

**PHASE ONE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE
EXISTING GOWRIE FARM ESTATE, LOCATED
ON ERF 1009 AND ERF 1010 OF NOTTINGHAM
ROAD, AND PORTION 119 OF WILDE ALS
SPRUIT NO. 1085, WITHIN THE UMGENI LOCAL
AND UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, NOTTINGHAM ROAD,
KWAZULU-NATAL**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: Green Door Environmental

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Frans received his MA (Archaeology) from the University of Stellenbosch and is presently a PhD candidate on social anthropology at Rhodes University. 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. During this period 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 1000 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 !Khwatya 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 Green Door Environmental 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

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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 expansion of the existing Gowrie Farm Estate, located on Erf 1009 and Erf 1010 of Nottingham Road, and portion 119 of Wilde Als Spruit no. 1085, within the Umngeni local and Umgungundlovu district municipality, Nottingham Road, Kwazulu-Natal identified no heritage sites. The greater area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. An Amafa registered palaeontologist, however, needs to conduct a field assessment of the area before development may proceed. 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 graves and fossil material should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency. It is important to note that all graves in KwaZulu-Natal, including those younger than 60 years, are protected by provincial heritage legislation.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Green Door Environmental
Type of development:	<p>The Applicant, Kwa Jabu Trust, wish to apply for a Basic Assessment Process and Water Use License for the proposed expansion of the existing Gowrie Farm Estate, located on Erf 1009 and Erf 1010 of Nottingham Road, and Portion 119 of Wilde Als Spruit No. 1085, within the uMngeni Local and uMgungundlovu District Municipality, Nottingham Road, KwaZulu-Natal. Under Government Notice No R. 326 (2014, as amended – 2017), the Applicant is required to appoint an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to conduct the environmental authorisation process. The Applicant has appointed Green Door Environmental to conduct the Basic Assessment Process for the proposed expansion of the Gowrie Farm Estate.</p> <p>The Applicant wishes to expand the existing Gowrie Farm Estate. The study site is located within the existing Gowrie Farm Estate which is a golf and housing estate offering permanent and temporary / holiday accommodation. In 2004, the proposed development comprised of a Gowrie Agricultural, Residential and Golf Estate component as well as a Gowrie Lower Income Affordable Housing Scheme component. Approval for these abovementioned components was received November 2004.</p> <p>The Applicant now wishes to apply for an additional 24 residential units (Fig 1). Each new residential plot is proposed to be 1600 m² in extent, and each house is proposed to be a maximum of 430 m², which will include verandas and garages. All units will have septic tanks and soakaways, and it is proposed that 80% of each units power demand will be from alternative power sources which are currently being investigated. The new Spring Grove pipeline which borders the property will provide water to the Gowrie Farm Estate. It is anticipated that this pipeline project will be complete by the time the expansion is authorised.</p> <p>Apart from the additional 24 residential units, the expansion also comprises the following additional infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ 9 self-catering units; ▫ A spa; ▫ 3 large subdivisions; ▫ Development of an additional 7 golf holes; ▫ Upgrading of river crossings (to be confirmed); and

	▯ Construction of additional roads.
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 is located adjacent to the R103 approximately 1.5 km to the south of Nottingham Road (Fig 1). The proposed study site currently comprises open land, with little formal infrastructure, aside from the internal road network. In 2004, the proposed development comprised of a Gowrie Agricultural, Residential and Golf Estate component as well as a Gowrie Lower Income Affordable Housing Scheme component. The Applicant now wishes to apply for an additional 24 residential units (ibid). Each new residential plot is proposed to be 1600 m² in extent, and each house is proposed to be a maximum of 430 m², which will include verandas and garages. All units will have septic tanks and soakaways, and it is proposed that 80% of each units power demand will be from alternative power sources which are currently being investigated. The GPS coordinates for the centre of the project area are: S 29°21' 54.04" E 30°00' 50.74"

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Nottingham Road area has never been systematically surveyed for archaeological sites. However, some sites have been recorded by cultural resource consultants who have worked in the area during the last two decades whilst archaeologists from the then Natal Museum have made sporadic visits to the area.

Most of the Stone Age sites in the near vicinity of the study area occur in shelters and in open air contexts as exposed by donga and sheet erosion. Some Middle Stone Age

flakes, probably dating back to ca. 40 000 – 200 000 years ago, occur in disturbed context in dongas and road cuttings. The majority of Later Stone Age sites as well as rock art sites occur further west in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The adjacent areas of Muden and Weenen to the east have been well surveyed for archaeological sites. These low altitude and densely wooded areas have been intensely occupied by Iron Age farmers since the Early Iron Age around 500 AD. Some of these sites have also been excavated by Dr Tim Maggs of the Natal Museum in the 1980's (Huffman 2007). The footprint is centrally located between the Drakensberg with its abundance of Later Stone Age rock art sites to the east and the low altitude river valleys that were favoured by Iron Age farmers, to the west.

The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the area in the near vicinity to the footprint contains a wide spectrum of archaeological sites covering different time-periods and cultural traditions. These include one Early Stone Age site, four Middle Stone Age sites, twenty Later Stone Age sites, eight Later Iron Age sites, and numerous historical sites dating back to the colonial period. Some of the farms in the area contain graves and structures relating to early Voortrekker settlement such as those at the nearby Dargle Valley on the farm Maritzdaal and at La Lampara near Balgowan, however, the majority of older buildings on farmsteads were erected by British colonists after 1850 who occupied farms previously inhabited by Voortrekker pioneers (Bizley & McKenzie 2007). Notable is Fort Nottingham, some 8 km from the study area that was built around 1856 in order to combat the early San livestock raids in the area (Wright 1976). This Fort has recently been renovated and is presently acting as a tourism attraction to the area. Some historical buildings, such as those at Treverton College approximately 18 km to the north east of the project area, were actively used by British imperial forces during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. Various graves in the area belonged to British soldiers who died during the War. The old church cemetery at Bruntville, approximately 15 km to the north east of the project area, contains the graves of numerous British soldiers who died during the Anglo-Boer War. The St Johns Gowrie Church situated approximately 1km to the immediate north of the project area is of particular local heritage significance. It was built in the late 1800's and has recently been renovated.

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. Around 400 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled in the greater Nottingham Road area. Anderson (2012) reported two Later Iron Age stone walled structures adjacent to the R103 approximately 3km to the north of the project area. Stone walled structures have also been recorded near Fort Nottingham approximately 6km to the north west of the project area. Although the majority of sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone. Sites located in the nearby Dargle and Karkloof Valley areas also show that many settlements just consisted of wattle and daub structures. These Later Iron Age sites were most probably inhabited by Nguni-speaking groups such as the Wushe, Thembu, Mncunu and related groups (Bryant 1965). The Wushe was known to be excellent metal workers and it is not surprising that some archaeological evidence for early metal working has been found in the Karkloof, Nottingham road, and Dargle areas. However, by 1820 the Wushe was dispersed from this area due to the expansionistic policies of the Zulu Kingdom of King Shaka. African refugee groups and individuals were given permission to settle in the area by the British colonial authorities after 1845 where most of them became farm labourers. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 many of the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

European settlement of the area started soon after 1838 when the first Voortrekker settlers marked out large farms in the area. However, most of these farms were abandoned in the 1840's when Natal became a British colony only to be reoccupied again by British immigrants. The first permanent British settlement in the area occurred in 1852 at the drift in the Mooi River, the Mooi River Drift. This occurred approximately 15km to the north of the study area. Between 1854 and 1856 a small sandstone fort was built at Fort Nottingham, about 6km to the west of the study area, to act as protection against San (Bushman) livestock raids from the Drakensberg. This is the oldest remaining colonial building in the area. However, many of the farmsteads and associated church and grave yards in the larger Nottingham Road area dates back to the latter half of the 19th century. Notable is the St Johns Church and associated Cemetery at Gowrie approximately 1km to the north of the project area. These, like prehistoric archaeological sites, are also protected by national heritage legislation (Derwent 2003; Bizley & McKenzie 2007).

The English-speaking settlers who occupied the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands from the mid to late 1800's also created a cultural landscape that reminded them of their original homeland in the British Isles. This landscape is indicated by the style of colonial buildings and associated gardens (English country gardens and rose gardens being particularly popular), the creation of certain sporting facilities associated with British interests such as polo and cricket fields, the establishment of British education-style private schools in this area such as Michaelhouse and others, the building of churches and places of worship in the same architectural style as those in the homeland, the replacement of Zulu and Voortrekker placenames with English names, as well as the transformation of the natural landscape to fit the farming practices of the new settlers. The end result was the creation of a landscape more reminiscent of rural parts of southern England and Ireland, than Africa. Cultural landscapes are also protected by heritage legislation.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 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. Three Cultural Resource Management Projects previously conducted in the greater area is of relevance (Anderson 2012; Prins 2013; Prins & Hall 2014). Perhaps the most significant of these surveys is study on the New Spring Grove Pipeline (Prins 2013) that borders onto the footprint.

In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater Nottingham Road was consulted. Aerial photographs covering the area were scrutinised for potential Iron Age and historical period structures and grave sites. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on the 11th February 2018. Particular attention was focused on the occurrence of potential grave sites and other heritage resources on the footprint.

3.1.1 *Guidance from Desktop Study*

- The desktop study indicates that Stone Age Sites of all periods and traditions may occur in the Midlands of KwaZulu-Natal including the greater project area.
- Middle Stone Age tools have been found in dongas and erosion gullies at various locales in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands. These sites are usually out of context and of little research value. Middle Stone Age deposits often occur in deep cave deposits throughout KwaZulu-Natal (including the Midlands). Again no erosion gullies or suitable rocky outcrops that may harbour shelters with deep cave deposits occur in the project area.
- Later Stone Age sites are more prolific in the coastal areas of KwaZulu-Natal and also in the foothills of the Drakensberg to the west. Although Later Stone Age sites have been known from the KZN Midlands they are rather scarce. In addition, there are no sandstone outcrops in the project area that may harbour shelters with Later Stone Age deposits.
- Early Iron Age Sites typically occur along major river valleys below the 700 m contour in KwaZulu-Natal. It is very unusual to find sites above the 1000m contour. The project area is situated above the 1000m contour far removed from a major river valley setting. It is therefore most unlikely to expect Early Iron Age sites at the project area.
- Later Iron Age sites may occur in the project area. These sites were occupied by the ancestors of the first Nguni-speaking agriculturists as well as their descendants who settled in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Historical buildings, structures and farmsteads do occur scattered throughout the midlands of KwaZulu-Natal. The area was settled by early Voortrekker pioneers in the 1830's and later by British immigrants who 'Anglicised' the landscape as is still evident today.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance

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

Closest Towns: Nottingham Road

Municipality: Umngeni Local and Umgungundlovu Distirct Municipalities

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

4.2.1 Background

Various heritage sites occur within the greater Nottingham Road area (Fig 2). Some Later Stone Age and Later Iron Age sites have been recorded in the past but it is the colonial area sites and associated landscape features that give the area its particular "European feel" today. Most of the colonial area sites of the area date from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century. These include historical farmsteads, the railway stations of Nottingham Road and Rosetta, historical church buildings and associated grave yards, historical hotel buildings, and various historical residential homes with characteristic Victorian and Edwardian features. The old Fort and associated buildings in the village of Nottingham Road is perhaps the only area in the province of KwaZulu Natal where colonial buildings that predate the Victorian area can still be seen in original natural surroundings. Large parts of the original landscape of the greater Nottingham Road, however, has been transformed by commercial farming practices and the establishment of English country gardens and old tree lanes consisting predominantly of exotic Oak, Plane, Pine, and Bluegum trees. As such the greater Nottingham road can be described as a cultural landscape with a particular feel and history.

However, despite the rich heritage of the area no heritage sites or graves occur on the proposed development plots. This conclusion is also supported by previous heritage surveys that covers part of the project area (Prins 2013). Exotic trees that occur on the project area are all younger than 60 years old (Figs 4 & 5). Areas earmarked for residential developments occur either on or adjacent to woodlots or previously cultivated fields and paddocks (ibid). The project area is also not part of any known cultural landscape.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation

The consultant had telephonic discussions with the following stakeholders:

- Guy Smith (Cell 083 255 3892)
- Jub Greene (Cell 082820 5073).
- Mark Pringle (Cell 082469 1669)

The consultant also attempted to interview some of the local residents at Gowrie Farm Estate. Unfortunately those residential homes in the near vicinity of the proposed development was unoccupied at the time of the ground survey. All the stakeholders interviewed indicated that they are not aware of any heritage sites or issues that may be relevant in terms of the proposed development.

4.2.3 Desktop Paleontology Assessment

The project area is located on sedimentary and igneous rocks of the Karoo Supergroup. The Volksrust Formation is highly weathered and it is unlikely that trace fossils will be recognised in this unit of rocks. The dolerite outcrops in the greater project area has no significance for paleontological finds and no mitigation measures will be needed to preserve or rescue paleontological data. The Adelaide Subgroup, however, is known to contain abundant plant fossils of Glossopteris and vertebrate fossils of both the Dicynodon and Lystrosaurus. Assemblage zones have been recorded from these units. It is recommended that a phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment be done for areas underlain by rocks of the Adelaide Subgroup. The updated fossil sensitivity map, as provided by the SAHRIS website, shows that the

project area is of high paleontological sensitivity (Fig 3). According to Amafa policy the implication is that a comprehensive paleontological desktop study will be required before the proposed development may proceed. This study will have to be conducted by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating (excluding paleontology)

Not applicable as no heritage sites occur on the project area (Tables 2 & 3).

Table 2. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

Table 3. 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.	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.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

As no heritage sites, features or graves occur on the project area there is no reason why the proposed development may not proceed from a general heritage perspective. However, a phase one paleontological impact assessment will be required before the development may proceed. It is also important to take note of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act that requires that any exposing of graves and archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES

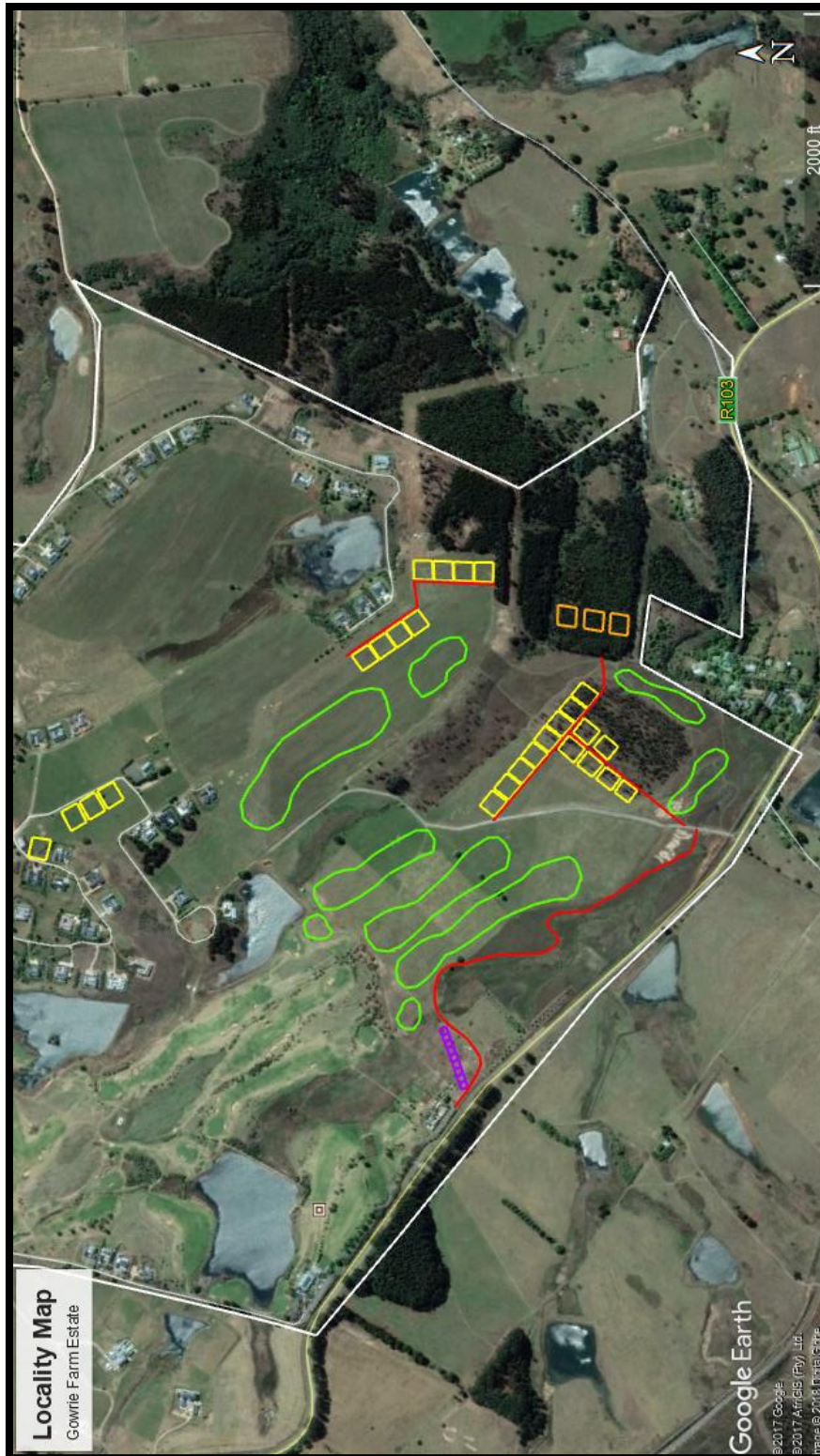


Figure 1. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the proposed developments at Gowrie Farm Estate (Source: Green Door Environmental)

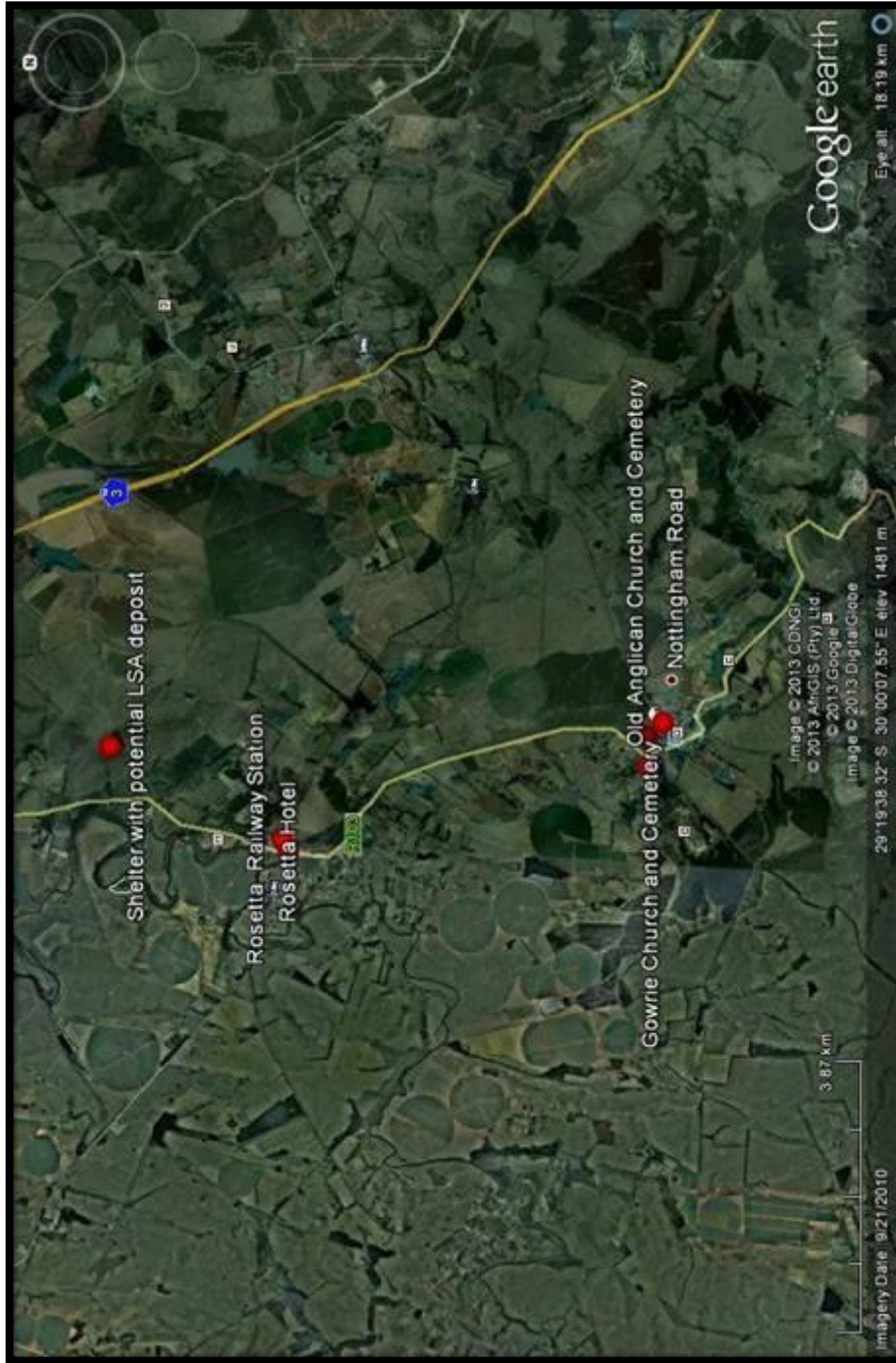


Figure 2. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of known heritage sites in the greater Nottingham Road area.

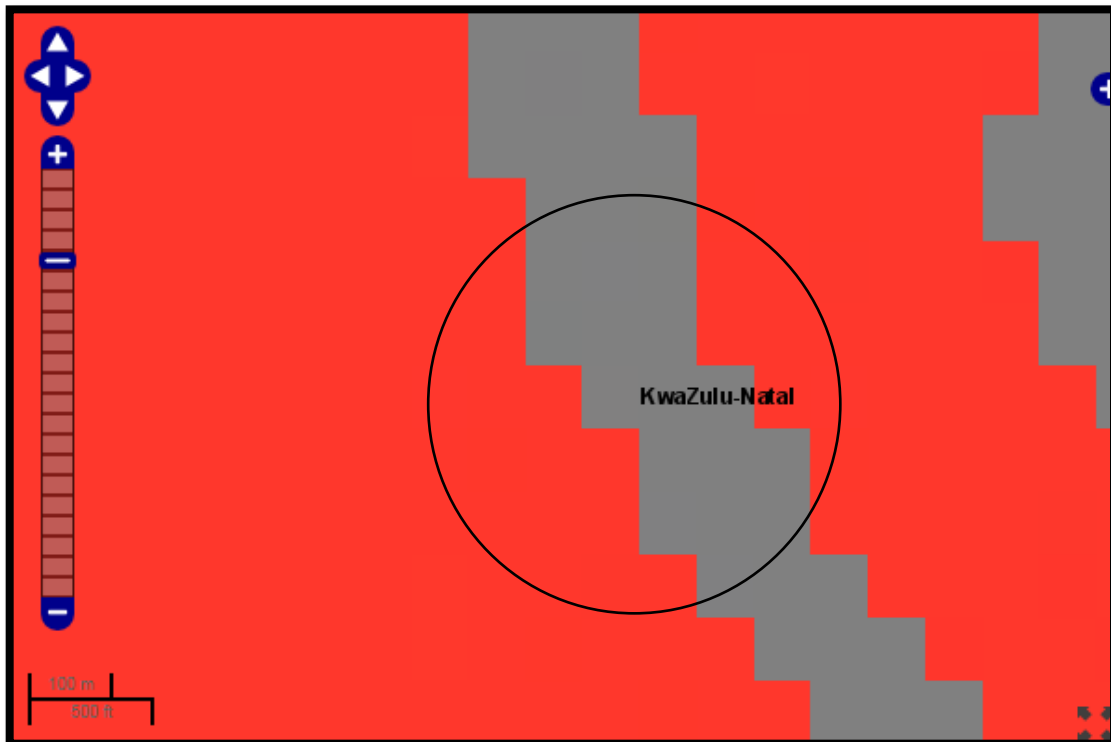


Figure 3. Fossil Sensitivity Map of the project area: The proposed development site is indicated by the circle polygon. The red background colour indicates that the area has a very high fossil sensitivity. A paleontological field assessment and protocol for finds will be required by an Amafa accredited paleontologist (Source: SAHRIS website).



Figure 4. View towards the southern section of the project area.



Figure 5. View towards the south western portion of the project area. The exotic trees and tree lanes are all younger than 60 years old.



Figure 6. View towards the northern section of the proposed development area. All the existing buildings are younger than 60 years old.

8 REFERENCES

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