

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED GREATER EFAYE PIPELINE AND RESERVOIRS UMSHWATHI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL

For: **EnviroPro**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

Frans Prins
MA (Archaeology)

P.O. Box 947
Howick
3290

activeheritage@gmail.com
Fax: 0867636380

28 March 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	1
2	BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	3
2.1	Methodology	3
2.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey	3
2.2.1	<i>Visibility</i>	3
2.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i>	3
2.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	4
3	DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	4
3.1	Locational data	4
3.2	Description of the general area surveyed.....	4
3.3	Heritage sites identified.....	4
4	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	5
4.1	Field Rating.....	5
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	6
6	MAPS AND FIGURES	7
7	REFERENCES	10

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Background information.....	1
Table 2.	Location of proposed activity.....	3
Table 3.	Evaluation and statement of significance.....	5
Table 4.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	6

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 cultural heritage survey of the proposed establishment of the Greater Efaye Pipeline Pipeline, Umshwathi Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal identified no heritage sites or features on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. There is no archaeological reason why the proposed development may not proceed as planned. However, attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage) for EnviroPro
Type of development:	Pipeline and Reservoir at Efaye. The pipeline runs for the most part in previously disturbed road reserves. The pipeline covers a length of approximately 30 km.
Rezoning or subdivision:	n.a
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The project area is situated approximately 23km to the south of Greytown and 13km to the north of Dalton in the KZN Midlands (Figs 1 & 2). The western section of the proposed pipeline trajectory runs through commercial farms and areas dominated by commercial woody plantations and grasslands (Fig 3). The eastern section of the proposed pipeline runs through a rural area with Zulu homesteads dotted over the landscape. The pipeline trajectory then descends into the Mvoti River Valley (Fig 4). The GPS coordinates for the proposed pipeline are:

START: 29° 14' 26.99" S 30° 44' 15.80" E

MIDDLE: 29° 17' 14.79" S 30° 48' 58.31" E

END: 29° 14' 40.55" S 30° 53' 05.80" E

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

Portions of the greater New Hanover and Dalton areas have been relatively well surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, post-graduate students from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and subsequently by private heritage consultants in the last few years. However, the project area has not been covered in these surveys.

The available evidence, as captured in the Amafa and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that this area contains a wide spectrum of archaeological sites covering different time-periods and cultural traditions. These range from Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age to Early Iron Age, Middle and Later Iron Age sites as well as historical sites relating to the rise of the Zulu Kingdom and the subsequent colonial period. There are four Middle Stone Age sites, four later Stone Age sites, two San rock art sites, seven Later Iron Age sites and two recorded historical period sites in the greater New Hanover area.

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 800 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled in the greater New Hanover area. Although some of the sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone. Sites located elsewhere in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands 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, Zondo and related groups (Bryant 1965). These groups were known to be excellent metal workers and it is not surprising that some archaeological evidence for early metal working has been found near Wartburg. However, by 1820 the original African farmers were 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 greater New Hanover area, however, was settled in the 1850s by German families (Derwent 2006). Many of the people living here today are fourth generation Germans, with their language, customs, schooling and worship a legacy from the immigrant farmers and missionaries who arrived in the colony in the mid 19th century. It was in 1850 that cotton planter families founded New Hanover, followed in 1854 by members of the Hermannsburg Mission who settled in what became known as Hermannsburg. More German immigrants, mostly from the Hanover district, followed. As new settlements arose, steeped in the Lutheran faith, churches and schools were built. The Wartburg crest depicts the arrival of the immigrants by sailing vessels; the heraldry of Wartburg castle in Eisenach where Dr Martin Luther translated the bible into German; the 'Luther Rose': and the watchword 'Pray and Work'. These words are also inscribed on the church bell of Kirschdorf, near Wartburg, and reflect the industry of the local community to this day.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the Umgungundlovu District Municipality was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on 12 March 2017.

2.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

2.2.1 Visibility

Dense mist in the Mvoti River Valley may have compromised site visibility in some areas.

2.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

2.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 5 m.

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

3.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Municipality: Umgungundlovu District Municipality

Towns: New Hanover, Dalton, Greytown

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

Although the area is potentially rich in Iron Age and Stone Age sites no heritage sites or features were observed on the footprint. Graves occurred in the eastern section of the greater project area in association with contemporary Zulu homesteads (Figs 5 & 6) but none were observed closer than 50m from the proposed pipeline trajectory. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. The absence of any heritage sites on the footprint is most probably also related to the fact that the proposed pipeline development follows the existing road reserve for most of the way.

3.3 Heritage sites identified

None

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

Not applicable as no heritage sites were identified (Table 2).

Table 2. 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.

4.1 Field Rating

Not applicable as no heritage sites were identified.

Table 3. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

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

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed pipeline development may proceed from an archaeological point of view as no heritage sites or features are in danger of being destroyed or altered. It should, however, be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

6 MAPS AND FIGURES

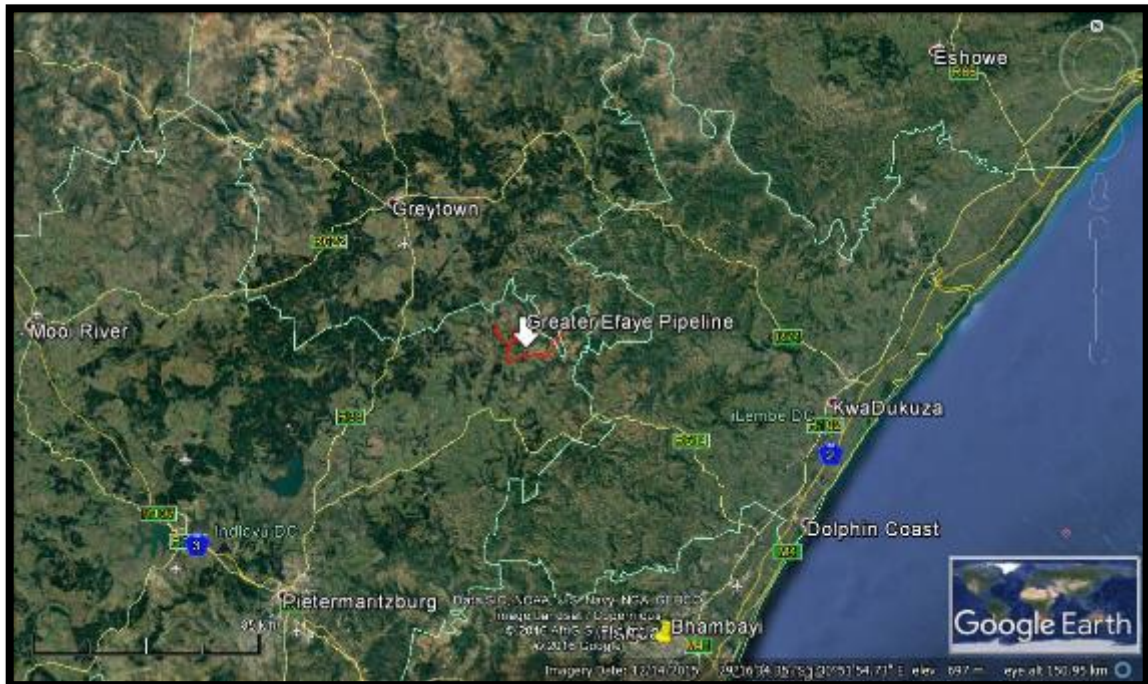


Figure 1. Google Earth aerial imagery showing the locality of the proposed Greater Efaye pipeline development near New Hanover, Umshwathi Local Municipality.



Figure 2. Google Earth aerial imagery showing the length and context of the proposed Greater Efaye Pipeline.



Figure 3. *The beginning of the proposed pipeline trajectory in the western section of the study area. The pipeline follows the existing road reserve for most of the way.*



Figure 4. *Descent into the Mvoti River Valley. No heritage sites occur along the proposed pipeline trajectory.*



Figure 5. Although rural homesteads occur along sections of the proposed pipeline trajectory no graves were observed within 50m from the footprint.



Figure 6. Some rural homesteads are situated within the former road reserve but no graves or heritage features occur in these locales.

7 REFERENCES

Bryant, A. T. 1965. *Olden times in Zululand and Natal*. Cape Town: C. Struik.

Derwent, S. 2006. *KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Sites: A Guide to Some Great Places*. David Phillips: Cape Town

Huffman, T. N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.

Maggs, T. The Iron Age farming communities. In Duminy, A. and Guest, B. 1989. *Natal and Zululand: from Earliest Times to 1910. A New History*. Pg. 28-46. University of Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg.

Mitchell, P. 2002. *The Archaeology of Southern Africa*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge

SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards For The Archaeological And The Palaeontological Components Of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4*.