

Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED UPGRADE OF ROAD P710 NEAR
MANDENI IN THE KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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***Disclaimer;** Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. G&A Heritage and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

Statement of Independence

As the duly appointed representative of G&A Heritage, I Stephan Gaigher, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor G&A Heritage have any interests, be it business or otherwise, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the Environmental Consultant was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

SIGNED OFF BY: STEPHAN GAIGHER



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Site name and location: Proposed Upgrade of the Road P710 near Mandeni (also Mandeni) in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Municipal Area: Mandeni Local Municipality, Ilembe District.

Developer: Department of Transport.

Consultant: G&A Heritage, PO Box 522, Louis Trichardt, 0920, South Africa.
38A Vorster St, Louis Trichardt, 0920

Date of Report: 2 September 2016

The purpose of the management summary is to distil the information contained in the report into a format that can be used to give specific results quickly and facilitate management decisions. It is not the purpose of the management summary to repeat in shortened format all the information contained in the report, but rather to give a statement of results for decision making purposes.

This study focuses on the upgrading of an access road approximately 6 km northwest of Mandeni in the Ilembe District of KwaZulu-Natal. The total length of the upgrade will be approximately 11 km long that will have a width of 5 m. This will include a storm water management system mainly comprising of earth lined drains. The existing road infrastructure is partly tarred and partly a dirt road.

A preliminary alignment following the existing road has been drawn to lead the study; however this could be altered to some extent to avoid any identified heritage sites.

The purpose of this heritage impact assessment is to outline the cultural heritage sensitivity of the proposed development area and to advise on mitigation should any heritage sites or landscapes be affected.

Findings

The Enkanyezini ZCC Informal Temple is located on the side of the road at the coordinates S29° 04' 51" E31° 21' 08", which has cultural significance. No sites of heritage significance were observed.

Recommendations

The construction of the existing road has resulted in damage to any possible previous sites of heritage significance. It is not anticipated that any further sites will be affected.

Fatal Flaws

No fatal flaws were identified.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Bp.....	Before Present
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA.....	Early Stone Age
Fm	Femtometre (10^{-15} m)
GPS.....	Geographic Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA.....	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MYA	Million Years Ago
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA.....	National Heritage Resources Act no 22 of 1999
SAHRA.....	South African Heritage Resource Agency
S&EIR	Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting
Um.....	Micrometre (10^{-6} m)
WGS 84	World Geodetic System for 1984

HERITAGE IMPACT REPORT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADE OF ROAD P710, KWAZULU-NATAL.

INTRODUCTION

Legislation and methodology

G&A Heritage was appointed by Gedezar Consulting to undertake a heritage impact assessment for the proposed upgrade of a surfaced road near Mandeni, in KwaZulu-Natal with a total length of 11 km.

Section 38(1) of the South African Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) requires that a heritage study is undertaken for:

- (a) Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) 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 –
 - (1) Exceeding 10 000 m² in extent;
 - (2) Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (3) Involving three or more erven, or subdivisions thereof, which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (d) The costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations; or
 - (e) Any other category of development provided for in regulations.

While the above describes the parameters of developments that fall under this Act., Section 38 (8) of the NHRA is applicable to this development. This section states that;

- (8) *The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.*

In regards to a development such as this that falls under Section 38 (8) of the NHRA, the requirements of Section 38 (3) applies to the subsequent reporting, stating that;

- (3) *The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:*
 - (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
 - (b) *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7;*
 - (c) *An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*

- (d) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*
 - (1) Ancestral graves,
 - (2) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders,
 - (3) Graves of victims of conflict (iv) graves of important individuals,
 - (4) Historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
 - (5) Other human remains which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) Movable objects, including ;
 - (1) Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (2) Ethnographic art and objects;
 - (3) Military objects;
 - (4) Objects of decorative art;
 - (5) Objects of fine art;
 - (6) Objects of scientific or technological interest;
 - (7) Books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and
 - (8) Any other prescribed categories, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- (i) Battlefields;
- (j) Traditional building techniques.

A **'place'** is defined as:

- (a) A site, area or region;
- (b) A building or other structure (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure);
- (c) A group of buildings or other structures (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures); and (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

'Structures' means any building, works, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith older than 60 years.

'Archaeological' means:

- (a) Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) Rock art, being a form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation; and
- (c) Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land or in the maritime cultural zone referred to in section 5 of the Maritime Zones Act 1994 (Act 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which are older than 60 years or which in terms of national legislation are considered to be worthy of conservation;
- (d) Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Paleontological' means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

'Grave' means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if it is satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned.

The removal of graves is subject to the following procedures as outlined by the SAHRA:

- Notification of the impending removals (using English, Afrikaans and local language media and notices at the grave site);
- Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- Procurement of a permit from the SAHRA;
- Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.

The limitations and assumptions associated with this heritage impact assessment are as follows;

- Field investigations were performed on foot and by vehicle where access was readily available.
- Sites were evaluated by means of description of the cultural landscape, direct observations and analysis of written sources and available databases.
- It was assumed that the site layout as provided by Gedezar Consulting is accurate.
- We assumed that the public participation process performed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process was sufficiently encompassing not to be repeated in the Heritage Assessment Phase.

Table 1. Impacts on the NHRA Sections

Act	Section	Description	Possible Impact	Action
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA)	34	Preservation of buildings older than 60 years	No impact	None
	35	Archaeological, paleontological and meteor sites	No impact	None
	36	Graves and burial sites	Possible	Recommendations
	37	Protection of public monuments	No impact	None
	38	Does activity trigger a HIA?	Yes	HIA

Table 2. NHRA Triggers

Action Trigger	Yes/No	Description
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	Yes	11 km road upgrade
Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No	N/A
Development exceeding 5000 m ²	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions that have been consolidated in the past 5 years	No	N/A
Re-zoning of site exceeding 10 000 m ²	No	N/A
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks or recreational grounds	No	N/A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PROPOSED UPGRADE OF ROAD P710

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the construction of an existing dirt road, approximately 6 km northwest of Mandeni in KwaZulu-Natal.

The existing road infrastructure is partly tarred and partly a dirt road.

The road starts at the coordinates S29° 06' 34.65" E31° 22' 45.26", in the village of Endlondlweni and follows the alignment of the existing road in a north-western direction and is joined by numerous smaller roads.

The road reaches a big intersection at the coordinates S29° 05' 48.78" E31° 21' 38.55", but continues along the existing path.

There is a fork in the road at the coordinates S29° 05' 44.34" E31°21' 31.45", but continues in a north-western direction.

The road forks again at the Enembe Mission (at the coordinates S29° 05'37.53" E31°21' 20.13") and there the road loops around a hill in a north-eastern direction.

The road forks at S29° 05' 05.93" E31° 21' 11.68", where one follows the main path in a northern direction.

The next fork in the road is only approximately 175 m ahead, at the coordinates S29° 04' 59.91" E31°21' 11.05", just 100 m before the bridge (S29° 04' 56.64" E31°21' 09.67") over the Nembe River (a branch of the Tugela River), with another fork just 125 m after the bridge at S29° 04' 51.83" E31° 21' 08.47".

The road then loops in a western direction and is yet again joined by smaller road and footpaths. A fairly big intersection is located at S29° 04' 53.36" E31° 20' 07.38", but continues on the same track to the end coordinates S29° 05' 05.71" E31° 19' 40.40".

The road will be approximately 11 km long, 5 m wide and with a 10 m road reserve. This will include a storm water management system mainly comprising of earth lined drains.

The upgrade forms part of the Department of Transport's Rural Development initiative. The road upgrade will result in a improved gravel surface and will not be an asphalt surface.

SITE LOCATION

The proposed road upgrade is located approximately 6 km northwest of Mandeni.

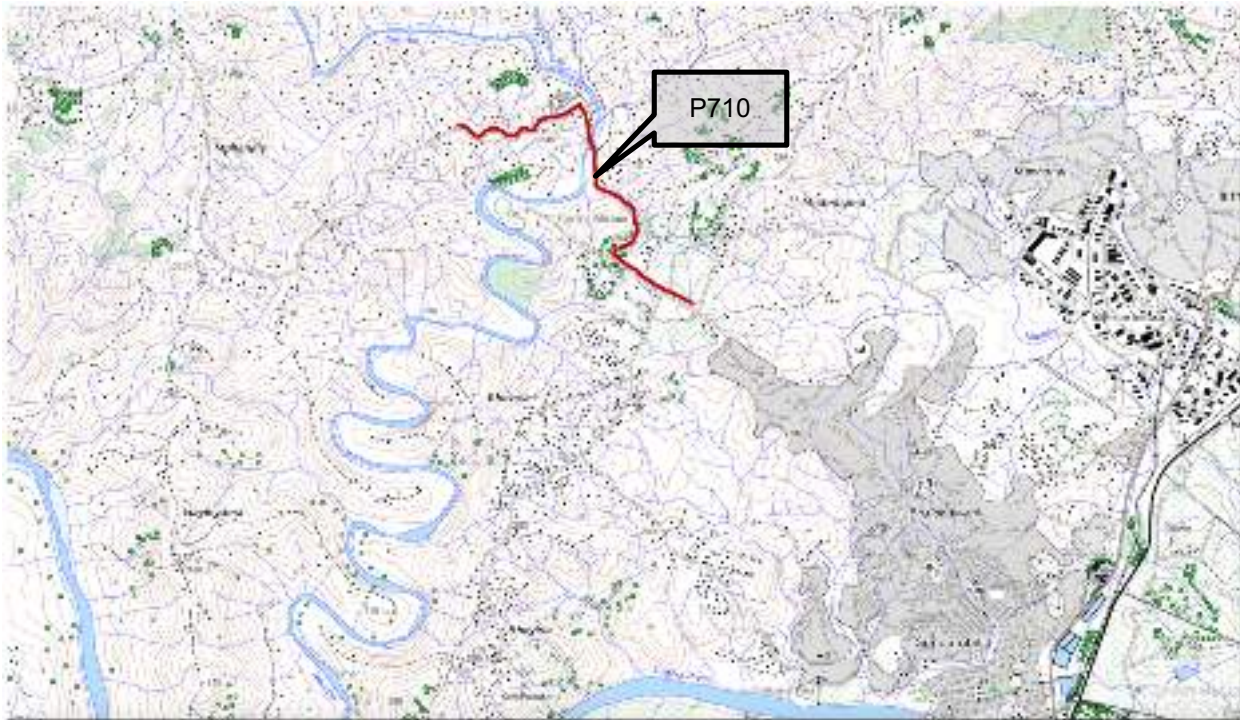


Figure 1: Location Map (2931 AB 2000)



Figure 2. Aerial view of Road P710

Chapter 2

PROJECT RESOURCES

"FOR THE EARLIER PERIODS OF HUMAN PREHISTORY NATAL, OWING TO ITS SPECIAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, CAN PROVIDE A PATTERN FOR STUDIES IN ALL PARTS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. TO STUDENTS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE ITS IMPORTANCE IS NATURALLY LESS; BUT THE CORRELATIONS WITH ALGERIA AND MOROCCO, LANDS OF SOMEWHAT SIMILAR FORMATION, PROVIDE A LINE, WHICH ARCHAEOLOGISTS THROUGHOUT AFRICA MAY GRASP. ONE SMALL PROVINCE CANNOT YIELD ALL THE EVIDENCE; BUT THIS SMALL PROVINCE IS ABLE TO GIVE AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE AND CLEAR RECORD FROM DAYS WHEN MAN, AS A TOOL-MAKING ANIMAL, FIRST BECAME RECOGNISABLY HUMAN, TO THE TIME WHEN, WITH THE INVENTION OF THE BOW, HE ROSE ABOVE HIS BRUTE-SURROUNDINGS AND DONNED COMPLETE HUMANITY." O. DAVIES (1953).

HERITAGE INDICATORS WITHIN THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

PALEONTOLOGY

Paleontological remains occur in the Cretaceous layer underlying the study area. These are of high significance but should not be impacted on as the ground intrusion is very limited and bedrock is not expected to be disturbed.

STONE AGE

This area is home to all three of the known phases of the Stone Age, namely: the Early- (2.5 million – 250 000 years ago), Middle- (250 000 – 20 000 years ago) and Late Stone Age (22 000 – 200 years ago). The Late Stone Age in this area also contains sites with rock art from the San and Khoekhoen cultural groups. Early to Middle Stone Age sites are uncommon in this area, however rock-art sites and Late Stone Age sites are much better known.

During the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, modern man or Homo sapiens emerged, manufacturing a wider range of tools, with technologies more advanced than those from earlier periods. This enabled skilled hunter-gatherer bands to adapt to different environments. From this time onwards, rock shelters and caves were used for occupation and reoccupation over very long periods of time.

The Middle Stone Age (MSA), as defined by Goodwin and Van Riet Lowe (1929), was viewed as a switch in technology from core tools to flake tools, and was thought to represent an intermediate technology between the Earlier and Later Stone Age (LSA). Triangular flakes with convergent dorsal scars and faceted butts distinguished the MSA, and radial and discoidal types, along with single and double platform examples, dominated cores. The 'type fossil' was considered to be the worked flake point. Due to both the relatively long time span encompassed by the MSA (c. 250 000-20 000BP) and the high degree of regional variation, it has proved difficult to include all MSA assemblages within Goodwin and Van Riet Lowe's criteria. More recent attempts have been made to revise the definition of the MSA (Klein 1970; Beaumont & Vogel 1972; Volman 1984) and to establish a cultural sequence but with limited success. As a result identifying and understanding the end of the MSA is still difficult. Disagreement concerning the MSA/LSA transition in southern Africa centres on four issues: 1) the definition of what constitutes final MSA technology; 2) the existence of a transitional MSA/LSA industry; 3) the dating of the MSA/LSA transition; and 4) the existence of an Early LSA (ELSA) which represents a distinct industry that is not part of the earliest recognized LSA, the Robberg (Clark, 1997).

1985 excavation at Umhlatuzana rock shelter in Natal by Kaplan yielded a long and detailed sequence of stone artefacts, which covered the time range from the Middle Stone Age (MSA) to the Later Stone Age (LSA), including the MSA/LSA transition, and early LSA microlithic bladelet assemblages. The change from the MSA to the beginning of the LSA took place between 35 000 and 25 000 BP. Robberg-like assemblages recovered from Umhlatuzana are the first to be positively identified in Natal. Pre-dating 18 000 BP and post-dating 12 000 BP, they show that assemblages of this nature were produced earlier and later in Natal than elsewhere in the country. Changes in the Umhlatuzana stone artefact assemblages were not the result of the introduction from elsewhere of new types of tools, but took place locally, as the result of a single evolving cultural tradition in a trajectory of cultural and social change (Kaplan, 1986).

Recent research by Wadley on the Middle Stone Age of Sibudu Cave north of Durban indicated that distinctions between the Middle Stone Age and the Late Stone Age based on backed blades could be misleading (Wadley, 2005). Although research on MSA sites is limited, this research illustrates the potential value of investigating Stone Age sites in KZN closer.

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA. Stone Age sites may occur all over the area where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades.

A large representation of Rock-Art sites is located in this area. During 1981 Mazel completed a survey of the Drakensberg and Southern Natal and documented over 400 rock art sites with more than 20 000 paintings (Mazel, 1981). The occurrence of these sites is however subject to very specific environmental parameters, none of which are present in the study area.

IRON AGE

During the third century AD, several groups of farming peoples from eastern and south central Africa began to settle along the east coast and river valleys that drain into the Indian Ocean (Maggs 1984a, 1989; Mitchell 2002). In eastern South Africa, these early farmers display a strong preference for settling a savannah environment along major water bodies where annual precipitation from 400 to over 1000mm provided adequate moisture for grain production. Over thirty EIA identified settlements in the Thukela Basin are clustered on discontinuous patches of rich colluvial soils within a short distance of the edge of the Thukela River or its tributaries. EIA settlements were initially established in the coastal forest in the fifth century AD and later in the savannah woodland belt alongside rivers in the (seventh century AD). The opening of riverine forest and woodlands by EIA farmers is apparent from the palaeobotanical record, current vegetation distribution (Hall 1981) and settlement distribution in the Thukela Basin. All documented sites are found within 100m of the relic canopy fringe (van Schalkwyk 1992).

EIA sites averaging 7 hectares in size are consistently located on the most productive nodes of soils confined to confluences and colluvial slip-off slopes along the major drainage courses, which comprise only about 9 per cent of the landscape (Maggs 1980: 7).

“Interpretations of the internal spatial organization of EIA sites in southern Africa are complicated by the relatively long use and frequent reoccupation of sites, often over several hundred years (Maggs 1984b, 1989). These reoccupations of the same places have created a palimpsest of flat, expansive settlements, with both superimposed and laterally displaced stratigraphy (Greenfield et al. 2000). Despite this situation, several large-scale horizontal excavations of settlements in the region have demonstrated a spatial layout of features that are similar to homestead spatial organization derived from nineteenth- and twentieth-century Nguni and Sotho-Tswana ethnography (Kuper 1982), called the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP). This pattern is characterized by domestic residences of the senior man's wives placed in ranked order in an arc or circle around a central area containing livestock pens, the burials of high-status individuals and a court or assembly area where men gather to discuss political matters (Huffman 2001). Archaeologically, a similar pattern is represented by a series of domestic complexes (hut floors, grain bins or pits, ash and other refuse middens) surrounding a series of non-domestic activity areas, including livestock enclosures and specialist activity areas separated by an open space devoid of cultural materials. There is some variation in the size of the open space. At Broederstroom in north-eastern South Africa, the distance between hut floors and a livestock

enclosure was as little as 10m (Huffman 1993). At KwaGandaganda in the Mngeni valley in KwaZulu-Natal, the open space was 90m across (Whitelaw 1994), and at Ndongondwane this open space was 60-100m" (Greenfield and van Schalkwyk 2003) (Huskel J, Greenfield, Kent, D, Fowler, & Leonard O, van Schalkwyk, 2005).

As well, faunal evidence suggests that certain species, such as nyala antelope, were forced to shift the range of their habitat after the woodland was opened (Maggs 1995:175). A considerable number of Late Iron Age, stone walled sites, dating from the 18th and the 19th centuries (some of which may have been occupied as early as the 16th century), occur along and on top of the rocky ridges here. These settlements and features in these sites, such as huts, were built with dry stone, reed and clay.

Stone walled settlements are concentrated in clusters of sites and sometimes are dispersed over large areas making them vulnerable to developments of various kinds. A site consists of a circular or elliptical outer wall that is composed of a number of scalloped walls facing inwards towards one or more enclosures. Whilst the outer scalloped walls served as dwelling quarters for various family groups, cattle, sheep and goat were stock in the centrally located enclosures. Huts with clay walls and floors were built inside the dwelling units. Pottery and metal items are common on the sites. However, iron and copper were not produced locally on these sites.

Many of the Iron Age sites are also associated with Zulu encampments. Due to the often semi-nomadic nature of these and the use of removable huts, these sites are often difficult to identify and short term occupational sites might only manifest in some stone circles, used to anchor these structures to the ground.

THE HISTORIC ERA

British settlers first arrived at Port Natal (Durban) in 1824 when Shaka, King of the Zulu was firmly in charge of the hinterland. The Tugela (uThukela) River played an important role as a border between the Colony of Natal and the independent Kingdom of the Zulus in the north-east.

On 11 December of 1878, under the pretext of a few border incursions into Natal by Chief Cetshawayo and his followers, Sir Bartle Frere gave the Zulus an ultimatum- that they should disarm and Cetshawayo should forsake his sovereignty.

Under the command of Lord Chelmsford, the British forces began the invasion of Zululand on the 10th of January 1879 after the ultimatum had expired. The main objective was to occupy the Zulu royal kraal at Ulundi by advancing on it from three directions.

The number 1 column, under command of Colonel C.K. Pearson, were to cross the Tugela River and advance toward Ulundi by way of Eshowe. The center force (number 3 column), under leadership of Lord Chelmsford, advanced from Pietermaritzburg via Greytown to Helpmekaar. From there, the force was to enter Zululand at Rorke's Drift and move eastwards toward the royal kraal.

The number 4 column, commanded by Brevet Col Sir H Evelyn Wood, concentrated at Utrecht advancing on Ulundi from the north-west. In addition to the three forces, two minor forces guarded the border. The first of these forces was the number 2 column at Krantzkop, Brevet Col A.W. Durnford to prevent the Zulus from crossing the Tugela River. The last of the forces (number 5 column) were stationed at Luneberg to safeguard the Transvaal.

The first attack of the war took place on 12 January 1879, when the position of Sihayo's kraal, situated in the Batshe valley, threatened the successful advancement of the British column. Under Chelmsford's orders, the attacking force moved across the Batshe to attack a rocky gorge into which Sihayo's men had retreated, driving their cattle before them. The Natal Native Contingent showed reluctance to face the Zulus, some of whom were armed with rifles. In an attempt to thwart the attack, stones were also rolled down onto the attackers and after sharp action, the Zulus retreated, with 30 dead, 4 wounded and 10 captured. The British however, suffered only 2 casualties, with 15 wounded.

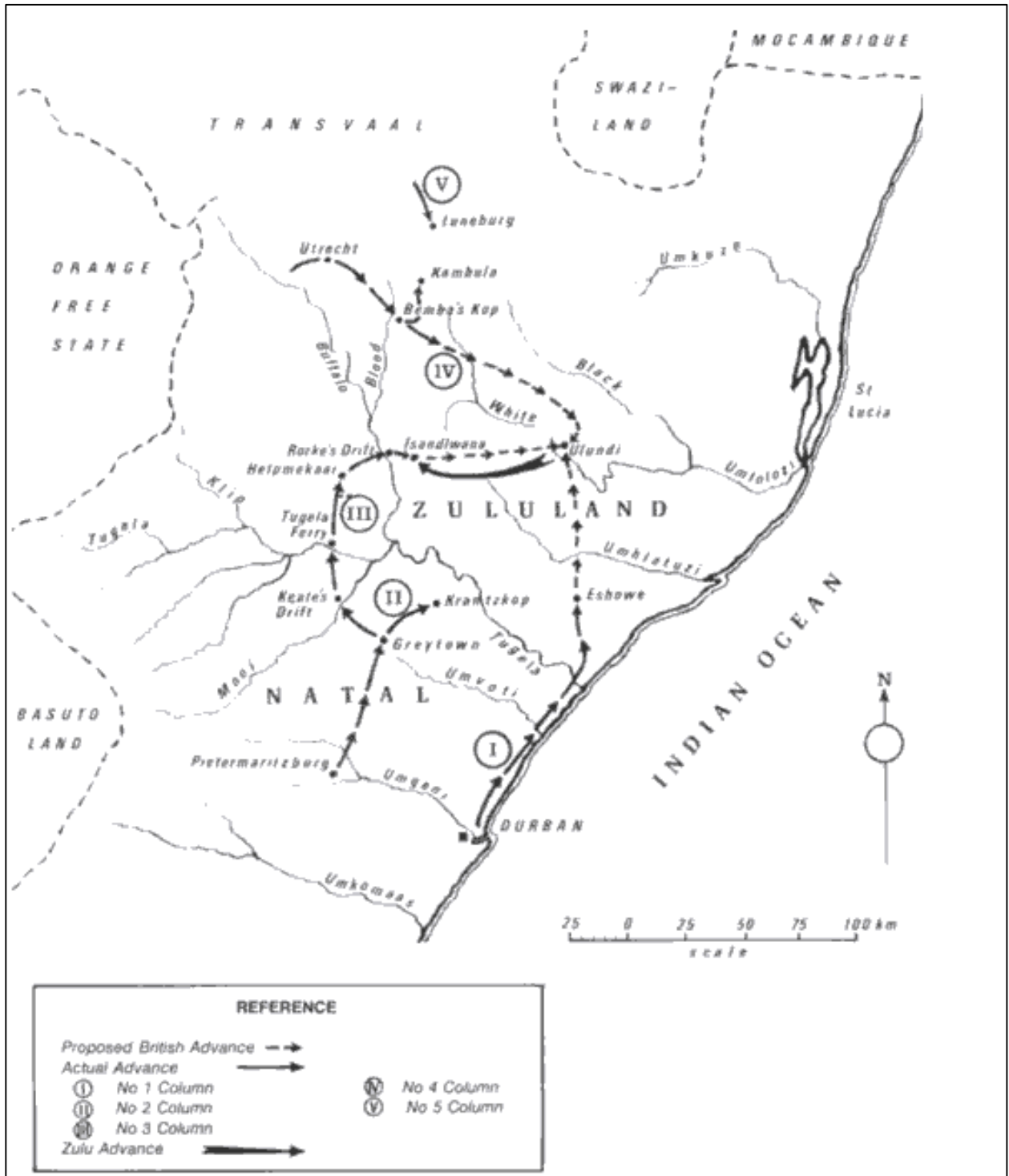


Figure 3. British advancement in Natal

The Battle of Isandlwana

The Battle of Isandlwana on 22 January 1879 was the first major encounter in the Anglo-Zulu War between the British Empire and the Zulu Kingdom. Eleven days after the British commenced their invasion of Zululand in South Africa, a Zulu force of some 20,000 warriors attacked a portion of the British main column consisting of about 1,800 British, colonial and native troops and perhaps 400 civilians. The Zulus were equipped mainly with the traditional assegai iron spears and cow-hide

shields, but also had a number of muskets and old rifles though they were not formally trained in their use. The British and colonial troops were armed with the state-of-the-art Martini-Henry breech-loading rifle and two 7-pounder mountain guns deployed as field guns as well as a rocket battery. Despite a vast disadvantage in weapons technology, the numerically superior Zulus ultimately overwhelmed the poorly led and badly deployed British, killing over 1,300 troops, including all those out on the forward firing line. The Zulu army suffered around a thousand killed.

The battle was a decisive victory for the Zulus and caused the defeat of the first British invasion of Zululand. The British Army had suffered its worst defeat against a technologically inferior indigenous force. Isandlwana resulted in the British taking a much more aggressive approach in the Anglo-Zulu War, leading to a heavily reinforced second invasion and the destruction of King Cetshwayo's hopes of a negotiated peace.

The Battle of Rorke's Drift (also known as the Defense of Rorke's Drift)

The defense of the mission station of Rorke's Drift, under the command of Lieutenant John Chard of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead immediately followed the British Army's defeat at the Battle of Isandlwana. Just over 150 British and colonial troops successfully defended the garrison against an intense assault by 3,000 to 4,000 Zulu warriors. The massive, but piecemeal Zulu attacks on Rorke's Drift came very close to defeating the tiny garrison but were ultimately repelled. Eleven Victoria Crosses were awarded to the defenders, along with a number of other decorations and honours.

The Division of Zululand

The war itself had not destroyed the kingdom, but subsequent events served to divide the Zulu and undermine their economic and social cohesion. Taking a leaf out of Shepstone's 'native policy', Sir Garnet Wolseley, the new British commander in Natal, divided the kingdom into thirteen territories under appointed chiefs. They were meant to represent the chiefly lineages of pre-Shakan times, which was a shaky argument at best, especially since one of them was John Dunn who had joined the British when hostilities began.

Others had either been out rightly opposed to Cetshwayo or had shown little loyalty to him during the war. The chiefs' allegiance was to those who had appointed them, and Britain thus effectively began to administer indirect rule over Zululand. Melmoth Osborn, who enthusiastically supported Shepstone's views, was appointed as British Resident in Zululand.

Unsurprisingly Zululand suffered civil strife as a result of this arrangement. Those who continued to support the old Zulu order were known as the uSuthu, and were led by Ndabuko kaMpande, Cetshwayo's brother. They were to come into conflict with the appointed chiefs and by 1887 had 'fought themselves to a standstill'.

As the civil war intensified, the British realized that this settlement was simply not workable. Cetshwayo, encouraged by Bishop Colenso and his daughter Harriette- who both visited him in Cape Town-petitioned the British government and was granted permission to visit England to put forward his case for the restoration of the Zulu monarchy. In Zululand similar petitions were presented to the British Resident by the uSuthu.

Early in 1883 Cetshwayo was reinstated as king, but his powers had been severely reduced. He was confined to a smaller area, surrounded by enemies, and his every move was watched by a Resident. Those who wished to show their loyalty to Cetshwayo were obliged to move into his central district of the kingdom. Zibhebhu, an arch opponent of Cetshwayo, whose allegiance was more to the colonial order than the royal house, occupied a large tract of territory to Cetshwayo's north, and forced uSuthu loyalists resident in his portion to return to Cetshwayo's area.

A pre-emptive strike by the uSuthu against Zibhebhu failed. Later Zibhebhu and Hamu, another of the appointed chiefs, invaded the uSuthu. Cetshwayo was soundly defeated at his newly built capital at oNdini in 1883, with the level of bloodshed exceeding anything the Zulu had experienced during Cetshwayo's reign. Matters worsened for the uSuthu when Cetshwayo died in late 1883- as the balance of power in Zululand had now shifted decisively to the Imperial administration, and its supporters in Zululand.

In a last-ditch measure to regain power, Cetshwayo's son, Dinuzulu, entered into a treaty with the Transvaal. In military terms, the alliance proved successful and Zibhebhu's army was forced out of the loyalists' territory. But this agreement came at a huge cost. In return for their assistance, the Boers were promised vast tracts of territory on Zululand's western margin, which they called The New Republic, with its 'capital' at Vryheid.

When the Transvaalers tried to claim even more land than what was agreed upon, the uSuthu refused. Having realised the extent of the chaos in Zululand, the British intervened. Dinuzulu was allowed to retain control of his portion of central Zululand, but the Boers were also acknowledged as owners of the New Republic. This led to a Reserve area being set aside for those opposed to the loyalists. In Natal, pressure mounted for the annexation of Zululand, and almost inevitably it was annexed to the Crown in 1887. The promulgation of a Code of Laws placed Zululand under a similar 'Native Policy' to that in Natal.

Once more the uSuthu mounted resistance to the annexation, and again Zibhebhu's services were called upon. The revolt was spectacularly successful for a short period, as the uSuthu under Dinuzulu made good use of the mountainous terrain to repulse a police contingent sent to arrest their leaders. Zibhebhu's followers were attacked by Dinuzulu and forced to flee hastily from the Ndwandwe district. Finally reinforcements arrived, the uSuthu were driven from their hideouts, leading Dinuzulu to surrender. In 1889, he and his leading adherents were tried for treason, found guilty and sentenced to prison terms on St Helena.

In 1894 Dinuzulu was pardoned and allowed to return to Zululand, but as a mere induna, or state official, with no chiefly powers or privileges. To appease colonial interests, his return was coupled with the annexation of Zululand by Natal in 1897.

After eighteen years, settler interests had prevailed in the land of the Zulu, and the plans Shepstone initially envisaged for the kingdom could be put into place. White settlers and traders entered Zululand in increasing numbers, and Zululand was thus 'reconstructed'. The territory was divided among compliant chiefs who ruled with limited authority, and the governor of Natal became the supreme chief over Zululand. The situation was worsened further by several natural disasters between 1894 and 1897. These disasters included a plague of locusts, drought and the devastating rinderpest epidemic of 1897- which led to a massive decline in homestead production.

Already under stress from the imposition of the hut tax, many more Zulu men were forced into the Witwatersrand labour market to make ends meet and pay taxes. The gradual emergence of a permanent labouring class alongside a traditional economy, based on homestead production and cattle-keeping, led to new social divisions in Zulu society.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The cultural landscape in the study area is strongly associated with rural living and subsistence farming. There is still a strong community feeling here with many ancient traditions still surviving. The landscape of high, enclosing mountains and spectacular views also results in a feeling of isolation.



Figure 4. Cultural Landscape



Figure 5. Bridge at the coordinates S29° 05' 14.13" E31°21' 16.53"



Figure 6. Bridge at the coordinates S29° 04' 56.64" E31°21' 09.67"



Figure 7. Remains of a mud hut



Figure 8. Dirt road starts at the coordinates S29° 04' 51.63" E31°20' 46.81"



Figure 9. Mud hut near the end of the road upgrade

PREVIOUS STUDIES

- Prins, F. 2015. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Proposed Establishment of the Mandalay Piggery, Kwadukuza (Stanger), KwaZulu-Natal.
- Wahl, E., van Schalkwyk, L. 2011. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Gingindlovu to Mandeni 132KV Power Line, uThungulu District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Prins, F. 2016. Desktop Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Hlonmendlini Road Upgrade near Mandeni, Ilembe District Municipality.
- Murinbika, M. 2015. Proposed Construction of Magethe Substation in Mandeni OLocal Municipality, KZN.
- Anderson, G. 2014. Desktop Heritage Survey of the Proposed Newark Quarry, Mandeni, KwaZulu-Natal.

G&A Heritage performed several similar studies on road upgrades in this general area from 2012 to 2015 for GBS Environmental Consulting and Nzingwe Consultancy. These were referenced as follows;

- Busani Road Upgrade HIA
- Chibide Road Upgrade HIA
- Graig Millar Road Upgrade HIA
- Emahashini Road upgrade HIA
- Fahlaza Road Upgrade HIA
- Gazaneni Road Upgrade HIA
- Gidasosoka Road Upgrade HIA
- Haladu Road Upgrade HIA
- Jikijiki Road Upgrade HIA
- Khuthalani Road Upgrade HIA
- Kwa Shishi Road Upgrade HIA
- Kwavumbu Road Upgrade HIA
- Lethithema Road Upgrade HIA
- Machibini Road Upgrade HIA
- Mevane Road Upgrade HIA
- Mgazini Road Upgrade HIA
- Mngwenya Road Upgrade HIA

- Ncence Road Upgrade HIA
- Nembeni Road Upgrade HIA
- Ngqungqula Road Upgrade HIA
- Nomafu Road Upgrade HIA
- Nsimbini Road Upgrade HIA
- Ntabampisi Road Upgrade HIA
- Nyoka Road Upgrade HIA
- Okhalweni Road Upgrade HIA
- Sigidisabeth Road Upgrade HIA
- Sinayi Road Upgrade HIA
- Songela Road Upgrade HIA
- Sthozini Road Upgrade HIA
- Zitende Road Upgrade HIA
- Bethulo Road Upgrade HIA
- Kosibiya Road Upgrade HIA
- Sobho Road Upgrade HIA
- Nokopela Road Upgrade HIA
- Macengeni to Macijo Road Upgrade HIA
- Mnqunyeni Road Upgrade HIA
- Mpongo Road Upgrade HIA
- Ntabenezibomvu Road Upgrade HIA

FINDINGS

The Enkanyezini Temple is located on the side of the road at the coordinates S29° 04' 51" E31° 21' 08", which has a cultural significance. No sites of heritage significance were observed.

SITE OO 1: ENKANYEZINI TEMPLE

S29° 04' 51" E31° 21' 08"

Informal ZCC church site formed by limed stones and a small building.



Figure 10. Enkanyezini Temple



Figure 11. View of the Temple from the Road



Figure 12. Location of Enkanyezini Temple

METHODOLOGY

This study defines the heritage component of the S&EIR process being undertaken for the P710 Road upgrade. It is described as a first phase (HIA). This report attempts to evaluate both the accumulated heritage knowledge of the area as well as information derived from direct physical observations.

EVALUATING HERITAGE IMPACTS

A combination of document research as well as the determination of the geographic suitability of areas and the evaluation of aerial photographs determined which areas could and should be accessed.

After plotting of the site on a GPS the areas were accessed using suitable combinations of vehicle access and access by foot.

Sites were documented by digital photography and geo-located with GPS readings using the WGS 84 datum.

Further techniques (where possible) included interviews with local inhabitants, visiting local museums and information centers and discussions with local experts. All this information was combined with information from an extensive literature study as well as the result of archival studies based on the SAHRA provincial databases.

This Heritage Impact Assessment relies on the analysis of written documents, maps, aerial photographs and other archival sources combined with the results of site investigations and interviews with effected people. Site investigations are not exhaustive and often focus on areas such as river confluence areas, elevated sites or occupational ruins.

The following documents were consulted in this study;

- South African National Archive Documents
- SAHRIS Database of Heritage Studies
- Internet Search
- Historic Maps
- 1963, 1976, 1989 and 2000 Surveyor General Topographic Map series
- 1952 1:10 000 aerial photo survey
- Google Earth 2016 imagery
- Published articles and books
- JSTOR Article Archive

FIELDWORK

Fieldwork for this study was performed on the 31st of August 2016. Most of the areas were found to be accessible by vehicle. The survey was tracked using GPS and a track file in GPX format is available on request.

MEASURING IMPACTS

In 2003 the SAHRA compiled the following guidelines to evaluate the cultural significance of individual heritage resources:

TYPE OF RESOURCE

- Place

- Archaeological Site
- Structure
- Grave
- Paleontological Feature
- Geological Feature

TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC VALUE

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- o Important in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- o Important in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or locality.
- o Important for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or community.
- o Important as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- o Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- o Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

AESTHETIC VALUE

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

- o Important to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- o Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- o Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- o In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- o Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- o Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- o Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.

- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

SOCIAL VALUE

- It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE

RARITY

It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

REPRESENTIVITY

- It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.

The table below illustrates how a site's heritage significance is determined

Spheres of Significance	High	Medium	Low
International			
National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			
Specific Community			

What other similar sites may be compared to this site?

IMPACT STATEMENT

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

Assessing site value by attribute

Table 5 is adapted from Whitelaw (1997), who developed an approach for selecting sites meriting heritage recognition status in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a means of judging a site's archaeological value by ranking the relative strengths of a range of attributes (given in the second column of the table). While aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Significance Rating
1	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a historical person or group? No	N/A
2	Are any of the buildings or identified sites associated with a historical event? No	N/A
3	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a religious, economic social or political or educational activity? Yes	N/A
4	Are any of the identified sites or buildings of archaeological significance? No	N/A
5	Are any of the identified buildings or structures older than 60 years? No	N/A

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Rating
1	Are any of the buildings or structures an important example of a building type? No	N/A
2	Are any of the buildings outstanding examples of a particular style or period? No	N/A
3	Do any of the buildings contain fine architectural details and reflect exceptional craftsmanship? No	N/A
4	Are any of the buildings an example of an industrial, engineering or technological development? No	N/A
5	What is the state of the architectural and structural integrity of the building? No	N/A
6	Is the building's current and future use in sympathy with its original use (for which the building was designed)? N/A	-
7	Were the alterations done in sympathy with the original design? N/A	-
8	Were the additions and constructions done in sympathy with the original design? N/A	-
9	Are any of the buildings or structures the work of a major architect, engineer or builder? No.	N/A

SPATIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Even though each building needs to be evaluated as a single artefact the site still needs to be evaluated in terms of its significance in its geographic area, city, town, village, neighbourhood or precinct. This set of criteria determines the spatial significance.

No	Criteria	Rating
1	Can any of the identified buildings or structures be considered a landmark in the town or city? No	-
2	Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the neighborhood?	

	No	-
3	<i>Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the square or streetscape?</i> No	-
4	<i>Do any of the buildings form part of an important group of buildings?</i> No	-

IMPACT EVALUATION

This HIA Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the heritage environment. The determination of the effect of a heritage impact on a heritage parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the heritage practitioner through the process of the heritage impact assessment. The impact evaluation of predicted impacts was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of the impacts.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics, which include context, and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas Intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

IMPACT RATING SYSTEM

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of effects on the heritage environment whether such effects are positive (beneficial) or negative (detrimental). Each issue / impact is also assessed according to the project stages:

- planning
- construction
- operation
- decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact will be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance has also been included.

RATING SYSTEM USED TO CLASSIFY IMPACTS

The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

NATURE		
Including a brief description of the impact of the heritage parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the heritage aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact on a heritage parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which heritage resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource.	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the heritage parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity		

1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect, which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.

4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
SIGNIFICANCE		
<p>Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. This describes the significance of the impact on the heritage parameter. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula:</p> <p>(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.</p> <p>The summation of the different criteria will produce a non weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.</p>		
Points	Impact Significance Rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

SITE 001: ENKANYEZINI TEMPLE

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT	
Heritage component	Enkanyezini Temple
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	Upgrade of P710 Road KZN

<i>Extent</i>	<i>Local</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Possible</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Significant loss of resources</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>51 points. The impact will have a high negative impact rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	2	2
Probability	3	1
Reversibility	4	2
Irreplaceable loss	3	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	3	1
Intensity/magnitude	3	1
Significance rating	51 (high negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>The existing alignment of the road should be kept to ensure that no damage is done to the Temple. Construction workers should be made aware of its location. Church times on Saturdays should be respected by the construction crews.</i>	

ASSESSING VISUAL IMPACT

Visual impacts of developments result when sites that are culturally celebrated are visually affected by a development. The exact parameters for the determination of visual impacts have not yet been rigidly defined and are still mostly open to interpretation. CNDV Architects and The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (2006) have developed some guidelines for the management of the visual impacts of wind turbines in the Western Cape, although these have not yet been formalised. In these guidelines they recommend a buffer zone of 1km around significant heritage sites to minimise the visual impact.

ASSUMPTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- It is assumed that the SAHRIS database locations are correct.
- It is assumed that the paleontological information collected for the project is comprehensive.
- It is assumed that the social impact assessment and public participation process of the S&EIR will result in the identification of any intangible sites of heritage potential.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

IMPACT STATEMENT

PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES

Paleontological sites will not be affected as bedrock is not to be disturbed by the proposed activities.

Mitigation

No mitigation needed.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Some structures associated with rural living were identified;

- Brick outbuildings (modern)

- Barb-wire fences (modern)
- Mud-brick huts (modern)
- Dirt roads (modern)
- Footpaths

Mitigation

None of the structures will be affected by the road upgrade activities.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The following landscape types were identified during the study.

Landscape Type	Description	Occurrence still possible?	Identified on site?
1 Paleontological	Mostly fossil remains. Remains include microbial fossils such as found in Barberton Greenstones	Yes, sub-surface	No
2 Archaeological	Evidence of human occupation associated with the following phases – Early-, Middle-, Late Stone Age, Early-, Late Iron Age, Pre-Contact Sites, Post-Contact Sites	No	No
3 Historic Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical townscapes/streetscapes - Historical structures; i.e. older than 60 years - Formal public spaces - Formally declared urban conservation areas - Places associated with social identity/displacement 	No	No
4 Historic Farmland	<p>These possess distinctive patterns of settlement and historical features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical farm yards - Historical farm workers villages/settlements - Irrigation furrows - Tree alignments and groupings - Historical routes and pathways - Distinctive types of planting - Distinctive architecture of cultivation e.g. planting blocks, trellising, terracing, ornamental planting. 	No	No
5 Historic rural town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic mission settlements - Historic townscapes 	No	No
6 Pristine natural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical patterns of access to a natural amenity - Formally proclaimed nature reserves - Evidence of pre-colonial occupation - Scenic resources, e.g. view corridors, viewing sites, visual edges, visual linkages - Historical structures/settlements older than 60 years - Pre-colonial or historical burial sites - Geological sites of cultural significance. 	No	No
7 Relic Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past farming settlements - Past industrial sites - Places of isolation related to attitudes to medical treatment - Battle sites - Sites of displacement, 	Yes	No

8 Burial grounds and grave sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-colonial burials (marked or unmarked, known or unknown) - Historical graves (marked or unmarked, known or unknown) - Graves of victims of conflict - Human remains (older than 100 years) - Associated burial goods (older than 100 years) - Burial architecture (older than 60 years) 	Yes	No
9 Associated Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites associated with living heritage e.g. initiation sites, harvesting of natural resources for traditional medicinal purposes - Sites associated with displacement & contestation - Sites of political conflict/struggle - Sites associated with an historic event/person - Sites associated with public memory 	No	No
10 Historical Farmyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting of the yard and its context - Composition of structures - Historical/architectural value of individual structures - Tree alignments - Views to and from - Axial relationships - System of enclosure, e.g. defining walls - Systems of water reticulation and irrigation, e.g. furrows - Sites associated with slavery and farm labour - Colonial period archaeology 	No	No
11 Historic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical prisons - Hospital sites - Historical school/reformatory sites - Military bases 	No	No
12 Scenic visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenic routes 	No	No
13 Amenity landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View sheds - View points - Views to and from - Gateway conditions - Distinctive representative landscape conditions - Scenic corridors 	No	No

Mitigation

It is recommended that the development designs take into account the positive and negative characteristics of the existing cultural landscape type and that they endeavor to promote the positive aspects while at the same time mitigating the negative aspects.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Although unlikely, sub-surface remains of heritage sites could still be encountered during the construction activities associated with the project. Such sites would offer no surface indication of their presence due to the high state of alterations in some areas as well as heavy plant cover in other areas. The following indicators of unmarked sub-surface sites could be encountered:

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate);
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human;
- Ceramic fragments such as pottery shards either historic or pre-contact;

- Stone concentrations of any formal nature.

The following recommendations are given should any sub-surface remains of heritage sites be identified as indicated above:

- All operators of excavation equipment should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence of sub-surface heritage features and the following procedures should they be encountered.
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50 m radius of the site) should cease.
- The heritage practitioner should be informed as soon as possible.
- In the event of obvious human remains the South African Police Services (SAPS) should be notified.
- Mitigation measures (such as refilling etc.) should not be attempted.
- The area in a 50 m radius of the find should be cordoned off with hazard tape.
- Public access should be limited.
- The area should be placed under guard.
- No media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyze the finds.

CONCLUSION

The construction of the existing road has resulted in damage to any possible previous sites of heritage significance. It is not anticipated that any further sites will be affected. The Enkanyezini Temple falls outside of the proposed road margin, however effort need to be made to not damage the site.

Provided bedrock is not to be disturbed no further mitigation work for heritage management is needed for this project and the development may continue.

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HISTORICAL MAPS



Figure 13. Topographical Map 2931 AB 1963



Figure 14. Topographical Map 2931 AB 1976



Figure 15. Topographical Map 2931 AB 1989