of the I.F.P. in the area initially, the top of the Memorial had two hands with palms facing each other. However, due to desecration, the pair of hands no longer forms part of the memorial. This prompted the municipality to put a fence around the memorial. It was unveiled by the state President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on November 15, 1998. The names of ANC and I.F.P. supporters who died in the violent killings are etched on the memorial.

- Willowfontein Farm

Willowfontein Farm, a historic village is where the DCO Matiwane Memorial Park site is located. It is about 15 km to the west of Pietermaritzburg. The name Willowfontein originated from a beautiful scenery of willow trees that lined the river banks for the entire length of the valley. The name Willowfontein has survived even long after all the willow trees have been destroyed. The serene and scenic beauty of the Willowfontein area could attract city dwellers and out of town tourists that wish to see rural Zulu culture or seeking peace and tranquillity. Originally, Willowfontein was a farmland, “Afrikaans Wilgerfontein” with few families who resided as farm tenants in the mid and late 60s. Most farmers left the area, leaving tenants under the Bantu Administration Department, as the land was administered as trust land. Later the area was administered by the Department of Development Aid. The settlement grew from a population of few hundred to several thousand as a result of influx of families evicted from different parts of Natal Midlands. There were families who moved in the early 70s from Baynesfield as a result of farm evictions by white farmers. Soon thereafter, another contingent of families in the late 70s settled at Willowfontein as a result of faction fights in Bulwer. But since the 80s people streamed because of political violence in Vulindlela, Maqonqo, Mpendle, Bulwer, Highflats and Richmond. In the late 80s and early 90s people moved from surrounding Pietermaritzburg areas such as Machibisa and Dambuza to Willowfontein. Currently, the population is estimated at 30 000. The community administration consists of locally elected community

leaders organised under Willowfontein Development Committee and several other sectorial committees. It has now been incorporated to be part of the Msunduzi-Pietermaritzburg TLC.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum and relevant aerial photographs. The SAHRIS website was consulted for data relating to the distribution and significance of heritage sites in the greater project area. In addition, the available heritage literature covering the study area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on 11 July 2018. The consultant also spoke to local residents encountered in Grimthorpe Avenue but none of them were aware of any heritage sites on the footprint. Actually it was also pointed out that access to the proposed development plot was hindered by residential developments and dense vegetation.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 *Visibility*

Visibility was good but compromised in areas by dense vegetation.

3.2.2 *Disturbance*

The development plot has been disturbed by past anthropogenic actions. Builder's rubble has been dumped in places and it also appears that past land-use may have encouraged the spread of alien vegetation. However, no disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

3.3 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.

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

4.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Towns: Pietermaritzburg

Municipality: Umsunduzi Municipality

4.2 Overview of potential heritage resources in the project area

Given setting and altitude of approximately 650m above sea level it can be expected that Early Iron Age sites may occur in or near the project area as these sites are typically associated with altitudes below 800m above sea level. Early Iron Age sites have been located at Ashburton approximately 3km to the south east of the project area (Fig 1). Later Stone Age Sites do occur in the KZN Midlands but they are relatively scarce and the absence of any shelter or sandstone outcrops in the area would mitigate for their probable absence in the area. Nevertheless, open air Later Stone Age sites do occur at Hayfields and Bellevue to the immediate south of the project area (Fig 1). Middle and Early Stone Age open air sites do occur in similar environments and there is a possibility that these archaeological sites may occur in the project area. The area was also occupied by Later Iron Age communities during the historical period - if not before. Unfortunately Later Iron Age communities in this part of KwaZulu-Natal used less durable materials to build their settlements and the remains of such is not always visible. During the period of the Natal Colonial administration (mid 1800's) the authorities settled Zulu-speaking communities in the eastern parts of the greater Pietermaritzburg and it is probable that the remains of their settlements and associated graves may occur in the area.

4.3 Ground Survey Results

The desktop study do not indicate any archaeological or historical sites within 1km from the proposed development plot (Fig 1). No known sites associated with the recent 'Struggle Era' occur in close proximity of the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape.

Table 3. Evaluation of heritage sites (excluding paleontology)

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

5 HERITAGE SITE DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

The field rating system as developed by SAHRA (Table 4) does not apply as no heritage sites occur on or near the footprint.

Table 4. 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

6 PALEONTOLOGY DESKTOP EVALUATION

A paleontological desktop evaluation was conducted by an analysis of the SAHRIS 'fossil sensitivity map'. The results indicates that the proposed development plot is moderately sensitive in term of fossil sensitivity (Fig 3). A desktop assessment by a qualified palaeontologist would be required under normal conditions. However, it is the opinion of the consultant that all paleontological material is masked by the anthropogenic disturbance on the footprint. No further paleontological studies will be required.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development may proceed from a general heritage perspective as no heritage sites or features occur on or near the footprint. However, it is important to note that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that all operations exposing graves as well as archaeological and historical residues as well as fossils should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

8 MAPS AND FIGURES

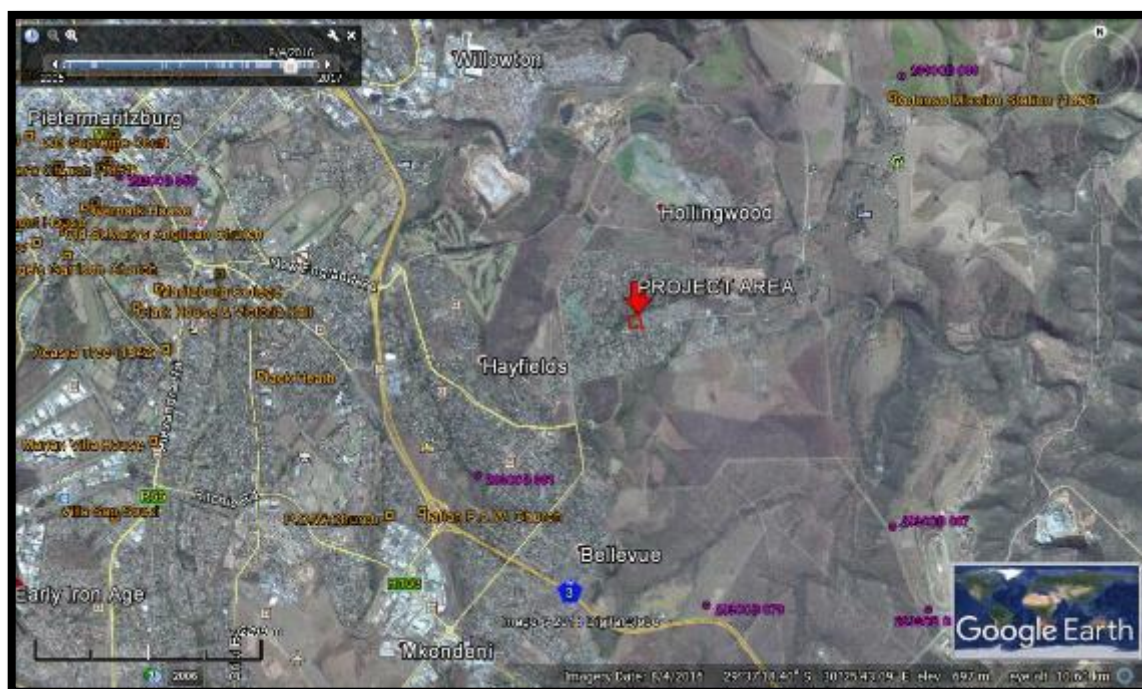


Figure 1. Google Aerial map showing the location of the project area. The purple markers indicate known archaeological sites in the area. The yellow markers indicate known historical sites in the area. None of these occur closer than 50m to the proposed development.



Figure 2. Map of Erf 61, Lincoln Meade (Source: Terratest).

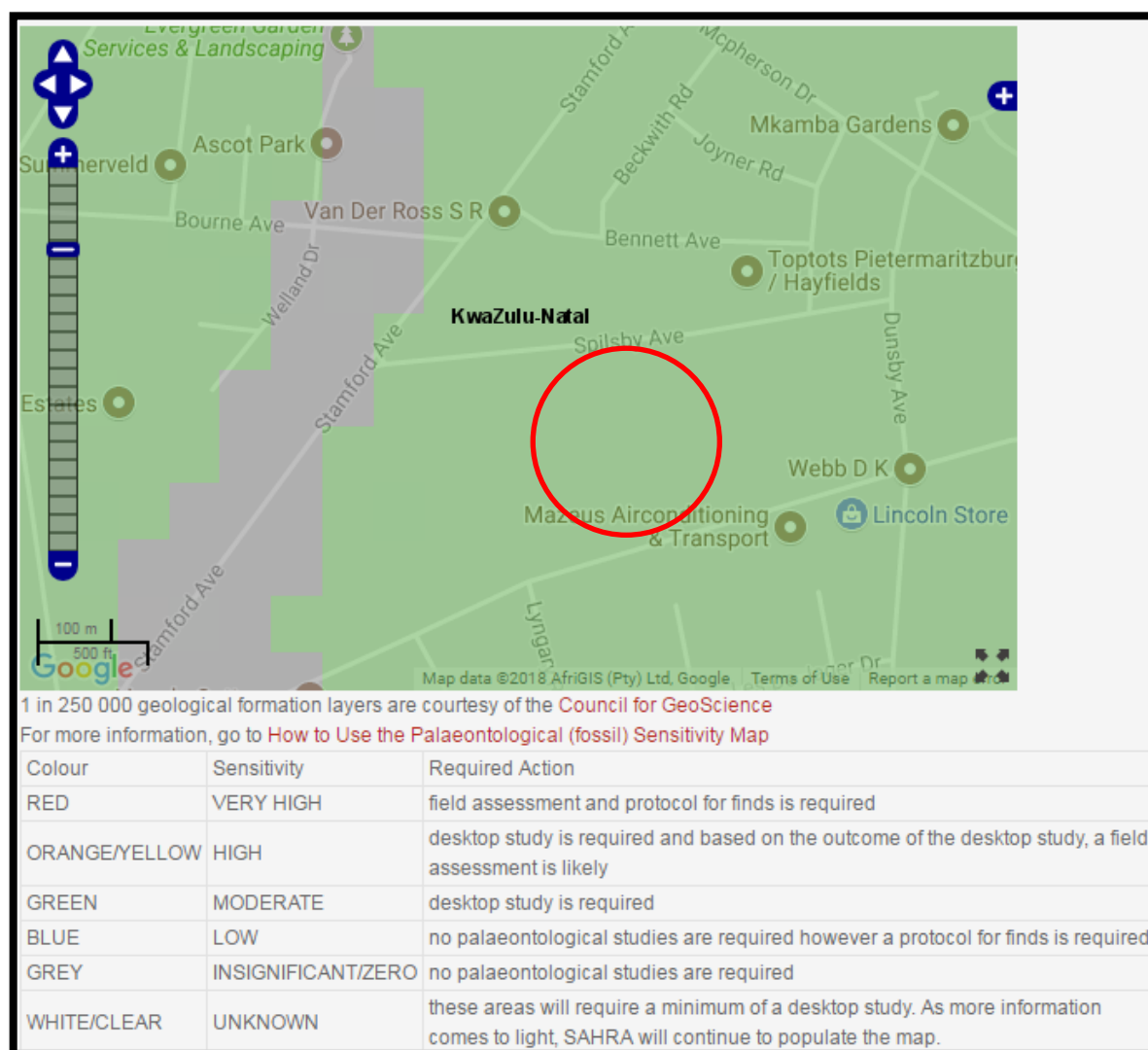


Figure 3. Fossil Sensitivity Map: the red polygon indicates the project area. A moderate paleosensitivity is indicated by the areas covered in green. A desktop study by a qualified palaeontologist will be required.



Figure 4. Entrance to Erf 61 at Grimthorpe Road, Lincoln Meade.



Figure 5. Dense vegetation may have compromised heritage site visibility.



Figure 6. The proposed development plot is covered by a mixture of indigenous and alien vegetation.

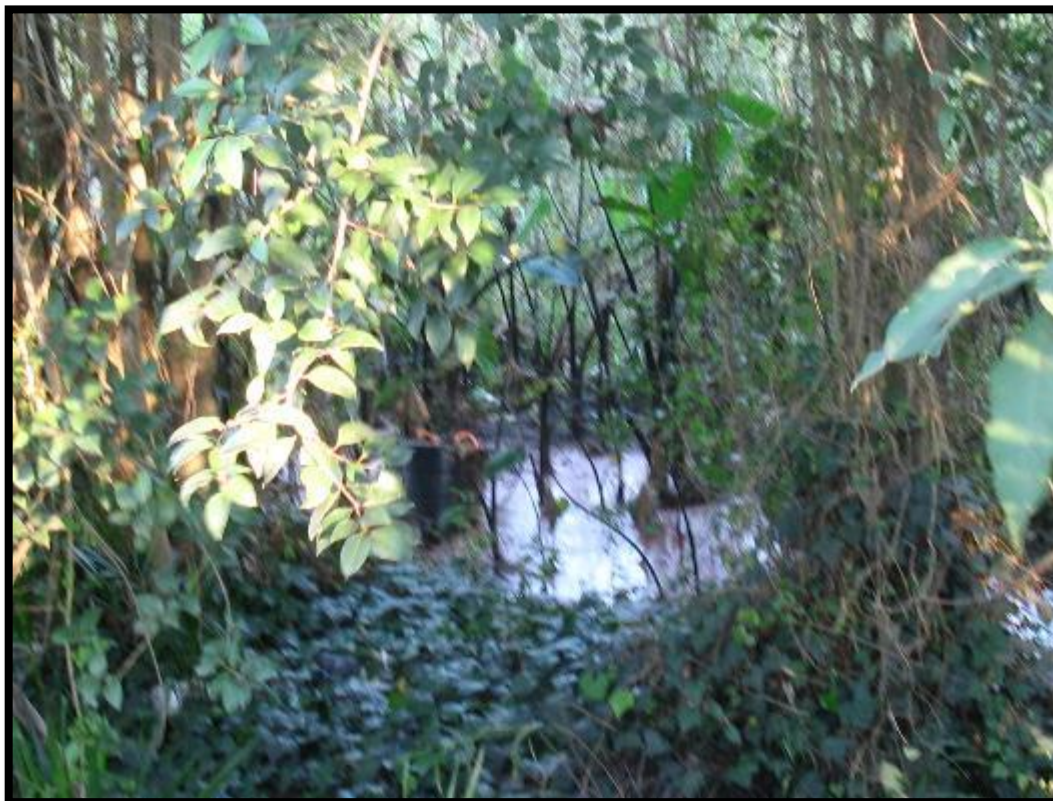


Figure 7. A small stream flows through the northern section of Erf 61, Lincoln Meade.

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