

**HERITAGE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED HILLCOVE
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, PIETERMARITZBURG**

FOR LAURUSCO DEVELOPMENTS (PTY) LTD

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INTRODUCTION

Umlando cc was contracted by Lauresco Developments (Pty) Ltd. to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed Hillcove development, Pietermaritzburg. The development is located between the Pietermaritzburg suburbs of Bellevue and Ashburton and is north of the freeway (fig. 1 - 2). The development is approximately 3km x 2.5km in size and occurs from the freeway to the Msunduzi River. The proposed development occurs on the farm Bellevue 14681. This farm was first farmed in the mid-late 19th century. In the past, the affected area has been used for pasturage, afforestation, and sugar cane farming. Much of the land has thus been affected by agricultural activities (fig.'s 2 -3). The soil tends to be thin in the area and occurs above a thick shale geological layer.

The impacts on the area will be:

- House foundations
- Servitudes

Some of the affected area has been previously surveyed. In 1998, a preliminary archaeological survey was undertaken for Bellevue (Appendix B). In 1998-1999 the northern parts of the farm were surveyed and/or excavated for a Transnet pipeline, and then again in 2007 and 2010. The farmhouses have also been initially assessed by an application in the 1990s. The survey located several types of heritage sites. These included Late Stone Age, Early Iron Age and Historical Period buildings.

KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT NO. 4 OF 2008

1) **“33. General protection: Structures.—**

- a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

- b) Where the Council does not grant approval, the Council must consider special protection in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.
- 2) The Council may, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt—
- (a) a defined geographical area; or
 - b) defined categories of sites within a defined geographical area, from the provisions of subsection where the Council is satisfied that heritage resources falling in the defined geographical area or category have been identified and are adequately protected in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.
- 3) A notice referred to in subsection (2) may, by notice in the *Gazette*, be amended or withdrawn by the Council.
- 4) **34. General protection: Graves of victims of conflict.**—No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position—
- (a) the grave of a victim of conflict;
 - (b) a cemetery made up of such graves; or
 - (c) Any part of a cemetery containing such graves, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- 5) **35. General protection: Traditional burial places.**—
- a) No grave—
 - b) not otherwise protected by this Act; and
 - c) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be damaged, altered, exhumed, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- (1) The Council may only issue written approval once the Council is satisfied that—
- (a) the applicant has made a concerted effort to consult with communities and individuals who by tradition may have an interest in the grave; and
 - (b) The applicant and the relevant communities or individuals have reached agreement regarding the grave.

6) **36. General protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite or meteorite impact sites.—**

- a) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- (1) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Council without delay.
- (2) The Council may, after consultation with an owner or controlling authority, by way of written notice served on the owner or controlling authority, prohibit any activity considered by the Council to be inappropriate within 50 metres of a rock art site.
- (3) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- (4) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.
- (5) The ownership of any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site, on discovery, vest in the Provincial

Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.” (KZN Heritage Act of 2008)

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps. The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the databases. These databases contain most of the known heritage sites in KwaZulu-Natal, and known memorials and other protected sites, battlefields and cemeteries in southern Africa. We assess early topographical maps as well as 1937 aerial photographs to determine the possible location of farm labourer’s graves and the age of built structures. I consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

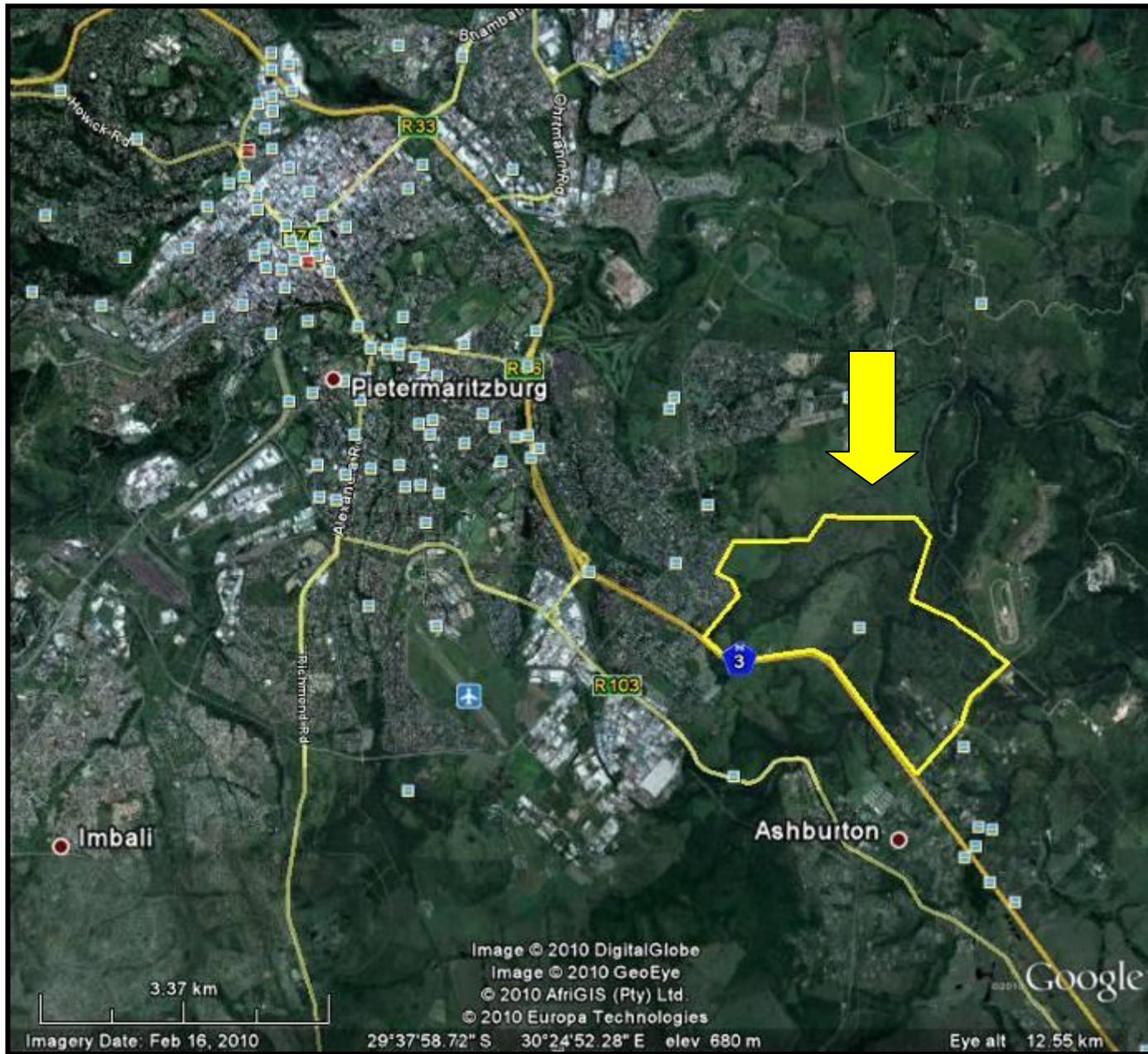
8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

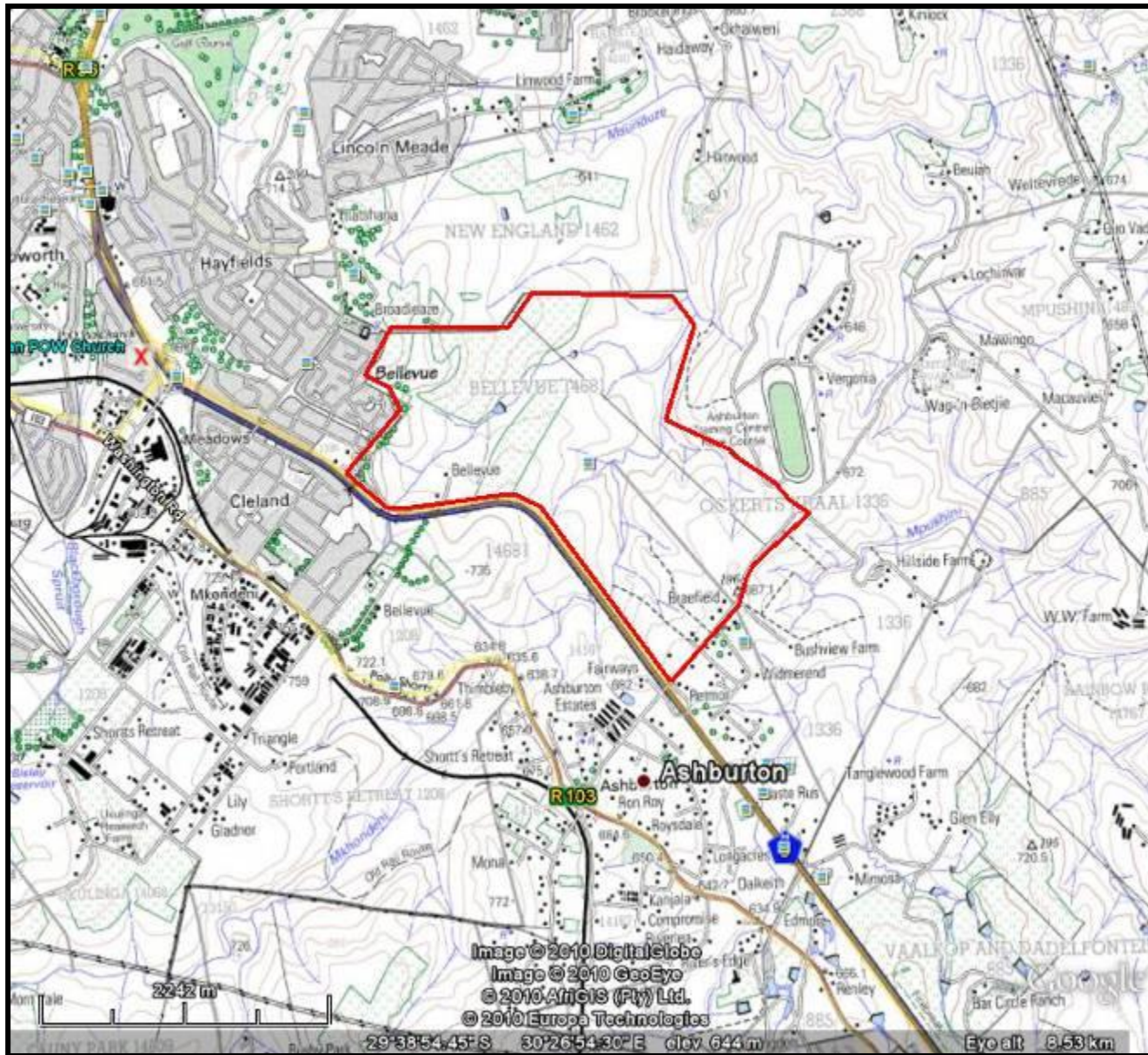
The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE AFFECTED AREA¹



¹ Outlined in yellow

FIG. 2: 2001 TOPOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE AFFECTED AREA²



² Outlined in red

RESULTS

DESKTOP STUDY

The affected area was preliminary surveyed in (Anderson 1996 and 1998 (Anderson and Whitelaw 1998 - see Appendix B). Anderson' (1996) survey noted several archaeological sites in the area with the sites 2930CB 66, 2930CB 67, 2930CB 70 falling within the study area. These sites date to the MSA, LSA and EIA.

The survey undertaken by Anderson and Whitelaw (1998) was a basic Deeds Office search, and a site visit. The site visit was pre-empted with a survey of the Natal Museum data records. It was noted that three sites occur in the area of Bellevue. The recommendation of the desktop study was that a survey be undertaken in winter when the grass was less dense.

The desktop study of the 1968 topographical map and 1937 aerial photographs show that Bellevue farm, and the labourers' houses were in existence by 1937 (fig.'s 3 – 4). These are all still visible on the current Google Earth maps. This implies that many of the buildings predate 1937, and are thus protected by the KZN Heritage Act of 2008. Furthermore, there is a possibility that graves may exist near the farm labourers' houses. The report by Anderson and Whitelaw (1998) did not note these labourers' houses as the aerial maps were not available at that time.

The original survey could not clearly locate the labourers' houses, as the vegetation was too dense. The area was resurveyed in September 2011, when the grass was less dense. There are two clusters of labourers' houses. The western cluster consists of approximately differing number of houses through time: 5 (1937), 8 (1968) and 6 (2010). The eastern cluster also consists of

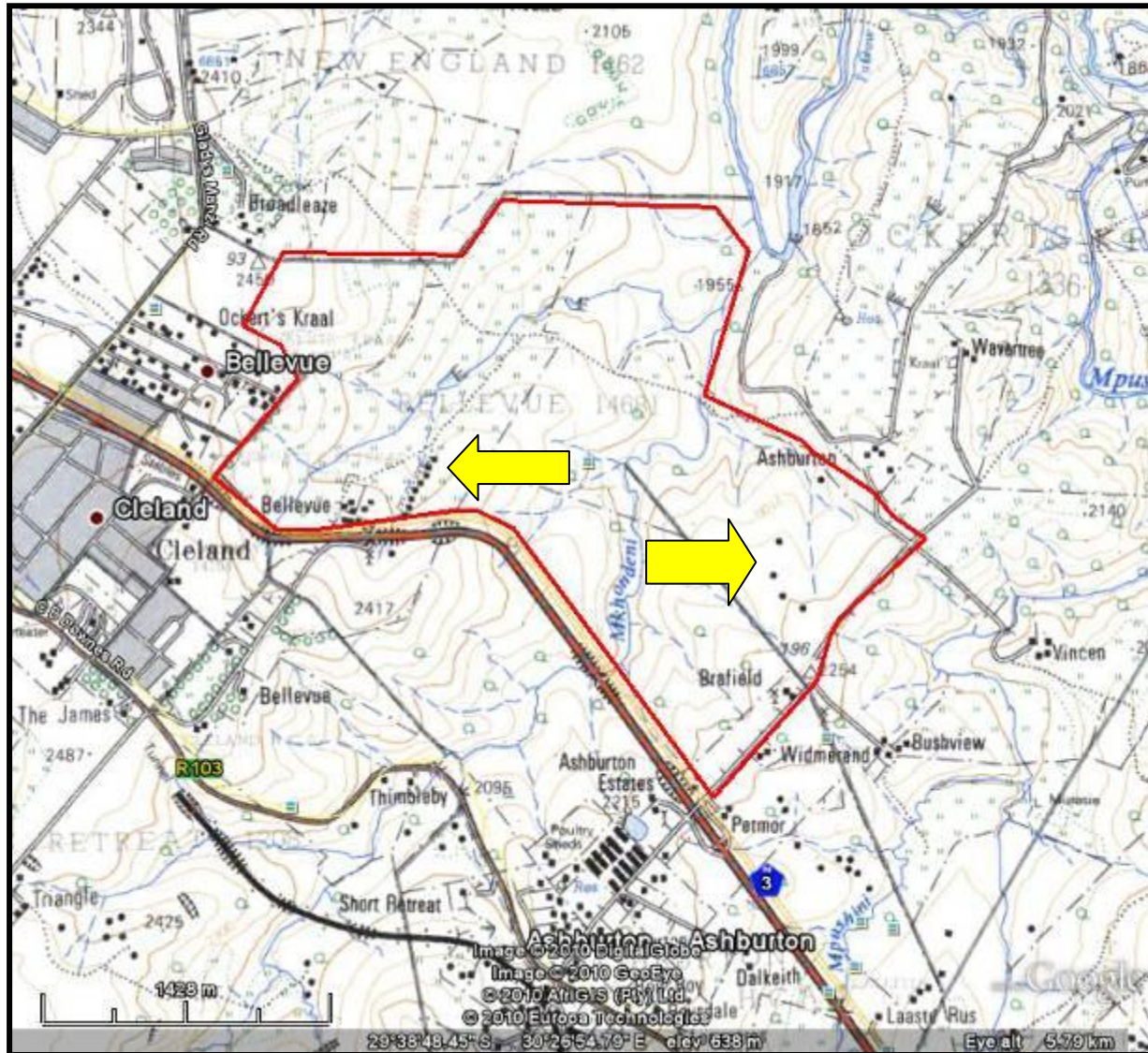
varying numbers: 2 (1937), 5 (1968), 0 (2010). The houses recorded in 2010 are no longer in use.

Since some of the houses pre-date 1937, there are likely to be graves predating 1937, as it was then still common practice to bury people near the homestead. This practice later changed as formal cemeteries were enforced. If graves do exist in these areas, then a social impact study specifically geared towards human graves will be required. The survey could not locate any graves for those houses predating 1937. If the graves do exist then they are subsurface and would only be noted during construction phase. Table 1 lists the co-ordinates for these sites so that they can be part of the sensitivity map for the development.

TABLE 1: CO-ORDINATES OF HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS

| Name | Latitude | Longitude |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bellevue Farm | -29.645579 | 30.4356742 |
| g1 | -29.6458147 | 30.4396818 |
| g2 | -29.6455534 | 30.439812 |
| g3 | -29.645174 | 30.4400435 |
| g4 | -29.6447624 | 30.4400704 |
| g5 | -29.6444359 | 30.4405144 |
| g6 | -29.6440928 | 30.4407741 |
| g7 | -29.6436849 | 30.4409054 |
| g8 | -29.6433231 | 30.4412348 |
| g9 | -29.6442069 | 30.4619593 |
| g10 | -29.6470923 | 30.4596763 |
| g11 | -29.6486084 | 30.4593963 |
| g12 | -29.6496928 | 30.4598217 |
| g13 | -29.6503401 | 30.4608132 |
| g14 | -29.6406654 | 30.4507076 |
| g15 | -29.6500939 | 30.460371 |
| g16 | -29.6482103 | 30.4625316 |

FIG. 3: 1968 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE AFFECTED AREA³



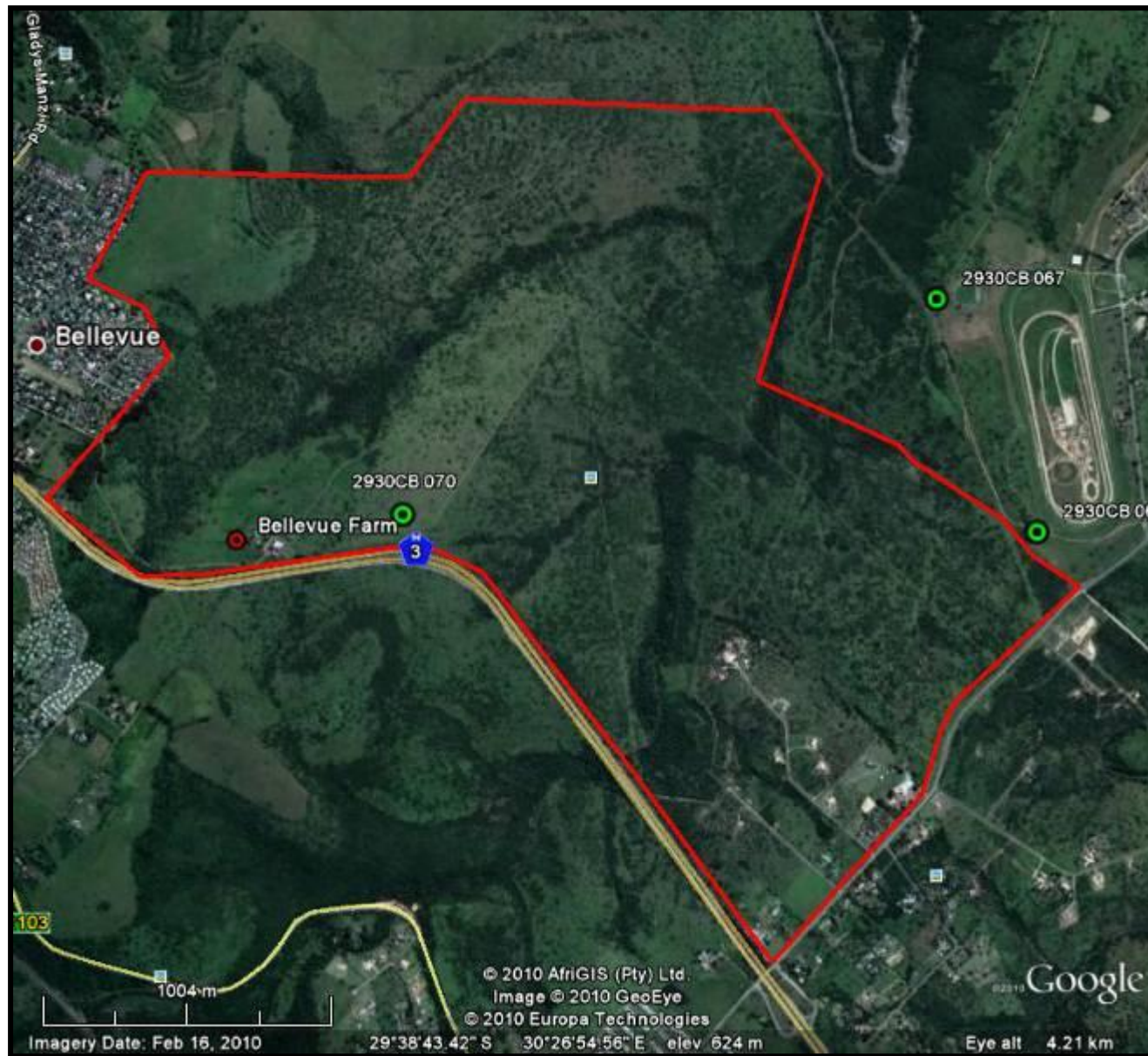
³ Yellow arrows indicate labourer's houses

FIG. 4: 1937 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AFFECTED AREA⁴



⁴ Yellow arrows indicate labourer's houses

FIG. 5: LOCATION OF HERITAGE SITES IN THE AFFECTED AREA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Three archaeological sites have been recorded in the general area; however one of these occur in the affected area and one may extend into the affected area. This is shown in Figure 5.

2930CB 070

The site occurs on the northern side of the freeway. The site is on a hill that is 660m wide and ~1km long, and areas appear to have evidence of ploughing activity from the past. This site consists of one observed MSA flake noted by Anderson and Whitelaw (1998). The survey for this development occurs along the central part of the ridge and two additional tracks, as these were more archaeologically visible. However, no artefacts were noted during the second survey.

Two surveys have thus noted few tools on this hill. There are probably more stone tools on this hill, as with neighbouring hills. The neighbouring hills do not have high concentrations of tools, and they tend to be dispersed over the entire hill. If the hills have been ploughed, then the tools are dispersed even more and become in a secondary context.

The site is thus an ephemeral scatter of tools dispersed over the hill, and this is consistent with MSA sites in the area.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

2930CB 066

The main part of the site occurs outside of the affected area; however, it probably extends into the development zone. The site occurs on a hill with a gentle slope that has been flattened by the Ashburton Race Track. The site consists of an extended scatter of Middle Stone Age flakes over a 300m area and merges with the MSA component of 2930CB 067. That is, the site extends over the entire hill. Due to the race track, Ashburton House, and various roads, as well as the age of the site. I believe that most of the artefacts are in a secondary context. The site has been further affected by the NMPPP line (Anderson and Anderson2012), where permission was granted for the site to be damaged. The tools were ephemeral in number and consists of: a few flakes with(out) utilisation, irregular cores, and one unifacial point (fig. 6).

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required as most of the site has already been destroyed.

FIG. 6: SOME TOOLS ASSOCIATED WITH 2930CB066



2930CB 067

This site occurs outside of the affected area; however, it is an example of what types of sites does occur in the area, and why I have noted some areas as being archaeologically sensitive. The site is an Early Iron Age (EIA) village associated with the Ntshekane phase of the EIA – AD900 – AD1100.

I excavated the site in 1998 as mitigation for a pipeline. Several complete vessels, stone lined pits, faunal remains and pottery sherds were recovered from these minimal excavations. This site is located on a hill that is very similar to the hill to the east of the Bellevue farm buildings. A similar site may thus exist on that hill. However, the vegetation was too dense to make a full assessment in September 2011. An on-site inspection should be undertaken during vegetation clearance.

ARCHITECTURAL SITES

The land around Bellevue Farm and Ockerts Kraal was first registered in 1853. One of the more notable owners was that of the founder of The Natal Witness, David Dale Buchanan. There have been several owners and subdivisions of this land resulting in several buildings being erected. A detailed architectural report, with pictures, is given in Appendix A.

There are two shale barns at the Bellevue farmstead. Both shale barns appear to predate 1937; however, the one barn has been modified more recently. The two silos are probably related to the shale barns. The original brick barn may pre-date 1950; however, it has also been extended more recently.

The main farmhouse post dates 1937, and dates between 1943 and 1965. It is currently in a state of disrepair. The other two houses appear to be more recent in age.

Significance: The main farmhouse is of low significance and the developer may apply to destroy this building. The silos and barns, are however of medium to high significance due to their architectural merit and topophilia. The silos and barns are a landmark for people driving to/from Pietermaritzburg and thus they have social relevance.

Mitigation: The farmhouse building has some raw materials that could be used for renovating other historical buildings in Pietermaritzburg. This building, with the other recent houses, may be demolished. It was suggested that the materials be donated to Amafa KZN, as part of their raw material bank. The barns and silos should be renovated and used as part of the building plans for the development. These may be re-used as offices, for example.

PALAEONTOLOGY

Dr. G Groenewald states:

“The site of the development falls on Dwyka Tillite and possibly Pietermaritzburg Shale in part of the site.

As far as I know, the Dwyka Formation has not yet produced fossils from this area, although it does contain fossils of a very important vertebrate called Mesosaurus. If excavations are less than 18m deep I do not think any examples will be found as the weathering will be extensive. Trace fossils are sometimes associated with shallow water shales - looking much like the outcrop picture you sent me. If any fossil bone material [is] recorded, the developer will have to appoint a qualified palaeontologist to confirm the find and then rescue the fossils under a ... [KZN Heritage] permit. The Pietermaritzburg Shale

Formation is a deep wear deposit and it is unlikely that any significant fossils will be found in this formation“(pers. com. email 14/12/2010).

SENSITIVE AREAS

Due to the dense vegetation, some areas could not be adequately surveyed (fig. 7). These areas have not been ploughed and most likely would have some form of heritage site if the evidence of nearby sites were extrapolated to this area. I also base the sensitivity of these areas from my experience of working on several projects in the nearby areas. Figures 8 – 9 indicate the location of these sensitive areas.

There are also two areas that have potential human graves. Figures 3 – 4 indicate that labourers’ houses existed in the affected area before 1937. Graves of that age would be closer to the surface, or even sunken. The second survey did not observed any graves. I suggest that these two areas are noted as being sensitive during the development, and if any human remains are observed, then it is reported to KZN Heritage.

These sensitive areas are illustrated in figure 8.

FIG. 7: DENSE VEGETATION AT THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE STUDY AREA



MANAGEMENT PLAN

The known archaeological sites are of low significance and no further mitigation is required. The developer will need to obtain a permit for the destruction of the two archaeological sites.

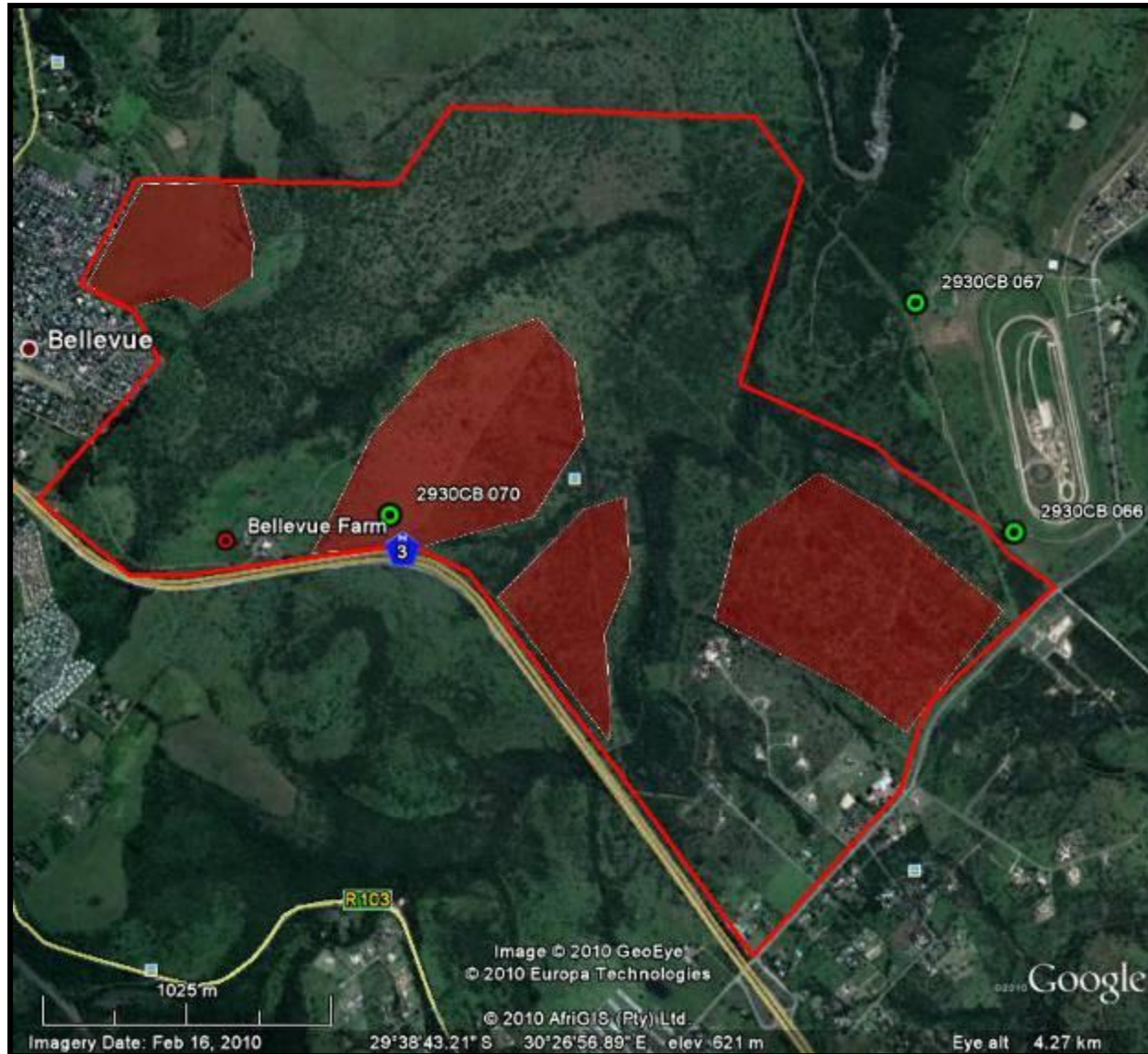
The farm buildings are of various ages and some are significant. The significant buildings, i.e. the barns and silos, should be protected and incorporated into the development. The main farmhouse is of low significance and the development will need to apply to KZN Heritage, Built Environment, for a demolition permit. The alternative is to renovate the building, with the barns and

silos, as part of the development. The renovations will also require a permit from the same department. I suggest that an archaeologist is on site during any earthmoving activity in the area of the farm buildings so that historical rubbish dumps may be sampled or excavated.

One can assume that since no graves were observed during two surveys, then there is a low chance of them occurring during construction phase. The sensitive areas will need to be noted in the development footprint.

The two remaining sensitive areas (in the northwest and southeast) should be revisited after vegetation clearance. The vegetation is currently too dense to make an accurate assessment. It is unlikely that the two areas would have highly significant sites, as these would have been previously recorded in other surveys. If any material is observed, then it can be sampled, or excavated, without hindering the development.

FIG. 8: LOCATION OF SENSITIVE AREAS IN THE AFFECTED AREA⁵



⁵ Shaded red = sensitive areas

FIG. 9: LOCATION OF SENSITIVE AREAS IN THE AFFECTED AREA



CONCLUSION

Umlando was contracted to undertake a heritage survey of the proposed development of Bellevue 14681, Pietermaritzburg. The survey was undertaken in early December 2010, and unfortunately, the vegetation was too dense to make a proper assessment of four areas, of which two areas are of potentially high sensitivity due to possible human graves. The rest of the land was surveyed along the paths and cuttings, was previously surveyed, or has been extensively ploughed since the late 19th century.

The two sensitive areas will need to be surveyed later once the vegetation has partially removed for preconstruction. The other two sensitive areas pertain to possible human remains. However, two surveys could not locate any features that resembled human graves.

The existing farm buildings have varying significance. The farmhouses are of low significance and post-date 1943 (or 1965). The barns and silos predate 1937 and are thus protected by legislation. The suggestion from the architect is that these buildings should be retained and incorporated into the development. These buildings are also part of the social landscape in that they are landmarks.

It is unlikely that the development will affect any palaeontological material.

**APPENDIX A
ARCHITECTURAL REPORT**

Short desktop assessment of the farmstead situated on Portion 1 of the farm Bellevue 15321, Pietermaritzburg

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Fig: Showing site from north (Author 2010)

Introduction and methodology:

Gavin Anderson of Umlando Archaeological Tourism requested Debbie Whelan of Archaic Consulting and Resource Management to prepare a short desktop report on the heritage value of the buildings forming the Bellevue Farmstead located at Bellevue, east of Pietermaritzburg. The intention was the completion of a first phase Architectural and historical Impact Assessment with the intention of total demolition of the structures extant on the property. Please note that there was a time and budget limitation on the production of this report.

A site inspection was carried out and the buildings assessed and photographed. The buildings directly affected by the 60-year clause in the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Act No 4 of 2008 were identified as the old shale barns and associated silos, the old brick barn and the main house. Discussion of the other buildings on this site younger than 60 years of age is not covered by the scope of the brief.

Short history of farm based on the land registers

The farm was located as being situated on portion 1 of Ockerts Kraal 1336, which formed the basis for the land register investigations. The original grant was in 1853 to Gerhardus Jacobus Rudolph, who created Subdivision 1 in 1857, which was sold to Arend de Kock. This was further subdivided and in 1866 the Remainder was registered in the name of David Dale Buchanan, an advocate and the founder of the Natal Witness. He sold the Remainder to the Natal Bank in 1874. The property was then transferred to John Arnold in 1878, Percy James Peckham in 1917, Norman HD Ferguson in 1943 and then in 1965 partitioned by Norman Henry Daniel Ferguson to form a new farm known as Bellevue1321 through consolidation.

Evaluation of structures



Fig 1: Site layout showing buildings of concern

Fig 1 above shows the site layout and the structures of concern. It is related to Fig 2 below, in that the latter is the aerial photograph from 1937 showing the farmstead as it stood then.

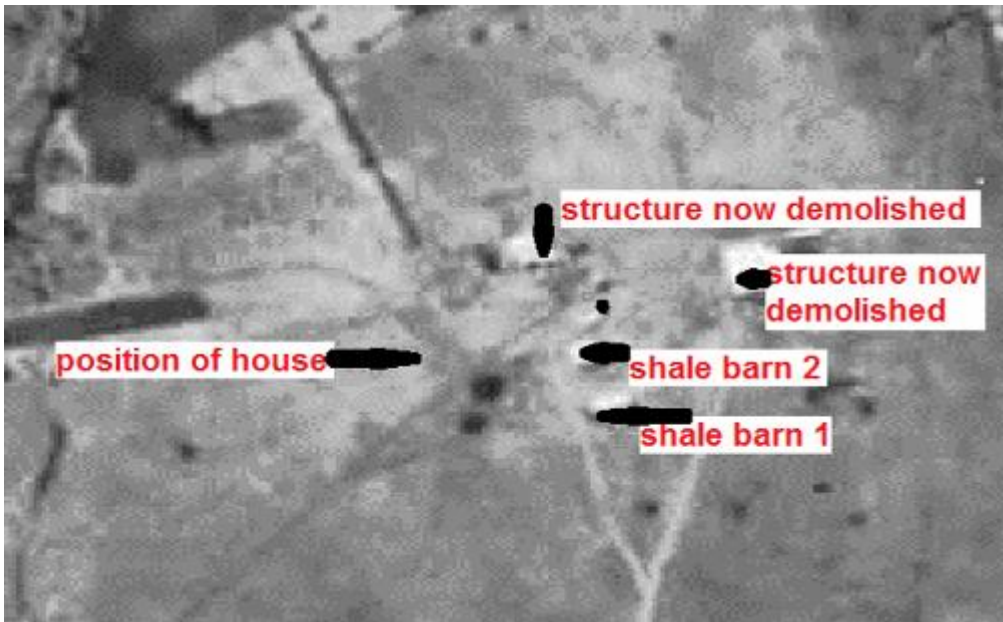


Fig 2: 1937 aerial photograph showing the barns and two demolished structures

Old shale barns 1 and 2 and the associated silos

The 1937 aerial photos are diagnostically uncertain, but the two barns appear to be extant. There is no sign at this photographic resolution as to the presence of the silos, and it is suspected that these were constructed later. The two silos are positioned between the barns.

Both of the barns are of mixed, though largely shale construction, which situates them as vernacular buildings located any time between the middle years of the 19th century and 1937 when they are present on the photographs. Barn no 2 has been extended more recently to the north-west. The roof sheeting is old, and there is little diagnostic marking on the underside of the sheeting. However, the space between the barns was roofed in times that are more recent. Apertures below wall-plate level have been filled in with brick at some time.

In addition, an important feature of the site is the two silos. They form part of the architectural massing of the barns and create a tophophilia on the site. For travellers along the N3, this farmstead is characterised by the barns and the silos, and forms a landmark along the road.



Figs 5 and 6: Showing grouping of silos, barns 1 and 2 and brick barn, and extended portion of barn no 1 with silo in foreground



Figs 5 and 6: The covered space between shale barns and Barn no 1 with a silo behind

| Barns / silos | Local | regional | national | international |
|---------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Architectural | low | low | low | low |
| Historical | medium | low | low | low |
| technical | low | low | low | low |
| scientific | low | low | low | low |
| social | High- landmark | low | low | low |

Old brick barn

This structure is of painted brickwork in English bond under a corrugated sheeting roof. It is suspected that it dates to pre-1950. It forms part of a group together with the shale barns. It has certainly been extended to the north-west since its original construction.



Figs 7 and 8: Showing the old brick barn: the portion towards the trees is in English bond suggesting that this portion was pre- or immediately post- World War II.

| Brick barn | Local | regional | national | international |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Architectural | Part of a group | low | low | low |
| Historical | medium | low | low | low |
| technical | low | low | low | low |
| scientific | low | low | low | low |
| social | High- landmark | low | low | low |

RECOMMENDATIONS: Given the age and scale of the shale barns, it is recommended that these structures, together with the silos be reused in the new development. Since the brick barn is likely of an age, and part of an architectural grouping, its contribution to the topophilia of the site indicates that it too, should be retained and reused.

The main house

The house is a good example of a Natal Veranda farmstead building. It has a spectacular site looking down into the valley below and out towards Table Mountain. An important part of the site is the four large palm trees situated symmetrically on the terrace below the house.

It is of conventional construction under a low-pitched corrugated sheeting roof. The windows are mainly stock steel items and there is little evidence of these being changed, suggesting that they are largely original windows. The floors are parquet, and the ceiling painted strip timber. There is an extensive veranda to the north and the west, which is a state of disrepair. Simple pre-cast Tuscan columns support the veranda roof.

The house does not feature on the 1937 aerial photograph. It is suspected that the Ferguson family could have constructed it in either 1943 or later in 1965. It is currently unoccupied and needs much work for full rehabilitation. It is removed from the group of barns and has little relation to them.



Figs 9 and 10: The main house at Bellevue from the northeast and from the north-west

| Main house | Local | regional | national | international |
|---------------|-------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Architectural | low | low | low | low |
| Historical | low | low | low | low |
| technical | low | low | low | low |
| scientific | low | low | low | low |
| social | low | low | low | low |

RECOMMENDATIONS: Given the dislocation from the farmstead, the lack of association with buildings of landmark, and its minimal architectural, social or historical merit, it is suggested the demolition of this building could be considered an option.

Other notes:

There is a pile of substantial timber beams suspected to originate from the farmstead lying next to the barns. It is recommended that these be donated to the Amafa Materials Bank for reuse in historic structures in need.



**APPENDIX B
PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS**

7.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
PROPOSED
UMGENI WATER NORTHERN FEEDER LINE**

FOR WALMSLEY ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS

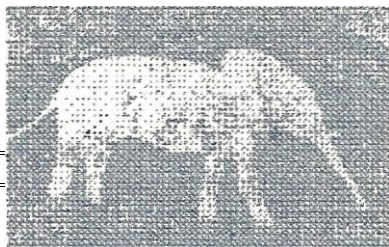
BY GAVIN ANDERSON

FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

NATAL MUSEUM, PRIVATE BAG 9070, PIETERMARITZBURG,
3200

:10 OCTOBER 199{;

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED UMGENI WATER NORTHERN FEEDER LINE

INTRODUCTION

The Institute for Cultural Resource Management was approached by Walmsley Environmental Consultants to undertake an archaeological survey for the proposed Umgeni Water Northern Feeder Line. The archaeological survey forms part of the initial Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken by Walmsley Environmental Consultants. The aim of the archaeological survey was to record and assess archaeological sites that may be affected by the proposed pipeline. The archaeological report includes management plans and mitigatory steps for those sites directly affected by the pipeline or its servitudes. As yet the pipeline route has not been completely demarcated, and thus only those areas where the pipeline is known to occur were surveyed.

The total width of the servitude will be approximately 30m, its depth 4m, and its length approximately 30km. The pipeline passes through various ecosystems, geological formations, and river systems, and thus has the potential to affect various types of archaeological sites that may be located in these diverse environments.

Prior to the survey I consulted the archaeological data base at the Natal Museum in order to determine whether any known sites existed in the area. The desktop analyses indicated that there has been no prior systematic archaeological survey in this area, however three archaeological site have been previously recorded in the vicinity. Moreover, while some of the route is through cane fields, previous surveys and excavations (Anderson and Whitelaw 1996; Maggs 1980) have shown that sugar cane farming practices do not cause extensive damage to archaeological sites. Afforested areas were not surveyed, since they tend to have a negative affect on archaeological sites.

I consulted Acocks' (1975) vegetation map and the Geological Survey map to assess the probability of agricultural sites occurring in the area. The combination of the geology, soils and hydrology initially indicated that certain areas were archaeologically sensitive, especially for farming communities who are

reliant on environmental factors. For example areas with sandstone or dolerite outcrops (for building

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materials) appear to be the more favoured landscapes for Iron Age farmers. While the vegetation along this route is not ideal, it did suggest that Iron Age sites may occur. Furthermore, the Umsuduzi River Valley, as with other major river valleys in KwaZulu-Natal, appears to be archaeologically sensitive.

LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural sites are protected by various forms of legislation. The main legislation pertaining to archaeological, historical and palaeontological remains is the National Monuments Act No. 20 of 1969, Sect. 12 (2A)(a-f). This Act makes it an offence to damage, excavate, alter, or remove from its original site any archaeological, historical and palaeontological material, as well as human graves, without permission from the National Monuments Council. Permission is granted in the form of a permit, which may include restrictions regarding the development of that site. This restriction often necessitates some form of archaeological mitigation.

The National Monuments Act makes it clear that cultural sites older than fifty years, as well as palaeontological sites, require a permit if they are to be damaged or destroyed. Engineering activities are not excluded from this legislation. The only occasion a permit is not required for engineering activity, is if the cultural remains are to be moved from their original site.

Nonetheless, an institute such as a museum or the National Monuments Council have to be informed prior to the removal of the remains, and preferably be on site during the removal. Failure to do so is an offence. 'Removal' and 'damage' are not synonymous actions.

- Has the site the potential to answer any questions currently asked in the related research and/or literature?

Archaeological sites may range from highly significant to insignificant. An archaeological site includes all aspects and artefacts of the site. An assemblage refers to a specific aspect or time period within the site.

The artefacts from archaeological sites can be dated to the following time periods:

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Abbreviation</u> | <u>Approximate Age</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| Early Stone Age | ESA | 2 million years ago to 200 000 years ago |
| Middle Stone Age | MSA | 200 000 years ago to 30 000 years ago |
| Late Stone Age | LSA | 30 000 years ago to the last century |
| Early Iron Age | EIA | 1 700 years ago to 1000 years ago |
| Late Iron Age | LIA | 1000 years ago to AD 1829 |
| Historical period | post-1829 AD | |

These nomenclatures are, however, used for convenience in dating and when referring to a specific technology and or economy. They do not reflect the subtle differences between each group, nor do they imply some form of lineal social evolution or spatial separateness on the landscape. The people living in this area were hunter-gatherers, Bantu-speaking farmers, and European colonists.

TERMINOLOGY

Sites which are defined as significant require further mitigation in the form of excavation or sampling if

they are threatened by development. Significance is judged according to several factors:

- Is the site the only one of its kind so far recorded in the province?
- Does the site have any rare or unusual features?
- Is there good preservation of artefacts and is the site relatively undisturbed?

- "other ... artefacts" include art, beads, grinding stones, engravings, pottery, and places of spiritual/religious importance.

- **DEFINITION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**

Archaeological sites have been defined using various criteria. I use the definition used by the Natal Museum for a recent project to determine site significance and predictive modelling. These definitions vary according to the type of site analysed, and are:

Stone Age:

- "ten or more stone artefacts; or fewer than ten stone artefacts but which occur in association with other stone Age and/or Iron Age artefacts";

Iron Age:

- more than "ten sherds, but [including] sites with fewer than ten sherds, but that occur in association with other Iron Age and/or Stone Age artefacts";
- "other artefacts" include engravings, graves, grindstones, stone walling, settlements, and places of spiritual/religious importance (Wahl1996:11).

DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

A total of five new archaeological sites were recorded, and three were re-recorded, during the course of the survey (fig. 1). These sites can be grouped into the ESA, MSA, EIA and the Historical period. Of these eight sites, three will require some form of mitigation.

Site 1: NFL1

This site is an ephemeral scatter of MSA stone flakes. Most of these flakes showed no signs of utilisation, although one had been deliberately flaked to produce a specific type of stone tool - a scraper.

These stone tools are in a secondary context, *ie* they have been disturbed from their original location.

The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact of the pipeline will be low negative.

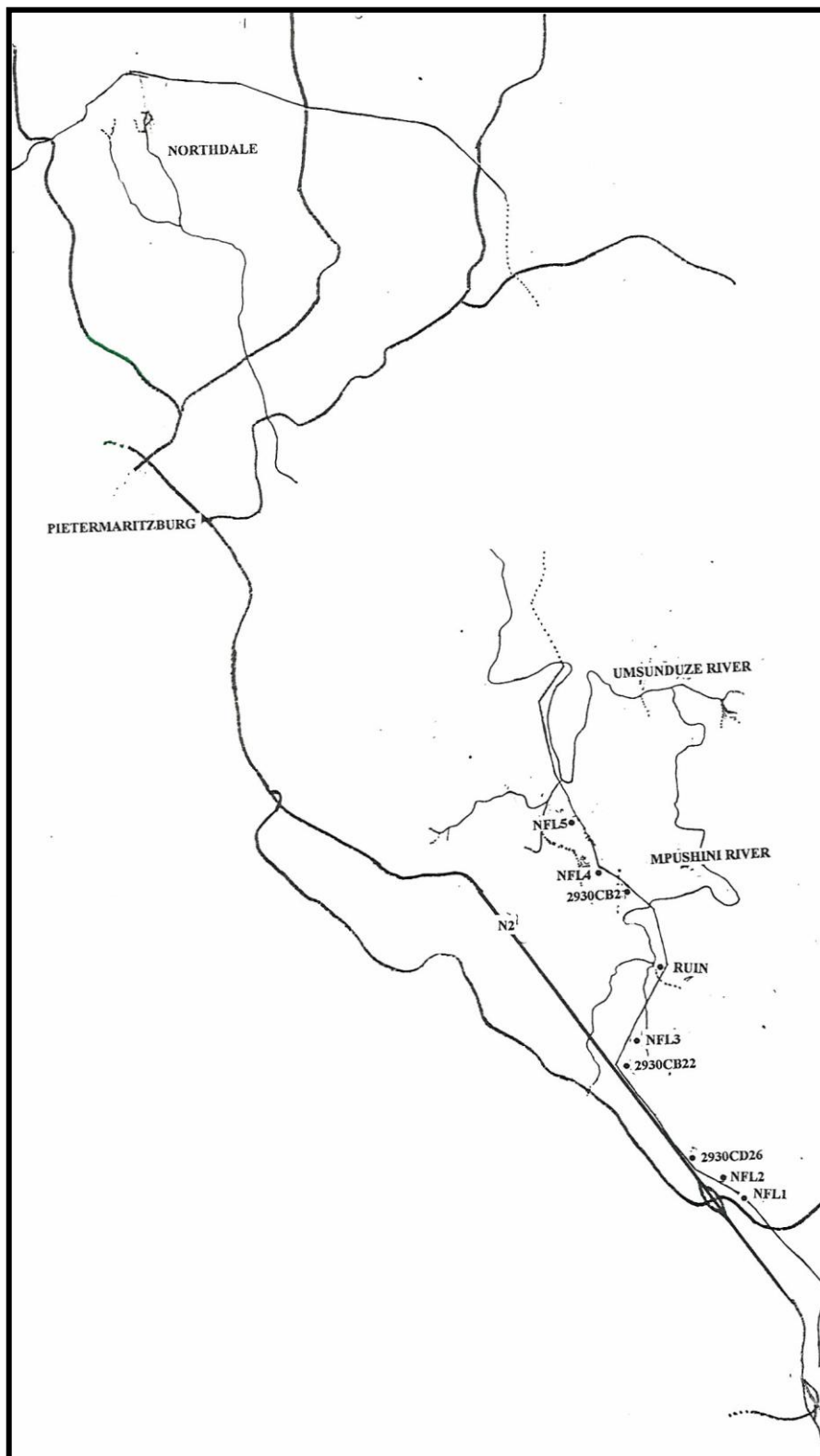
Site 2: NFL1

This site is a multicomponent site on the top of the hill with archaeological material dating to the MSA and Historical period. The MSA flakes tend to be debitage or utilised flakes, and they are in a secondary context. The few pottery sherds on the eastern side of this hill may be grouped into the Historical Period. There were no diagnostic sherds to assess the relative age of this aspect of the site.

The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact of the pipeline 'will be low negative.

FIG. 1: LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

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Site 3: NFLI

This site is a multi component site consisting of MSA, LSA, EIA and Historical period. Only a small section of this site was surveyed due to the dense grass vegetation, and trees. The main site may well extend more than 50m along the pipeline route as well as beyond the servitudes.

The MSA and LSA material consist of a sparse scatter of stone tools. These stone tools are in a secondary context.

The Historical period material consists of a few sherds and a cattle byre. The byre and sherds appear to be recent in age (less than 100 years).

The EIA part of the site may extend for more than 50m. The pottery associated with site belongs to the Msuluzi phase of the EIA and dates from *c.* AD 650 to *c.* AD 780.

The EIA artefacts and features associated with the site include:

- decorated and undecorated sherds - decorations were cross-hatching;
- upper and lower grindstones; and,
- possibly a pit feature.

The site is potentially of high archaeological significance and the impact of the pipeline on the site will be high negative.

Site 4: NFLI

This site is a scatter of MS A flakes on the top of the hill.

The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact of the pipeline will be low negative.

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Site 5: NFLI

This site is located on the top of a hill and dates to the Msuluzi phase of the EIA. Part of the site has been exposed by bulldozer activity, indicating that the site is approximately 15-25cm below current topsoil. The site probably extends over a 30m radius, however dense vegetation made it difficult to determine the extent of the site.

The artefacts associated with the site include:

- a lower grindstone;
- decorated pottery with alternating bands, horizontal incisions, or cross-hatching.

The site is potentially of high archaeological significance and the impact of the pipeline on the site will be high negative.

Site 6: 2930CB2

This site is a scatter of MS A and LSA stone tools in a secondary context.

The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact on the site will be low negative.

Site 7: 2930CB22

This site is a scatter of MS A and ESA stone tools in a secondary context.

The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact on the site will be low negative.

Site 8: 2930CB26

This site is a scatter of MS A stone tools in a secondary context.

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The site is of low archaeological significance and the impact on the site will be low negative.

Palm Trees

These trees are located in Chase Valley. The palm trees form a square-like *n* along a small stream. This stream has several retaining walls made from brick and local stone to form a series of small dams. I originally thought that these trees may have historical significance, however, it now appears not to be the case. These structures appear only to have had a functional purpose.

The age of these structures was not possible to determine. However, given the nature of the building materials and the nature of such a dam series, it may be older than fifty years. If this is the case, then these structures may be protected by the National Monuments Act.

The site appears to be of low archaeological or historical significance and the impact on the site may be low negative.

The 1:50 000 map for Pietermaritzburg (2930CB), indicates a stone ruin on the farm named Vaalkop (north of Tanglewood Farm). The archaeological survey was not able to locate this ruin where indicated on the map. The ruin is indicated on both the 1973 and 1989 maps. It may be possible that the ruin has now disappeared, and the latest map may be incorrect. Slightly north, where the map indicates the location of the ruin, the remains of two stone walls were observed. These may be the remnants of a kraal.

The "kraal" is of low archaeological or historical significance and the impact of the pipeline will be medium negative. If the ruin does indeed exist, then the impact will be medium negative.

DISCUSSION AND MITIGATION

Many archaeological sites have been recorded in the Pietermaritzburg area, however, few have been excavated. Regional variation between sites does occur, however little is known of the extent of this variation between the Pietermaritzburg and Tugela River sites, for example. Any site that may contribute to this knowledge is thus regarded as being significant.

The mitigation of the archaeological sites to be affected by the pipeline is an important process in the management of these cultural resources. The mitigation phase will initially assess the degree of organic preservation, the extent of the site, whether any features such as pits and living floors occur, and consequently its importance in relation to other sites. If the site yields valuable information, then further excavations may be required before the pipeline is constructed.

Site 1: NFL1

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

Site 1: NFL2

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

Site 1: NFL3

The Msuluzi component of this site is potentially archaeologically significant. There appears to be a potential pit feature, and thus possibly several more of these features may exist at the site. The state of preservation of archaeological material is unknown, however, this was initially difficult to determine due to the dense grass vegetation.

Mitigation required: Several test pit excavations should be undertaken to determine the degree of preservation and the extent of the site. These excavations would be three to four 2m X 2m excavations placed in the area to be affected by the pipeline and its servitudes.

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Site 1: **NFU**

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

Site 1: **NFL5**

The Msuluzi component of this site is potentially archaeologically significant. The state of preservation of archaeological material is unknown, however, this was initially difficult to determine due to the thick ground covering and dense bush. The site may have a well defined cultural horizon indicating the depth of occupation of the site.

Mitigation required: Several test pit excavations should be undertaken to determine the degree of preservation and the extent of the site. These excavations would be three to four 2m X 2m excavations placed in the area to be affected by the pipeline and its servitudes.

2930CB2

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

2930CB22

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

2930CB26

This site is of low archaeological significance and no mitigation is required.

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Palm Trees

The site is a historical site and may be protected by the fifty-year clause in the National Monuments Act. Construction work for the pipeline should avoid damaging the dam walls.

Ruin

The remains of the "kraal" do not require any mitigation. The ruin indicated on the map probably does not exist anymore, and thus no mitigation is required.

CONCLUSION

The Institute for Cultural Resource Management (ICRM) was approached to undertake an archaeological survey of the proposed Umgeni Water northern feeder line. The survey was to identify archaeological sites, assess their significance, and suggest mitigation and/or management plans for each site.

The archaeological survey assessed eight archaeological sites, and two historical sites. These sites covered the whole time spectrum of archaeological sites and included Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, Late Stone Age, Early Iron Age and the Historical period.

Of the ten sites assessed, two require further mitigation. Mitigation is in the form of test pit excavations to determine the extent of the archaeological deposit, the degree of preservation of material in the deposit, and to assist in a management plan for the sites. If the two sites yield important information, further mitigation may be required. All mitigation should occur prior to any construction of the pipeline.

Umgeni Water is required to obtain a permit for the destruction of the recorded archaeological sites. This permit is available from the National Monuments Council, or the ICRM may be approached to obtain this permit. The issuing of the permit will require this phase 1 report, and the report from phase 2.

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APPENDIX A
Latitude And Longitude For Recorded Sites

| Site Name | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| NFL1 | 29° 41' 24" | 30° 29' 14" |
| NFL2 | 29° 41' 16" | 30° 28' 52" |
| NFL3 | 29° 40' 06" | 30° 28' 10" |
| NFL4 | 29° 38' 46" | 30° 27' 51" |
| NFL5 | 29° 38' 19" | 30° 27' 38" |
| 2930CB2 | 29° 38' 52" | 30° 28' 08" |
| 2930CB22 | 29° 40' 21" | 30° 28' 02" |
| 2930CB26 | 29° 41' 07" | 30° 28' 46" |
| RUIN | 29° 39' 32" | 30° 28' 28" |

These exact co-ordinate are to be treated as confidential information, and are not to be made available for public reports - the map or the degrees and minutes (not seconds) may be used for the public reports.

**PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE FARM
BELLEVUE 14681**

6 APRIL 1998

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Gavin Whitelaw**

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PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE FARM BELLEVUE

Environmental Design Partnership contracted the Institute for Cultural Resource Management (ICRM) to conduct a data-base search to identify archaeological and historical resources that may exist on the farm Bellevue, south of Pietermaritzburg. A preliminary site inspection of the property was also undertaken in early March 1998. Our terms of reference required us to provide a preliminary assessment of any archaeological and historical resources and to recommend mitigatory measures for these.

All archaeological and historical sites are protected by the National Monuments Act of 1969 which makes it an offence to alter in any way such sites without a permit from the National Monuments Council (NMC). As from 1 April 1998, the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act of 1997 will replace the current heritage legislation in KwaZulu-Natal. The new heritage compliance agency, Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, may require an assessment of the impact of any development on heritage resources, where such an assessment is not required by other legislation. The NMC and its successor in KwaZulu-Natal (Amafa) may hold developers responsible for any damage accrued to a site in cases where they have deviated from the permit requirements. It is the responsibilities of the developers to apply for a permit should development have a negative impact on archaeological or historical sites.

Deeds Office Search

A Deeds Office historical search was undertaken to determine the likelihood of there being graves, or any other currently significant sites which may require further mitigatory action, on Bellevue. The historical deeds search indicates that Bellevue became freehold land in August 1849. The land was granted to Mr J. Byrne (government grant #1462). Appendix A has the Deeds Office search results.

The results of the historical deeds search suggest that it is unlikely that there exist on Bellevue any cultural sites that have significance for communities living in the vicinity today. Furthermore, it is unlikely that any development of Bellevue will be hampered by land claims.

Archaeological data base search

The Natal Museum is the Regional Recording Centre for archaeological site data in KwaZulu-Natal. Recorded archaeological sites are mapped on a 1:50 000 map sheet and allocated a National Site Number. Each archaeological site has a site record form that lists the details of the site. From this database, and personal experience, an archaeologist can undertake a preliminary desktop assessment of an area. Few areas in KwaZulu-Natal have been systematically surveyed, while those sites on record were frequently recorded for specific research purposes.

Three known archaeological sites occur on the farm Bellevue and five sites occur on the adjacent properties. The three sites on Bellevue date to the Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age. This covers the last 1.5 million years of hominoid history

in southern Africa. These sites are scatters of stone tools and are most likely in a secondary context, i.e. they have been disturbed through natural processes and/or agricultural activity. While these sites are of low archaeological significance, two were recorded in the 1950s. It is ICRM policy to reassess sites that were recorded several decades ago since the criteria for significance change through time. Furthermore, these sites were not assessed in terms of a cultural resource management plan. I do not, however, believe that these sites are of high significance.

The mitigation required for these sites is:

- a reassessment of the two sites recorded in the 1950s,
- removal of a sample of artefacts from each site, should they prove to have a significant assemblage.

The archaeological sites located on the adjacent properties date to the Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age, as well as the Early Iron Age. The Stone Age sites are of low archaeological significance, while the Early Iron Age site is of medium-high significance.

The NMC regional office has no records of any historically significant structures on the farm.

Preliminary Site Inspection

A preliminary site inspection was conducted in early March 1998. Dense grass cover and other vegetation meant the inspection was, from an archaeological point of view, inadequate. Nevertheless, we located a single Middle Stone Age site, which is on the site of the proposed new offramp. In general, parts of Bellevue appear to have reasonable archaeological potential. However, terracing and other landscaping, which have affected part of the farm, will have had a negative affect on the integrity of any archaeological sites that may exist in these areas.

Conclusion

The farm Bellevue was briefly assessed in terms of its land ownership and archaeological value. The Deeds Office search indicates that Bellevue was Crown Land prior to the early 1850s, thereafter it was privately owned. The area is thus unlikely to be affected by land claim issues, or have cultural sites which may be of significance to people living today.

Three archaeological sites have been recorded on Bellevue. All are of low archaeological significance. At most, some of these sites may require sampling, should they be threatened by the proposed development. The preliminary site inspection and data base search indicates that additional Stone Age, as well as Iron Age sites, may occur on Bellevue. However, we found no evidence of archaeological or historical sites that would enforce a no-development option.

We recommend that a detailed archaeological survey of the property should be undertaken if the proposed development goes ahead. This should be done during the winter months when the vegetation cover is reduced.

