

**Cultural heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED UPGRADE OF A SECTION OF THE N3,
CEDARA OFF-RAMP TO THE UMGENI AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL**

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADE OF A SECTION OF THE N3, CEDARA OFF-RAMP TO THE UMGENI AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL

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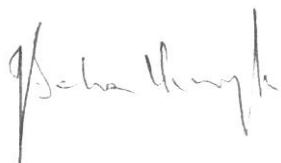
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Declaration:

I, J.A. van Schalkwyk, declare that I do not have any financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from the provision of heritage assessment and management services.



J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil)
Heritage Consultant
July 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADE OF A SECTION OF THE N3, CEDARA OFF-RAMP TO THE UMNGENI AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL

The South African National Roads Agency SOC LTD (SANRAL) proposes the widening and upgrading of the existing N3 Toll Road from a four lane dual carriageway to a six lane dual carriageway road between Cedara interchange (N3-4 km 1, 6) and km 15, 0 in the Umngeni area. The widening and upgrading will take place inside the existing median and no additional land will be required. The works would relate to road, drainage, culvert, bridge and all associated work.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. According to Chapter 8 of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008, general protection is accorded heritage features and no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site (see Appendix 2 below).

In accordance with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Environamic Environmental Consultants** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where the proposed upgrading of the road is to take place.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance were identified in the study area, there would be no impact from the proposed development.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue. However, it is requested that should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
July 2013

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details						
Province	KwaZulu-Natal					
Magisterial district	Lions River					
District municipality	Umgungudlovu					
Topo-cadastral map	2930AC, 2930CA, 2930CB					
Closest town	Pietermaritzburg					
Farm name	-					
Coordinates	End points (approximate)					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	-29.54165	30.29868	2	-29.47154	30.18123

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	No
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Development	
Description	Upgrading of a section of the N3 in KwaZulu-Natal
Project name	

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

Study area: Refers to the entire study area as indicated by the client in the accompanying Fig. 1 and 2.

Stone Age: The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Late Stone Age	30 000 - until c. AD 200

Iron Age: Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Late Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

Historical Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 - in this part of the country

ABBREVIATIONS

ADRC	Archaeological Data Recording Centre
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADE OF A SECTION OF THE N3, CEDARA OFF-RAMP TO THE UMNGENI AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL

1. INTRODUCTION

The South African National Roads Agency SOC LTD (SANRAL) proposes the widening and upgrading of the existing N3 Toll Road from a four lane dual carriageway to a six lane dual carriageway road between Cedara interchange (N3-4 km 1, 6) and km 15, 0 in the Umngeni area. The widening and upgrading will take place inside the existing median and no additional land will be required. The works would relate to road, drainage, culvert, bridge and all associated work.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. According to Chapter 8 of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008, general protection is accorded heritage features and no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site (see Appendix 2 below).

In accordance with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Environamic Environmental Consultants** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where the proposed upgrading of the road is to take place.

This HIA report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and is intended for submission to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali/Heritage KwaZulu-Natal.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Scope of work

The aim of this HIA, broadly speaking, is to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to extend the existing ash dump.

The scope of work for this study consisted of:

- Conducting of a desk-top investigation of the area, in which all available literature, reports, databases and maps were studied; and
- A visit to the proposed development area.

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development area;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources; and

- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

2.2 Limitations

- The unpredictability of archaeological remains occurring below the surface.

2.3 Assumptions

- It is assumed that a Paleontological Review will be done by a suitably qualified specialist.

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 The National Estate

The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
 - ancestral graves;
 - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - graves of victims of conflict;
 - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
 - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - ethnographic art and objects;
 - military objects;
 - objects of decorative or fine art;
 - objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers the area as presented in Section 5 and as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Preliminary investigation

4.2.1.1 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. A few publications deal with the events and people in the larger region – see list of references in Section 8 below

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

4.2.1.2 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in adjacent areas.

4.2.1.3 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

- Information of a very general nature was obtained from these sources.

4.2.2 Field survey

The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Environamic** by means of maps. As this is a linear development within a confined space, the site was surveyed by travelling the extent of the relevant section of the road in two directions.

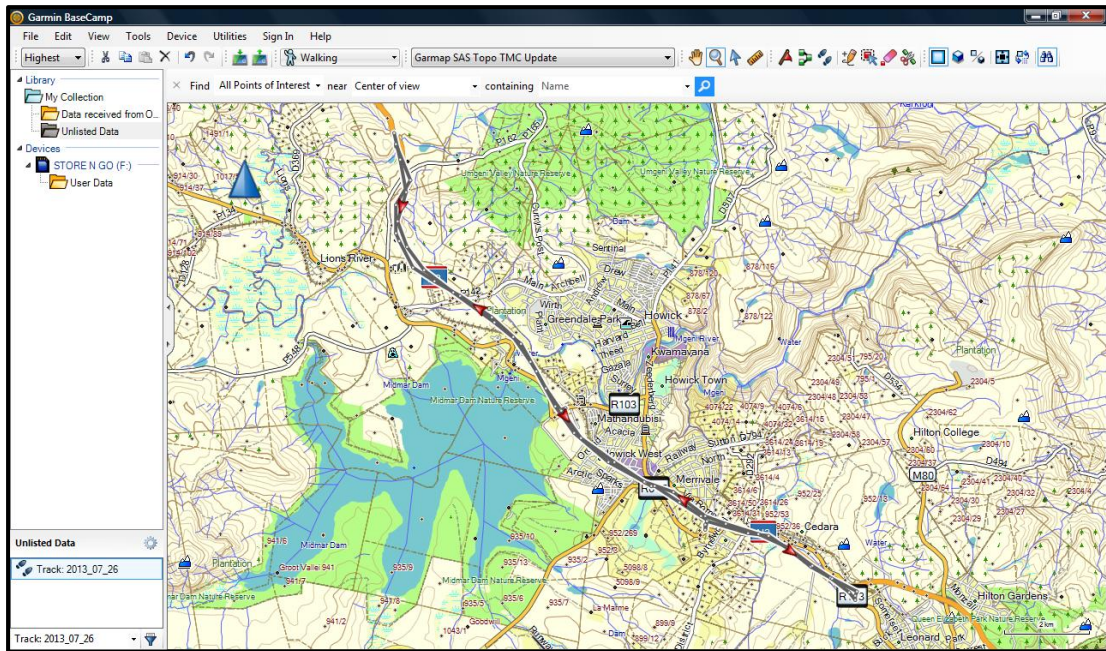


Fig. 1. Track log of the field survey.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location and description

The South African National Roads Agency SOC LTD (SANRAL) proposes the widening and upgrading of the existing N3 Toll Road from a four lane dual carriageway to a six lane dual carriageway road between Cedara interchange (N3-4 km 1, 6) and km 15, 0 in the Umngeni area.

The widening and upgrading will take place inside the existing median and no additional land will be required. The works would relate to road, drainage, culvert, bridge and all associated work.

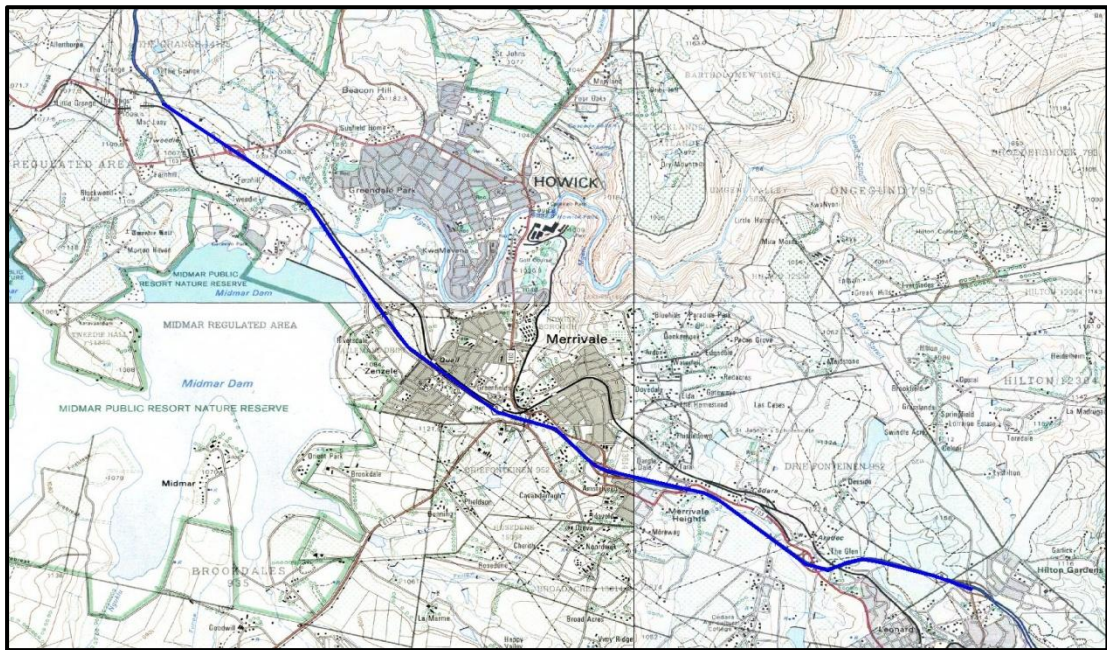


Fig. 2. Location of the study area in regional context (blue line)..
(Map 2930AC, CA, CB: Chief Surveyor-General)



Fig. 3. Views over the study area.

5.2 Heritage potential of the larger region

Human occupation of the larger region started at least during the Early Stone Age and continued through to the Later Stone Age. In the case of the earlier periods, these sites are usually open sites, occurring near watercourses. During the Later Stone Age, people become more settled and occupied sites over long period of time. A number of rock shelters containing San rock art are known to exist in the region, approximately 17 km southwest of Mooi River, as well as to the east of Pietermaritzburg.

Iron Age people moved into southern Africa by c. AD 200, entering the area either by moving down the coastal plains, or by using a more central route. It seems more likely that the first option was what brought people into the study area. From the coast they followed the various rivers inland. One of the earliest dated sites is located near Tzaneen (Silver Leaves), with others for example at Matola in Mozambique (Morais 1984). Sites dating a bit later are located in the region of Durban, e.g. Whitelaw (1991).

However, the occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. This does not detract from the scale of the settlements found and the number of potential inhabitants. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water. In this particular area, because of the turf soil, which is not suitable for settling on, they preferred to settle close to the gabbro outcrops, using the abundance of stone to create their complex village layouts.

Up until the 1970s the route from Durban to Johannesburg went as far as Estcourt following the current N3. From there it deviated towards Ladysmith, before proceeding to New Castle and Volksrust and from there via Standerton to Heideberg. With the development of the dual carriage freeway on national level, shorter, more direct routes were identified, leading to the development of the current N3 national road.

5.4 Identified sites

The following cultural heritage resources were identified in the study area (Fig. 11):

5.4.1 Stone Age

- No sites, features or objects dating to the Stone Age were identified in the study area.

5.4.2 Iron Age

- No sites, features or objects dating to the Iron Age were identified in the study area.

5.4.3 Historic period

- No sites, features or objects dating to the historic period were identified in the study area.

6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

6.1 Heritage assessment criteria and grading

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, on a local authority level.

The occurrence of sites with a Grade I significance will demand that the development activities be drastically altered in order to retain these sites in their original state. For Grade II and Grade III sites, the applicable mitigation measures would allow the development activities to continue.

6.2 Statement of significance

A matrix was developed whereby the above criteria, as set out in Sections 3(3) and 7 of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999, were applied for each identified site (see Appendix 1). This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar sites. Three categories of significance are recognized: low, medium and high. In terms of Section 7 of the NHRA, all the sites currently known or which are expected to occur in the study area are evaluated to have a grading as identified in the table below.

Table 2. Summary of identified heritage resources in the study area.

Identified heritage resources	
<i>Category, according to NHRA</i>	<i>Identification/Description</i>
Formal protections (NHRA)	
National heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provincial heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provisional protection (Section 29)	None
Place listed in heritage register (Section 30)	None
General protections (NHRA)	
structures older than 60 years (Section 34)	None
archaeological site or material (Section 35)	None
palaeontological site or material (Section 35)	None
graves or burial grounds (Section 36)	None
public monuments or memorials (Section 37)	None
Other	
Any other heritage resources (describe)	None

6.3 Impact assessment

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, are based on the present understanding of the development.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the area of the proposed development, to assess the significance thereof and to consider alternatives and plans for the mitigation of any adverse impacts.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance were identified in the study area, there would be no impact from the proposed development.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue. However, it is requested that should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.

8.2 Literature

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No. 40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Floor, B.C. 1985. *The history of National Roads in South Africa*. Cape Town: CTP Printers.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2010. *Heritage impact assessment for the development of the proposed N3 traffic control centres, KwaZulu-Natal Province*. Unpublished report 2010/JvS/2010.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2012. *Cultural heritage inventory for the National Route N3 between the Heidelberg South Interchange in Gauteng and Cedara in KwaZulu-Natal*. Unpublished report 2012/JvS/085.

8.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps
Google Earth

APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Significance

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of heritage sites and artefacts is determined by its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
2. Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
3. Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
4. Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
5. Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
6. Representivity				
Is it 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.				
7. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
8. Significance rating of feature				
1.	Low			
2.	Medium			
3.	High			

APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Kwazulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008

This Act is implemented by Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali/Heritage KwaZulu-Natal, the provincial heritage resources authority charged to provide for the conservation, protection and administration of both the physical and the living or intangible heritage resources of the province; along with a statutory Council to administer heritage conservation in the Province.

Definitions of heritage resources

The Act defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity; definition used in KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;
- public monuments and memorials;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person; and
- battlefields.

Furthermore, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.

Archaeological means –

- 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;
- rock art, being any 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 10m of such representation;
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act 15 of 1994, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

A **place** is defined as:

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- 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;
- 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.

Public monuments and memorials mean all monuments and memorials:

- erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
- which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual.

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

Management of Graves and Burial Grounds

Grave

The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 12 of 1996 defines a grave as an excavation in which human remains have been intentionally placed for the purposes of burial, but excludes any such excavation where all human remains have been removed.

Burial ground

The term 'burial ground' does not appear to have a legal definition. In common usage the term is used for management purposes to describe two or more graves that are grouped closely enough to be managed as a single entity.

Cemetery

The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 1996 defines a cemetery as any place

- where human remains are buried in an orderly, systematic and pre-planned manner in identifiable burial plots;
- which is intended to be permanently set aside for and used only for the purposes of the burial of human remains.

Protection of graves and cemeteries

No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position any grave, as defined above, without permission from the relevant authority, as detailed in the following table.