

# **A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ENHLALAKAHLE ROADS AND CULVERT BRIDGE, NEAR GREYTOWN, UMVOTI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.**



## **ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.**

**For: Thlaho Environmental Consultants**

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

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

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

Frans left the Natal Museum in 2001 when approached by a Swiss funding agency to assist an international NGO (Working Group for Indigenous Minorities) with the conceptualization of a San or Bushman museum near Cape Town. During this period he consulted extensively with various San groupings in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 !Kwa tu San Heritage Centre. Frans is also the co-founder and active member of "African Antiqua" a small tour company who conducts archaeological and cultural tours world-wide. He is a Thetha accredited cultural tour guide and he has conducted more than 50 tours to heritage sites since 1992.

#### **Declaration of Consultants independence**

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to Thlaho Environmental Consultants 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 1840 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 Enhlalakahle Roads and Culvert Bridge, Umvoti Local Municipality 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. We would like to draw attention to the South African National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), which requires that operations that expose archaeological, or historical remains as well as fossil 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 cc) for Thlaho Environmental Consultants
Type of development:	Proposed upgrade (gravel to blacktop) of Nhlalakahle Road and construction of a New Vehicular Culvert Bridge and installation of 600mm stormwater pipe where required.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out Desktop 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 Enhlahakahle Roads and Culvert Bridge is located to the immediate south of Greytown in Ward 7 of the Umvoti Local Municipality (Figs 1, 2 & 3). Enhlahakahle is a township bordered by plantations and commercial farming activities. The footprint consists of a dirt road that crosses a local stream and wetland area (Fig 4). The main road which crosses the stream is approximately 710m long. Nine minor roads are also affected (Figs 2 & 3). The total length of the roads is approximately 1290m and 7.0m wide. The nine minor roads have varying lengths with widths ranging from 3.0m to 5.0m as shown in Fig . The minor roads will serve as access roads from the existing main roads to residential stands. The GPS coordinates of these features are presented in Table 1.



**Table 1. GPS coordinates of features to be investigated**

Latitude /Longitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
Starting Point of Enhlalakahle Main Road			
South	29°	04'	39.92"
East	30°	36'	27.31"
Vehicular Bridge			
South	29°	04'	42.94'S
East	30°	36'	35.71"E
Ending Point of Gebers Access Road			
South	29°	04'	42.25"
East	30°	36'	47.15"

## 2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The archaeological history of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) dates back to about 2 million years and possibly older, which marks the beginning of the Stone Age. The Stone Age in KZN was extensively researched by Professor Oliver Davies formerly of the Natal Museum. The Stone Age period has been divided in to three periods namely: Early Stone Age (ESA) dating between 2 million years ago to about 200 000 years ago, Middle Stone Age (MSA) dating between 200 000 years ago to about 30 000 years ago, and the Later Stone Age (LSA) which dates from 30 000 to about 2 000 year ago. The Stone Age period ends around approximately 2 000 years ago when Bantu speaking Age farmers from the north arrived in southern Africa. The Iron Age is also divided into three periods, namely: Early Iron Age (EIA) dating between AD 200 and AD 900, Middle Iron Age (MIA) dating between AD 900 and AD 1300, Late Iron Age (LIA) dating between AD 1 300 and 1 820.

## **2.1 Stone Age**

### **2.1.1 Early Stone Age (ESA)**

The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts. The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200 thousand years ago. Acheulean tools were more specialized tools than those of the earlier industry. They were shaped intentionally to carry out specific tasks such as hacking and bashing to remove limbs from animals and marrow from bone. These duties were performed using the large sharp pointed artefacts known as handaxes. Cleavers, with their sharp, flat cutting edges were used to carry out more heavy duty butchering activities (Esterhuysen, 2007). The ESA technology lasted for a very long time, from early to middle Pleistocene and thus seems to have been sufficient to meet the needs of early hominids and their ancestors. Although not identified on the footprint, ESA tools occurrence have been reported in other sites in KZN. Apart from stone artefacts, the ESA sites in this Province have produced very little as regards other archaeological remains. This has made it difficult to make inferences pointing to economical dynamics of the ESA people in this part of the world. The diet of ESA peoples has therefore had to be reconstructed on the basis of evidence from elsewhere that it comprised primarily of animal and plant foods (Mazel 1989).

### **2.1.2 Middle Stone Age (MSA)**

The MSA dates to between 200 000 and 30 000 years ago, coinciding with the emergence of modern humans. The MSA technology is therefore believed to have been manufactured by fully modern humans known as *Homo sapiens* who emerged around 250 000 years ago. While some of the sites belonging to this time period occur in similar contexts as those of ESA, most of the MSA sites are located in rock shelters. Palaeoenvironmental data suggest that the distribution of MSA sites in the high lying Drakensberg and surrounding areas was influenced by the climate conditions, specifically the amount and duration of snow (Carter, 1976). In general, the MSA stone tools are smaller than those of the ESA. Although some MSA tools are made from prepared cores, the majority of MSA flakes are rather irregular and are probably waste

material from knapping exercises. A variety of MSA tools include blades, flakes, scrapers and pointed tools that may have been hafted onto shafts or handles and used as spearheads. Between 70 000 and 60 000 years ago new tool types appear known as segments and trapezoids. These tool types are referred to as backed tools from the method of preparation. Residue analyses on the backed tools from South African MSA sites including those in KZN indicate that these tools were certainly used as spear heads and perhaps even arrow points (Wadley, 2007). A few sites with impressive MSA deposits have been excavated in KZN. Perhaps the best known ones are Sibudu Cave and Umhlatuzana Cave to the south of the study area, and Border Cave to the north of the study area. All these sites provided impressive evidence for fine resolution data and detailed stratigraphy (Wadley & Jacobs, 2006).

### **2.1.3 Late Stone Age (LSA)**

Compared to the earlier MSA and ESA, more is known about the LSA which dates from around 30 000 to 2 000 (possibly later) years ago. This is because LSA sites are more recent than ESA and MSA sites and therefore achieve better preservation of a greater variety of organic archaeological material. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with the San (Bushmen) or their direct ancestors. The tools during this period were even smaller and more diverse than those of the preceding Middle Stone Age period. LSA tool technology is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace in the MSA. The rapidity is more evident during the last 10 000 years. The LSA tool sequence includes informal small blade tradition from about 22 000 – 12 000 years ago, a scraper and adze-rich industry between 12 000 – 8 000 years ago, a backed tool and small scraper industry between 8 000 – 4 000 years and ending with a variable set of other industries thereafter (Wadley, 2007). Adzes are thought to be wood working tools and may have also been used to make digging sticks and handles for tools. Scrapers are tools that are thought to have been used to prepare hides for clothing and manufacture of other leather items. Backed tools may have been used for cutting as well as tips for arrows. It was also during Later Stone Age times that the bow and arrow was introduced into southern Africa – perhaps around 20 000 years ago. Because of the bow and arrow and the use of traps and snares, Later Stone Age people were far more efficient in exploiting their natural environment than Middle Stone Age people. Up until 2 000 years ago Later Stone Age people dominated the southern African landscape. However, shortly after 2 000 years ago the first Khoi herders and Bantu-speaking agro pastoralists immigrated into southern Africa from the north. This led to major demographic changes in the population distribution of the subcontinent. San hunter-

gatherers were either assimilated or moved off to more marginal environments such as the Kalahari Desert or some mountain ranges unsuitable for small-scale subsistence farming and herding. The San in the coastal areas of KZN were the first to have been displaced by incoming African agro pastoralists. However, some independent groups continue to practice their hunter gatherer lifestyle in the foothills of the Drakensberg until the period of white colonisation around the 1840's (Wright & Mazel, 2007). According to the KwaZulu- Natal Museum archaeological database Later Stone Age sites have been located in the Tugela River in the past but these are mostly restricted to surface scatters. Also dating to the LSA period is the impressive Rock Art found on cave walls and rock faces. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings. The province of KZN is renowned for the prolific San rock painting sites concentrated in the Drakensberg. Rock art sites do occur outside the Drakensberg including Zululand, however, these sites have not been afforded similar research attention as those sites occurring in the Drakensberg. However, there are no rock art sites found within the immediate vicinity of study area, which may be due to the lack of the suitable geology.

## **2.2 Iron Age**

### **2.2.1 Early Iron Age (EIA)**

Unlike the Stone Age people whose life styles were arguably egalitarian, Iron Age people led quite complex life styles. Their way of life of greater dependence on agriculture necessitated more sedentary settlements. They cultivated crops and kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs. Pottery production is also an important feature of Iron Age communities. Iron smelting was practised quite significantly by Iron Age society as they had to produce iron implements for agricultural use. However no smelting sites were discovered in the study area as it is the northern KZN that is rich in abandoned iron smelting sites (Maggs, 1989). Although Iron Age people occasionally hunted and gathered wild plants and shellfish, the bulk of their diet consisted of the crops they cultivated as well as the meat of the animals they kept. EIA villages were relatively large settlements strategically located in valleys beside rivers to take advantage of the fertile alluvial soils for growing crops (Maggs, 1989). The EIA sites in KZN date to around AD 500 to AD 900. Extensive research in the province of this period led to it being divided in the following time lines according to ceramic styles (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007):

- \_ Msuluzi (AD 500);
- \_ Ndondondwane (AD 700 – 800);
- \_ Ntshekane (AD 800 – 900).

The archaeological data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum indicates that ten Early Iron Age sites occur in the near vicinity of the study area. The well known and researched site of Ndongondwane (Van Schalkwyk et al 1997) occurs approximately 10 km upstream from the project area. Other well known Early Iron Age sites such as Mamba (Van Schalkwyk 1994a), and Woshi (Van Schalkwyk 1994b) occurs within 15 km's from the project area on the banks of the Tugela River.

### **2.2.2 Late Iron Age (LIA)**

The LIA is not only distinguished from the EIA by greater regional diversity of pottery styles but is also marked by extensive stone wall settlements. However, in this part of the world, stone walls were not common as the Nguni people used thatch and wood to build their houses. This explains the failure to obtain sites from the aerial photograph investigation of the study area. Trade played a major role in the economy of LIA societies. Goods were traded locally and over long distances. The main trade goods included metal, salt, grain, cattle and thatch. This led to the establishment of economically driven centres and the growth of trade wealth. Keeping of domestic animals, metal work and the cultivation of crops continued with a change in the organisation of economic activities. Evidence for this stems from the fact that iron smelting evidence was not found in almost every settlement (Maggs, 1989; Huffman 2007).

### **2.3 Historic Period**

Oral tradition is the basis of the evidence of historical events that took place before history could be recorded. This kind of evidence becomes even more reliable in cases where archaeology could be utilised to back up the oral records. Sources of evidence for socio political organization during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century in the study area and the larger former Natal Province suggest that the people here existed in numerous small-scale political units of different sizes, population numbers and political structures (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). This period was largely characterised by rage and instability as political skirmishes broke due to the thirst for power and resources between chiefdoms. During the 2nd half of the eighteenth century, stronger chiefdoms and paramountcies emerged. However, these were not fully grown states as there was no proper formal central political body established. This changed in the 1780's when a shift towards a more centralized political state occurred. This shift was mainly characterized by population growth and geographical expansion of states. The most

important and largest and strongest states at the time were the Mabhudu, Ndwandwe and Mthethwa. However, other smaller states, also established themselves in the greater Tugela Region. These included in the south the Qwabe, Bhaca, Mbo, Hlubi, Bhele, Ngwane and many others (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Zulu kingdom, established by King Shaka however remained the most powerful in the region in the early years of the 19th century. Shaka fought ruthlessly and often defeated his rivals and conquered their cattle, wives and even burnt their villages.

These wars are often referred to as Difaqane and this period was characterised by rage and blood shedding. Shaka was assassinated in 1828 at which time he had transformed the nature of the society in the Natal and Zululand regions. He was succeeded by Dingaan (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). Dutch farmers unhappy with the British rule in Cape Town decided to explore into the interior of the country, away from British rule. Some groups remained in the Eastern Cape, others kept going and a few settled in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. A great number, led by Piet Retief and Gerrit Maritz, crossed the Drakensberg into Natal.

Here they encountered the Zulus who lured them into a trap and brutally massacred many of them. This was only one of the many failures of the white settler expeditions in the frontier areas and when the shocking news reached the Cape, more groups were sent to the interior to revenge. A series of battles were fought but the most notable was the Battle of Blood River in 1838 where the Boers defeated the Zulus. This ended the Zulu threat to the white settlers and a permanent and formal settlement in Natal was established. However the Zulu kingdom remained independent for a couple of decades. The Republic of Natalia was annexed by the British in 1845 and in 1879 the Zulu kingdom was also invaded (Wright & Hamilton, 1989). The Anglo-Zulu War has been well recorded and an important occurrence took place at Keates Drift and Jamesons Drift, near the project area, when a few British soldiers attempted to cross the Tugela River after their defeat at the battle of Isandlwana. Although no relicts or artefacts survive from this encounter the surrounding landscape is still imbued with the meaning of this important period in the colonial history of KwaZulu-Natal. The Bambata Rebellion of 1906 saw various incidents in the close vicinity of the project area. The most significant is perhaps the Bambata Rock Ambush that occurred approximately 20 km from the project area.

Greytown was established in the 1850s and named after the governor of the Cape Colony Sir George Edward Grey who later became Premier of New Zealand. A Lutheran church was built in 1854. A church bell which was brought to the town for the Dutch Reformed Church in 1861 to summon worshipers. The Dutch and English congregations was the centre of a series of theological arguments and the church bell was stolen and buried, only to be found 74 years later upon the construction of some cottages near the old church. A strikingly designed Town Hall was opened in 1904. In 1906 following a poll tax and other oppressive measures imposed on the Zulus, the Bambatha Rebellion took place.

The final resting place of Sarie Marais is at Greytown. Sarie was a legendary Voortrekker woman who died, aged 37, with the birth of her 11th child and is immortalised by the eponymous song, an indelible part of South African culture. Louis Botha, the Second Boer War General and first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was born on a farm 5 km south of Greytown approximately 1.5km from the project area (Figs 1 & 6). The old farmhouse was destroyed by British Forces during search and destroy operations (Derwent 2006).

### **3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE DESKTOP SURVEY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

##### **3.1.1 Survey of the literature**

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various ethnologically, archaeological and historical sources were consulted. A number of reports deal with aspects of heritage in the greater region:

- Anderson, G. 2012. *Heritage Survey Of The Proposed Greytown Landfill Site, Kwa-Zulu Natal*. Umlando
- Anderson, G. 2016. *Proposed Mining Quarry of Weathered Sandstone, Greytown area, KZN*. Umlando
- Nema Consulting. 2013. *Proposed Development of Further Education*

*Training College (FET) in Greytown, Kwa-Zulu Natal. Basic Assessment Report*

- Van Schalkwyk, L 2016. *Application for Exemption from a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed IPMA Greytown Poultry and Abattoir Project, within Remainder of Portion 26 of the Farm Welgegund 1099FT, Greytown; Umzinyathi District Municipality KwaZulu-Natal*. eThembeni
- Van Schalkwyk, L. 2014 *Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Proposed Greytown Bulk Water Supply Scheme Phase 2, uMvoti Local Municipality, uMzinyathi District, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*. eThembeni

### **3.1.2 Data bases**

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted. The provincial data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum provided some information on the distribution of archaeological sites in the greater Greytown area. All these database surveys produced a number of sites located in the greater Greytown area but none within the near environs of the proposed development. The SAHRA database was consulted and a few Specialists AIA reports revealed no significant archaeological (Stone Age or Iron Age) sites. The only heritage site within the near environs of the project area is the birth place of General Louis Botha. However, this provincial heritage site is situated approximately 1.5km to the south of the project area at S 29° 05' 29.05 E 30° 36' 26.72" (Figs 1 & 6). There is no need for mitigation as this site is not threatened by the proposed development.

### **3.1.3 Other sources**

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied. Information of a very general nature were obtained from these sources. The SAHRIS website was also scrutinized for previous heritage surveys on the area. None of those located covered the actual project area.



### **3.1.4 Assumptions and limitations**

- The study indicates that Stone Age Sites of all periods and traditions occur in the greater Greytown area. However, none are known to occur in the actual study area.
- It is highly unlikely that Early Iron Age sites will occur in the study area. These sites typically occur in lower altitude areas close to rivers.
- Later Iron Age sites may occur in the project area.
- Historical buildings, structures and farmsteads do occur scattered throughout the area. The project area was initially a European farm and it can be expected that historical era buildings and structures could occur at or near the project area.
- There is no evidence that any 'living heritage' sites occur at or near the project area.
- The aerial photographs of the area do not show any evidence for previous habitation of the footprint.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED**

### **4.1 Locational data**

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Closest Towns: Greytown

Municipality: Umvoti Local Municipality, Umzinyathi District Municipality

## 4.2 Heritage sites identified

The survey did not locate any heritage sites or features on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known Cultural Landscape (Table 3).

## 4.3 Rating

As no heritage sites or features occur on the footprint the field rating system as developed by SAHRA (Table 2) does not apply.

**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 (excluding paleontology).**

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

## **5 CONCLUSION**

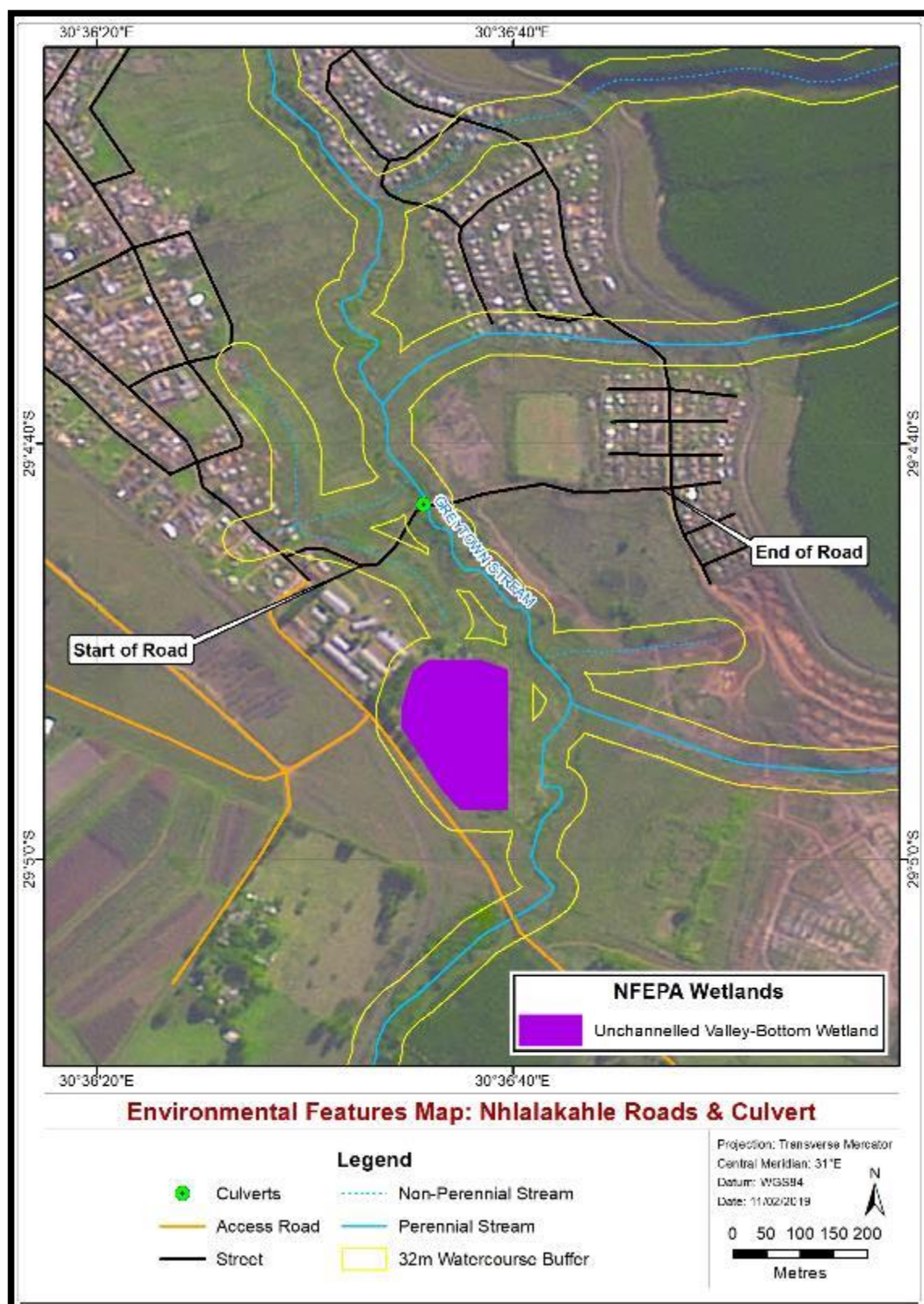
The results of this assessment suggests that no archaeological and historical sites occur on the footprint. The area is also not part of any know cultural landscape. We would like to draw attention to the South African National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008), which requires that operations that expose archaeological, or historical remains as well as fossils should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

## **6 MAPS AND FIGURES**

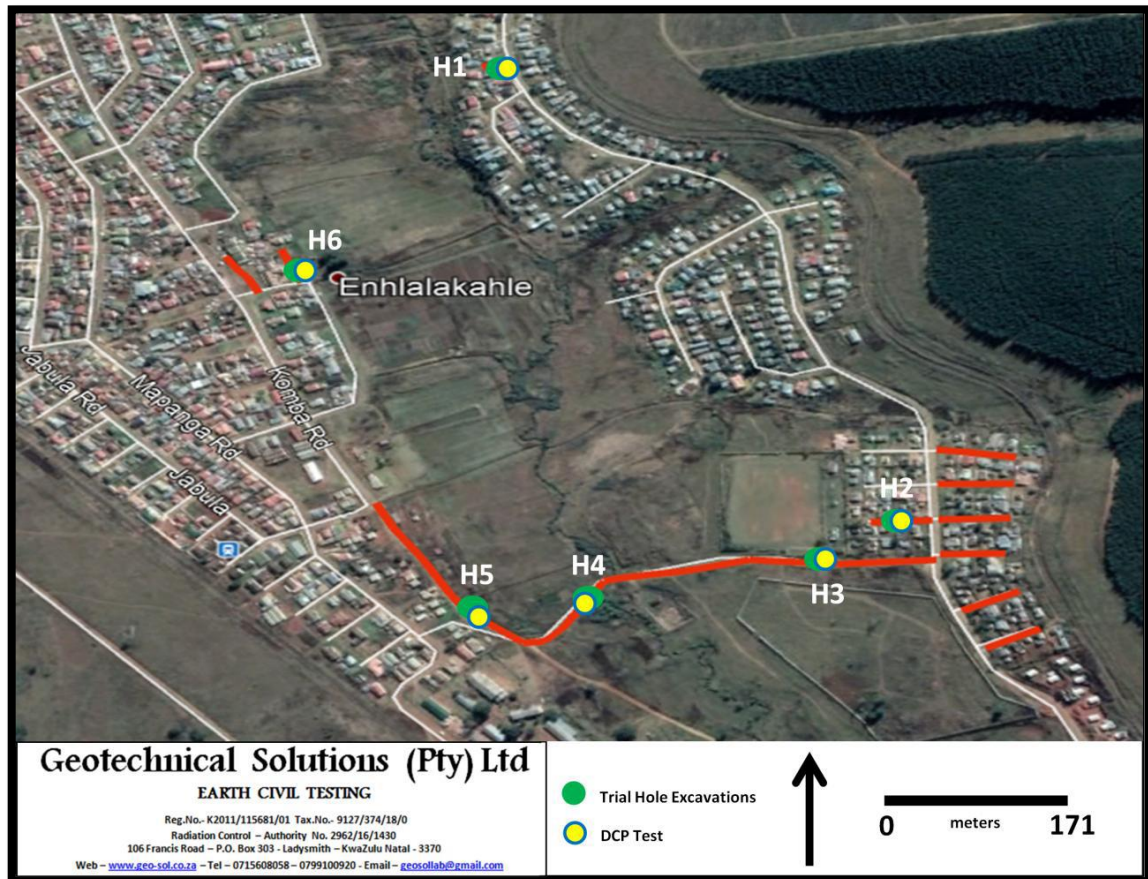


**Figure 1. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the project area relative to known heritage sites (orange markers) in the greater Greytown area.**





**Figure 2. Environmental features map of the Nhlalakahle Roads and Culvert Project (Source: Thlaho Environmental Consultants).**



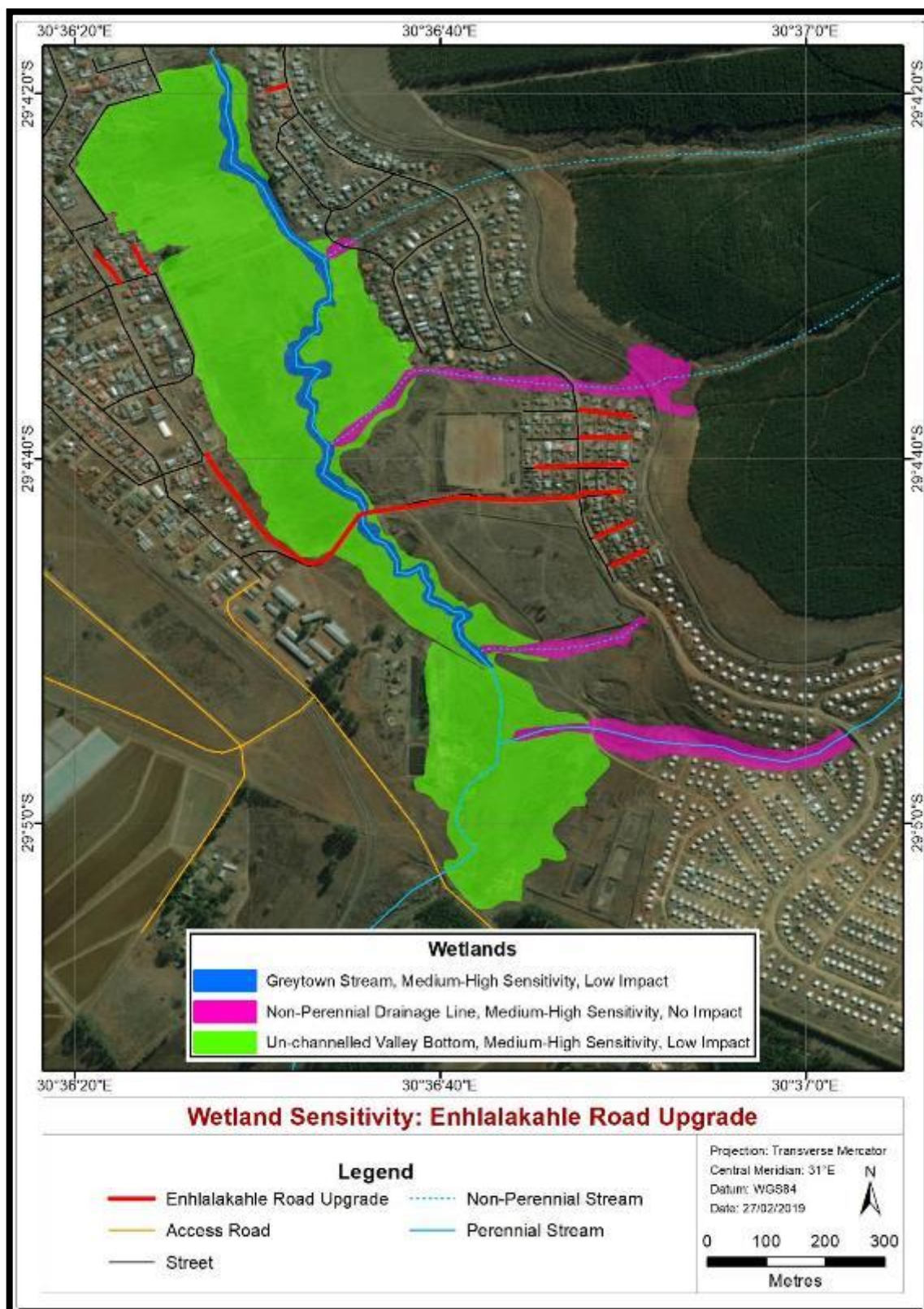
**Figure 3. Google Earth Imagery showing the location of the main road and associated access roads (Source: Thlaho Environmental Consultants).**





**Figure 4. View of Enhlalakahle Road Upgrade**





**Figure 5. Wetland Sensitivity: Enhlalakahle Road Upgrade (Source: Thlaho Environmental Consultants).**



***Figure 5. The birthplace of Louis Botha 1861 situated 1.5km to the south of the project area. The eighth of 13 children, Botha was to become the Acting Commandant-General of the ZAR forces, distinguishing himself at Colenso and Spioenkop. After the war he went on to become first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in 1910.***

## 7 REFERENCES

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