

Addendum to the Heritage Walkthrough Report

To determine the significance of structures affected by the proposed
construction of the Eskom Invubu Theta 400kv and Umfolozi Mbewu loop-ins,
KZN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Invubu-Theta 400 kV Transmission power line project consists of the proposed construction of the 400 kV Transmission power line between the existing Invubu substation situated to the north-east of Richards Bay and the proposed new Theta substation near Empangeni. The proposed Invubu-Theta 400 kV Transmission power line project will also include an extension of the 400kV Busbar within the existing Invubu substation for the installation of the 400 kV Feeder Bay. A Heritage Impact Assessment was compiled as part of the EIA for the project and subsequently as part of the construction EMP the walk through was conducted (van der Walt 2016).

During the Heritage Walkthrough for the project two vernacular structures were recorded (Feature 2 and Feature 6) of unknown age. Structures older than 60 years are protected under section 34 of the NHRA and HCAC was appointed to determine the age and protection status of these structures.

Based on information obtained from archival maps and aerial photographs it is concluded that these structures are not older than 60 years and of no heritage significance and require no further mitigation for the project to proceed (based on approval from AMAFA).

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- The results of the project;
- The technology described in any report;
- Recommendations delivered to the Client.

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1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The proposed 400kV Transmission line will be constructed between the existing Invubu Substation (28° 41' 18.9900" S, 32° 02' 08.7424" E) situated to the north-east of Richards Bay and at the proposed new Theta substation (28° 42' 16.7882" S, 31° 45' 50.2461" E) to the north west of Empangeni. The proposed alignment is approximately 40 km long. The study area is located within both the Umhlathuze and Ntambanana local municipality. Two structures (Table 1) were identified recorded as feature 2 & 6 (Figure 1) during the heritage walk through for the project (van der Walt 2016) and the current report is an addendum to the heritage walkthrough report and should be read in conjunction.

Table 1. The sites under investigation

Feature	Period/Type site	Cultural Markers	Coordinate (accuracy 4 meters)	Impact
2	Modern/historical	Dwelling	28° 42' 34.0163" S, 31° 49' 12.1044" E	Direct impact during clearing of the corridor, and secondary impact by tower INV/MBE 17
6	Modern/historical	Dwelling	28° 42' 30.5173" S, 31° 52' 46.3835" E	Direct impact by corridor clearing and tower INV/MBE 33.

1.1. Location Map

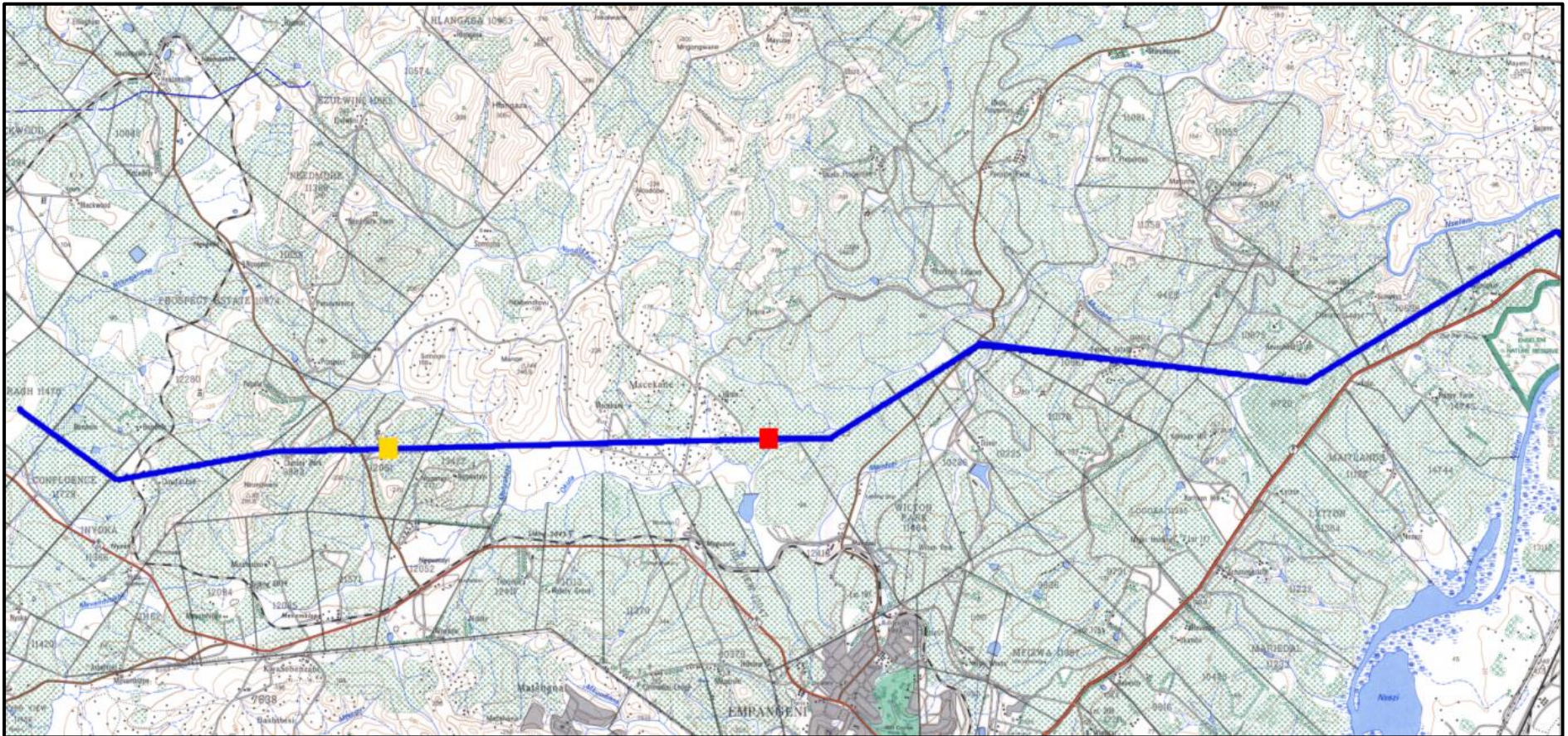


Figure 1: Site distribution map. The yellow square represents Feature 2 (on Lot 227, Empangeni), and the red square represents Feature 6 (on Lot 197, Empangeni). (Topographical Map 1981)

2. BACKGROUND HISTORY TO THE PROPERTIES UNDER INVESTIGATION

Feature 2 (Located on Lot 227 Empangeni)

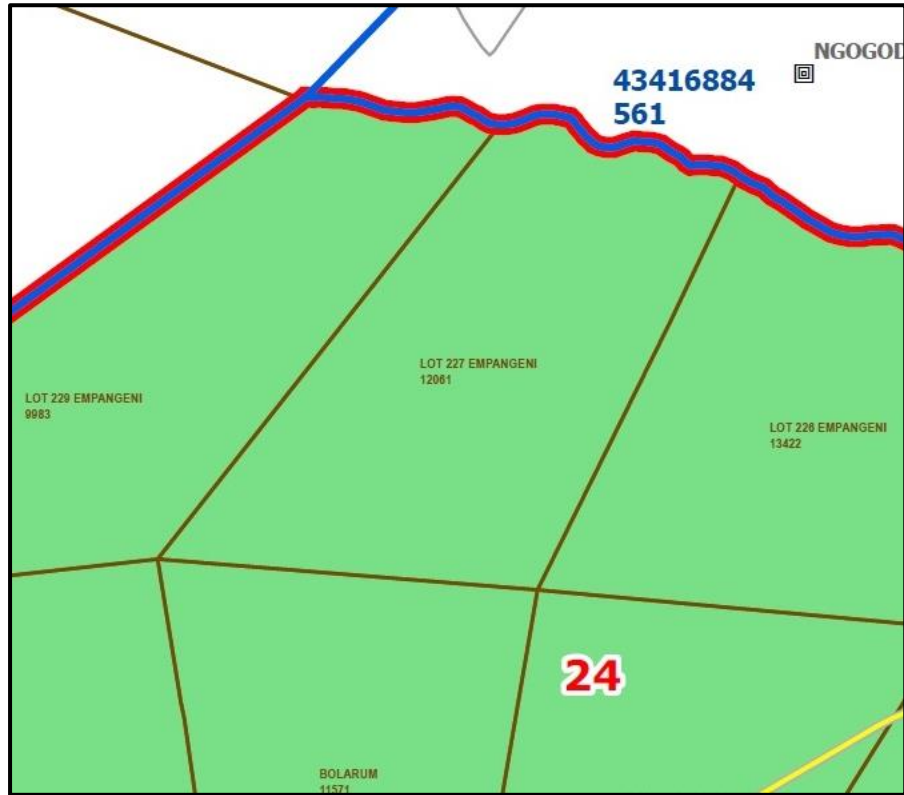


Figure 2: 2011 Ward map of the Empangeni area. Lot 227 Empangeni is located further to the west of Empangeni. (Demarcation 2011).

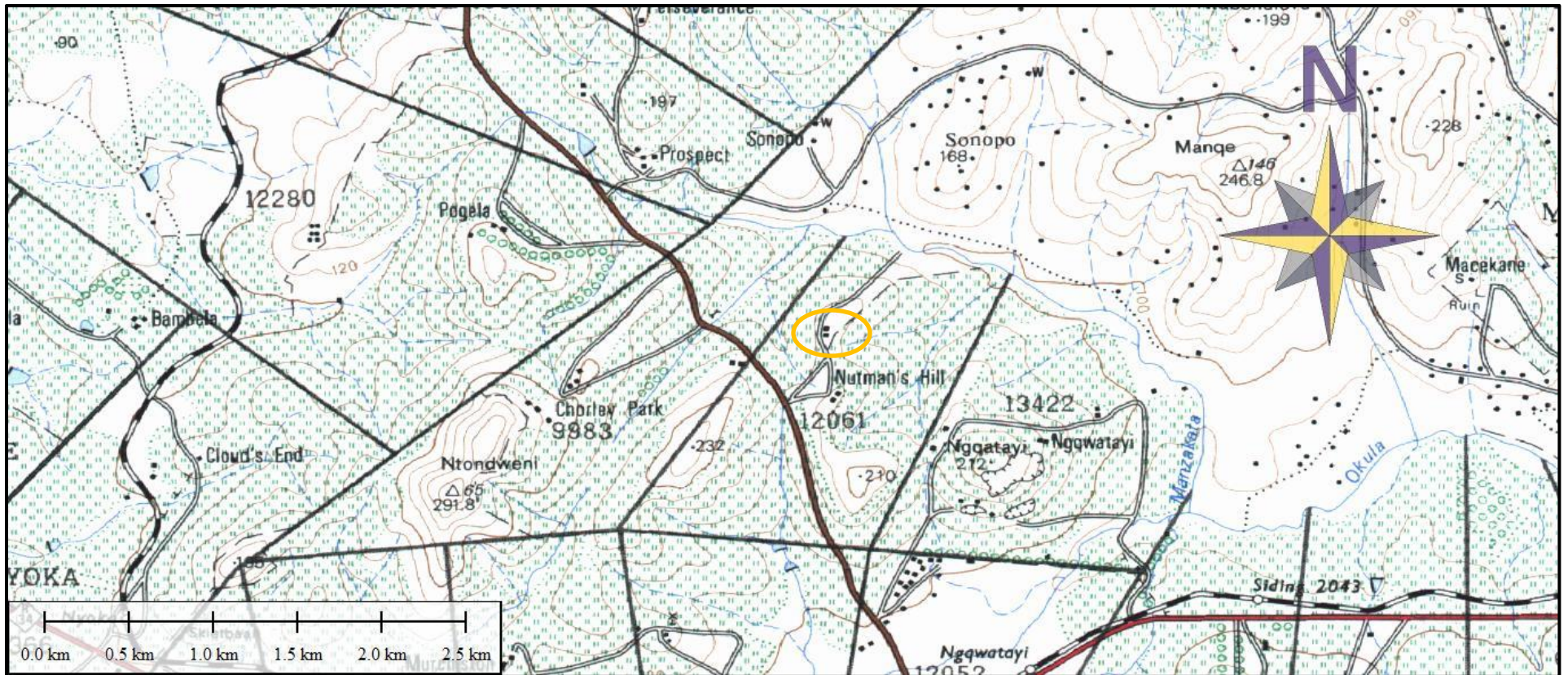


Figure 3: Closer view of Feature 2 indicated by a yellow polygon. (Topographical Map 1995).

Lot 227 Empangeni was allotted to R. C. Nutman and E. C. Lindup in 1911 at the purchase price of £500 : 3 : 3. Lindup withdrew from the partnership in 1915 and the whole farm was then registered in Nutman's name. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

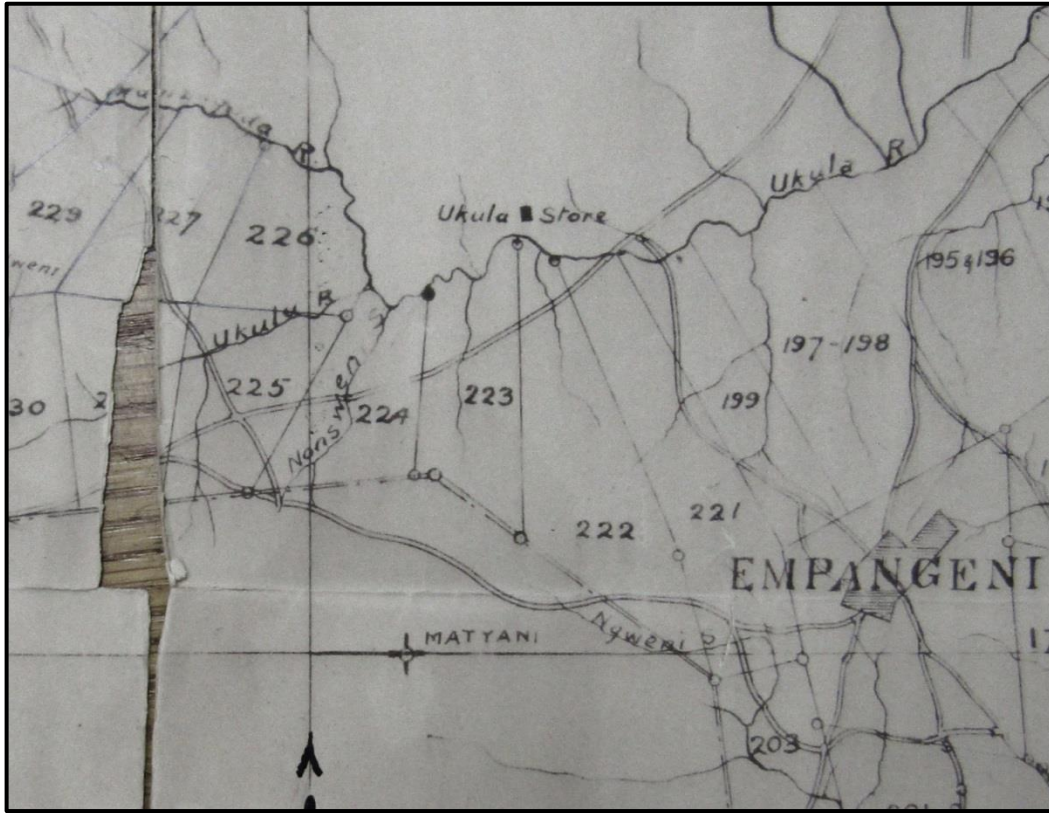


Figure 4. 1911 Plan of farms at Empangeni. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

In Oct 1911 developments on the farm was appraised as follows:

“A freehold residential property facing Davenport Road. The house consists of a well-built brick residence, single storeyed and containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry and bathroom, with 9 ft. verandas on two sides. The dining room is exceedingly large, measuring 18 ft x 30 ft. The property is connected with electric light and sewerage. This house is in good repair, and makes a very comfortable home. The property looks out over Bulwer Park, and is within one minute of the trams. The house is erected in the middle of the ground and there is sufficient space for two more houses to be built on the property, one on either side of the existing house. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33).

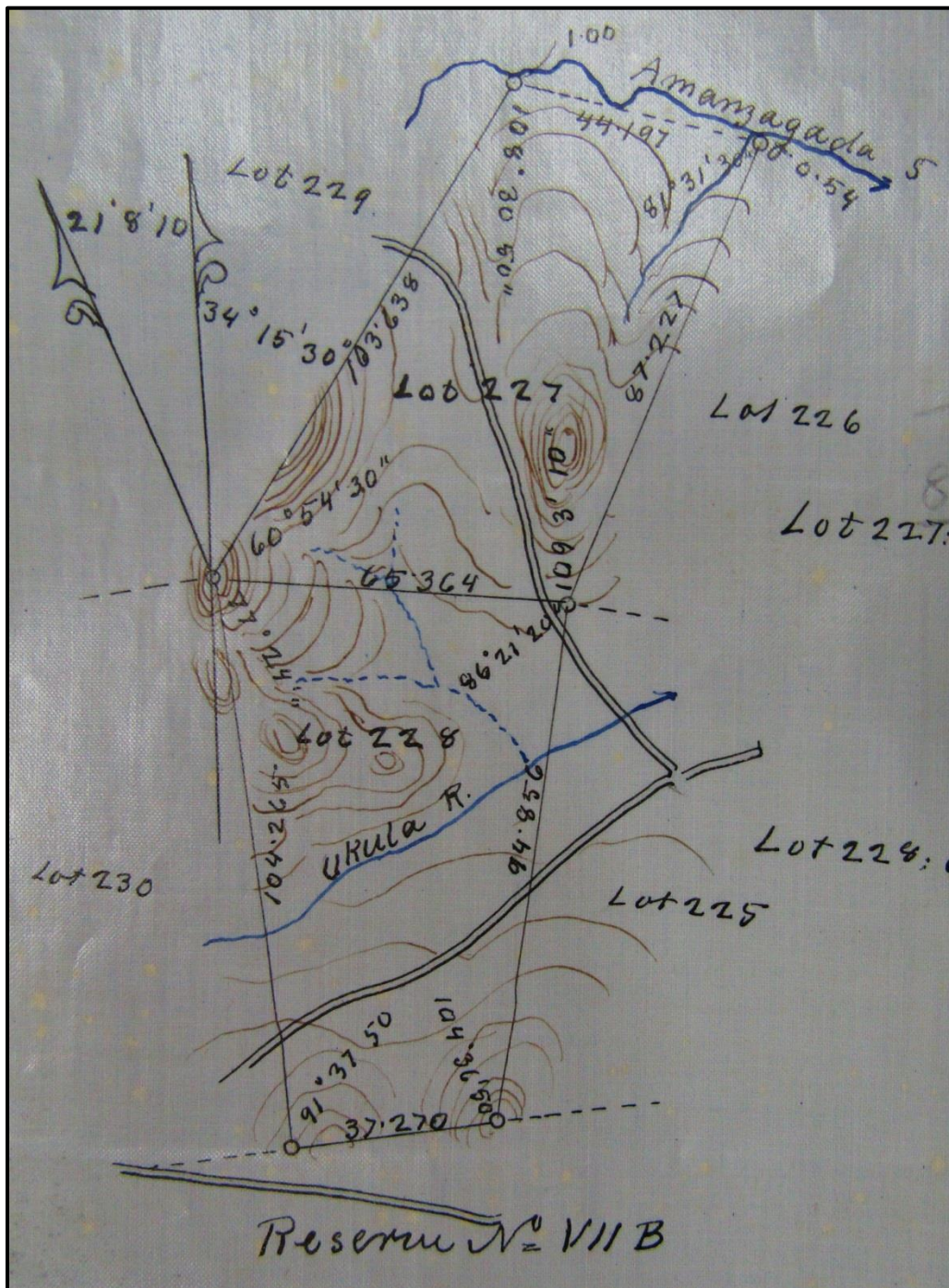


Figure 5. 1911 Plan of Lot 227, Empangeni. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

In 1914, it was reported that the following developments could be seen on the property:

- A wood and iron dwelling house with 8 rooms
- Wood and iron shed (60 x 25 ft.)
- Stone dairy
- Cattle tank
- 2 Paddocks
- 100 acres of sugar cane, plus 30 acres ready to plant
- (The site was in personal occupation by the owner)

(NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

The farm was again inspected in 1924 and the following was found:

The whole farm was black soil with whinstone boulders – ideal for cane lands

A lot of work had been done in getting the land stumped and clear of boulders. 40 acres was being ploughed for planting

The Zululand Milling Co. had a tram line into the farm supply trucks; the wagons were for cartage to the tram terminus.

The wood and iron buildings were in good repair.

The following buildings were found:

Four room cottage with cement veranda

Stone rondavel for dairy

A shed (50 by 24 ft.)

Black quarters to take “house boys”

House

Shed

1 concrete dip kraal

2.5 miles fencing

(NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

1927 inspection report:

Dwelling house, wood and iron (4 rooms) – in fair condition only

Stone dairy

Large wood and iron shed

8 round grass huts, as well as Indunas quarters used as black quarters

Dipping tank

3.5 miles fencing, in good order

There were 10 fields planted with sugar cane.

(NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

1929 Inspection report:

Dwelling house, wood and iron in fair condition

Stone dairy

Wood and iron shed (large)

Tractor shed (new)

Small asbestos house, used as “native house”

Several round grass huts and 2 rondavels

Dipping tank

Approx 3 miles of barbed wire fencing

On 7 April 1932 it was approved that a crown grant be issued to Robert Champion Nutman in respect of holding Lot 227, Empangeni, County of Zululand, Natal Province, in extent 500 acres. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 12 33)

On 7 April 1913 Robert Champion Nutman was issued a Crown Grant in respect of Lot 227, Empangeni, County of Zululand, Province of Natal. (NASA SAB, URU: 1268 852)

Please note this is not the same structures as Feature 2.

Feature 6 (Located on Lot 197 Empangeni)

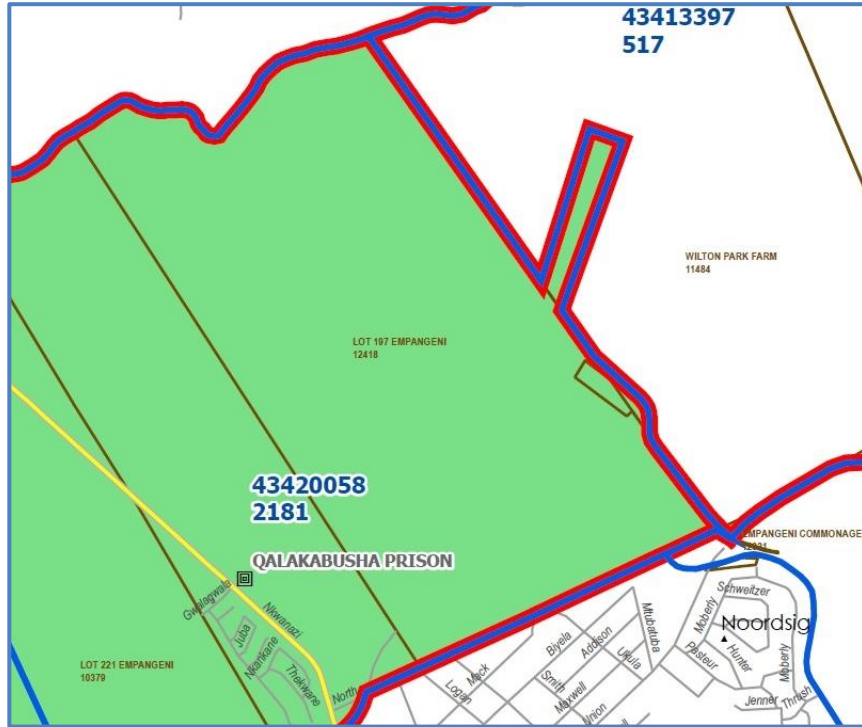


Figure 6. 2011 Ward map of the Empangeni area. One can see Lot 197 Empangeni to the northwest of Empangeni. (Demarcation 2011)

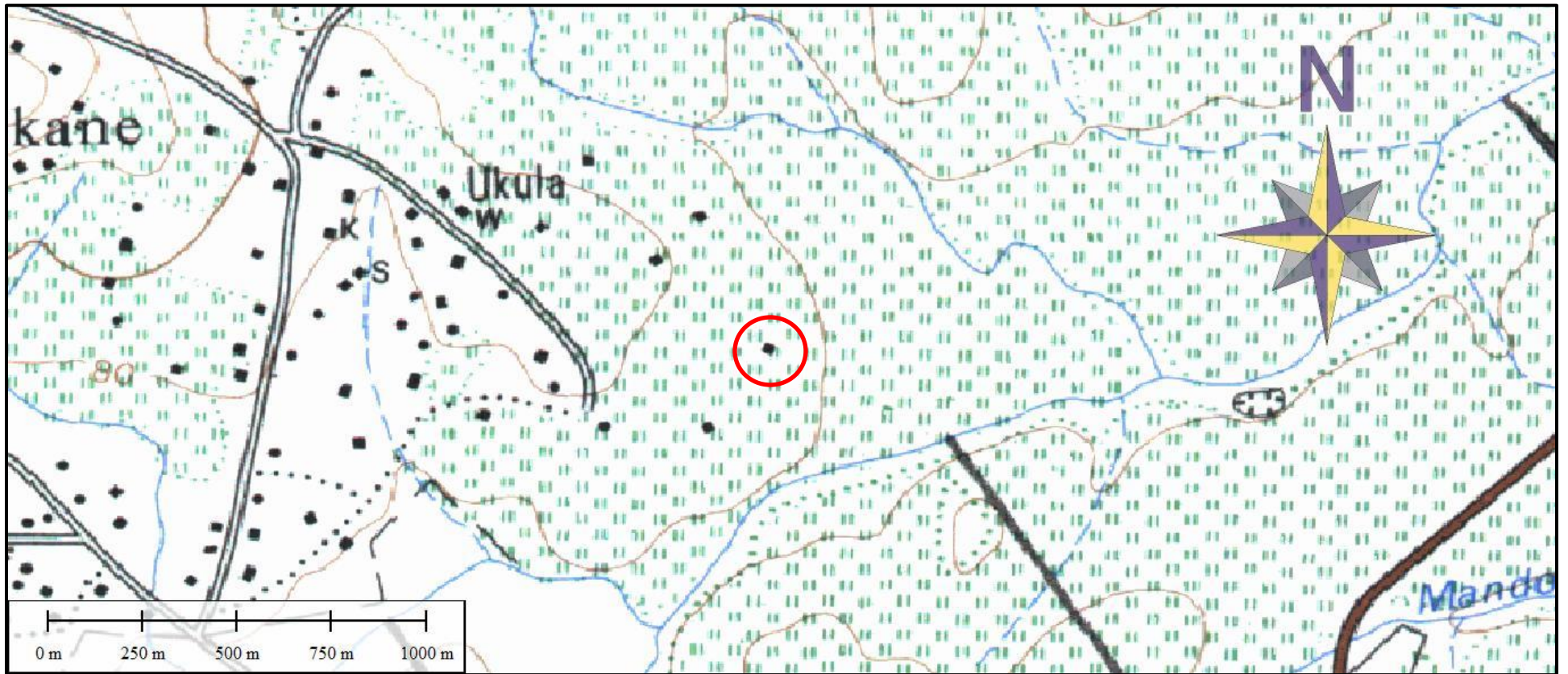


Figure 7: Closer view of Feature 6 indicated by a red polygon. (Topographical Map 1995).

In Aug 1909, Lots 197 and 198 Empangeni were ceded for lease to Robert Fullerton Logan. Mr Logan moved there with his family and household effects. In January 1912 a Notarial Bond was passed in favour of John Foss for the sum of 500 pounds by RF Logan over Lots 197 and 198, Empangeni. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137)

By September 1912 the lots were used as a sugar plantation, and were well watered, as it was bounded by two rivers. One paddock measuring 40 acres was fenced. Buildings included:

A wood and iron cottage (3 to 5 rooms)

Kitchen

Wood and iron room

Wood and iron storeroom

Wood and iron stable and cow shed

Wood and iron room for black workers

(NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137)

Logan died in 1923 and at the time the land was still used for sugar farming. At the time of his death he left Lots 197 and 198, as well as crops, buildings, livestock and farm implements. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137)

L. R. Logan took over his father's farm in 1926, and it was reportedly in a dilapidated state at the time. He went to great expense to re-establish the cane crop. In October 1930, a section of the properties were expropriated by the SA Railways and Harbours Administration for a railway line. Compensation was paid to Logan. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137)

On 6 November 1934 it was approved that a Crown Grant would be sold to Lawrence Robert Logan in respect of Lot 197, Empangeni, in extent 999.6055 acres situate in the county of Zululand, Natal Province. (NASA SAB, URU: 1475 2782)

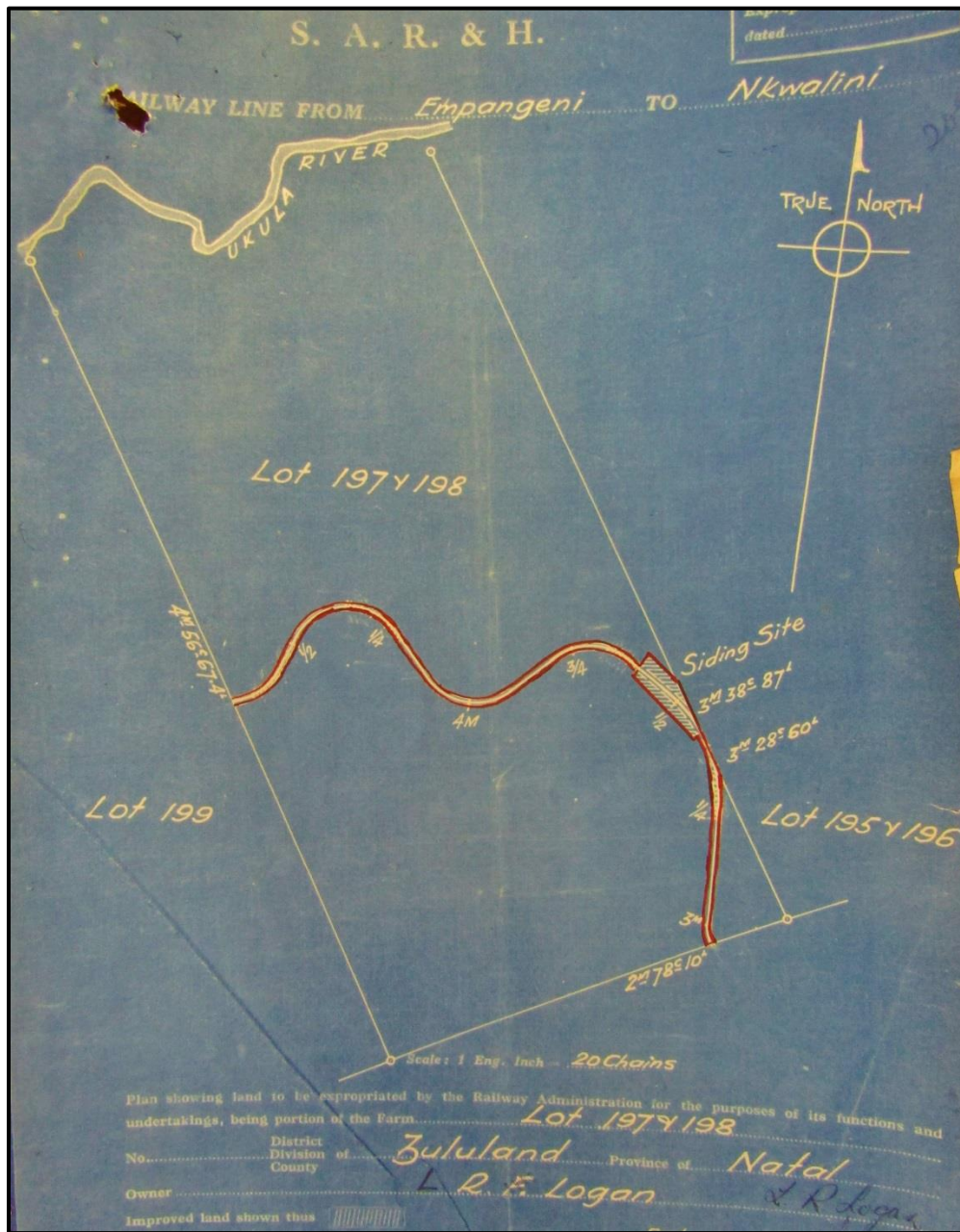


Figure 8. 1930 plan of Lot 197 and Lot 198, Empangeni. The red line indicates the railway line from Empangeni to Nkwalini. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137)

In May 1935, the Governor-General approved the reservation for the purposes of the SA Railways and Harbours Administration of a Station site on Lot 197 and 198, Empangeni, County of Zululand, and Natal Province. This site was 5 acres 17460 sq. ft. in extent. (NASA SAB, LDE-N: 20A 137; NASA SAB, URU: 1514 1342)

3. DISCUSSION.

Archival evidence indicates that farms in the Empangeni area have been demarcated and established since 1911. Large houses were described from as early as 1911 located on Lot 227 (feature 2). It must be noted that these features are not the same structures as feature 2 based on the description of these structures and their location as described in section 2.

From aerial photographs dating to 1937 (Figure 9 and 10) it is clear that some structures are indicated in the location of feature 2. From the 1964 Topographical maps this feature is indicated as a kampong (Figure 11). The buildings currently on site are several small residential dwellings (Figure 13 & 14) and not a Kampong. It is therefore deduced that an older building used to stand in this location but was probably demolished to make way for the recent buildings.

Feature 6 is younger than 1964 and is not indicated on either the aerial photographs of 1937 (Figure 10) or the topographic maps of 1964 (Figure 12)



Figure 9: Location of feature 2 on the 1937 Aerial photograph. A structure is visible in this area.



Figure 10: Location of feature 6 on the 1937 Aerial photograph. No building is visible at this time

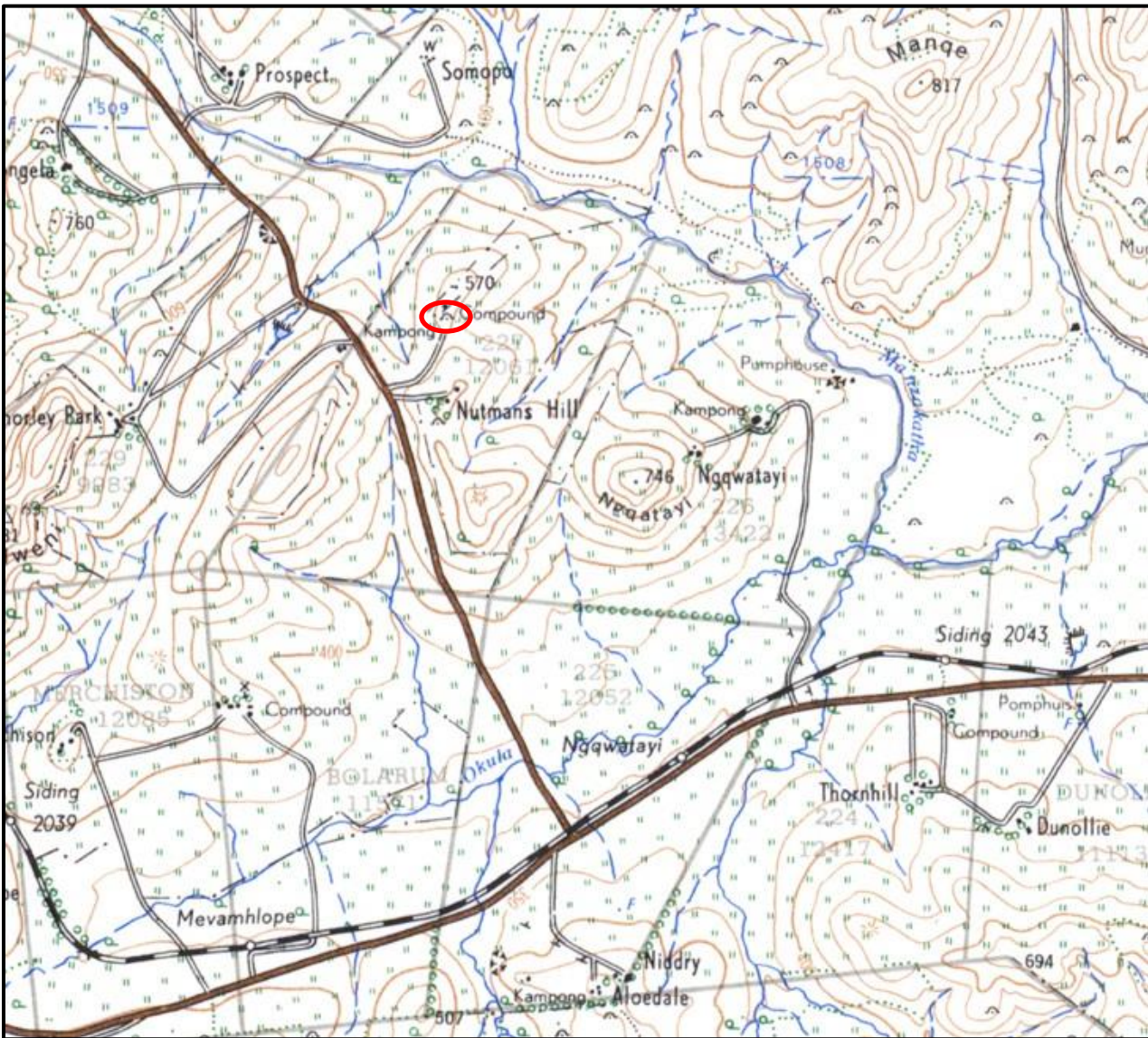


Figure 11. Structures in the area of Feature 2 were identified, indicated on 1964 topographical map as a “Kampong”

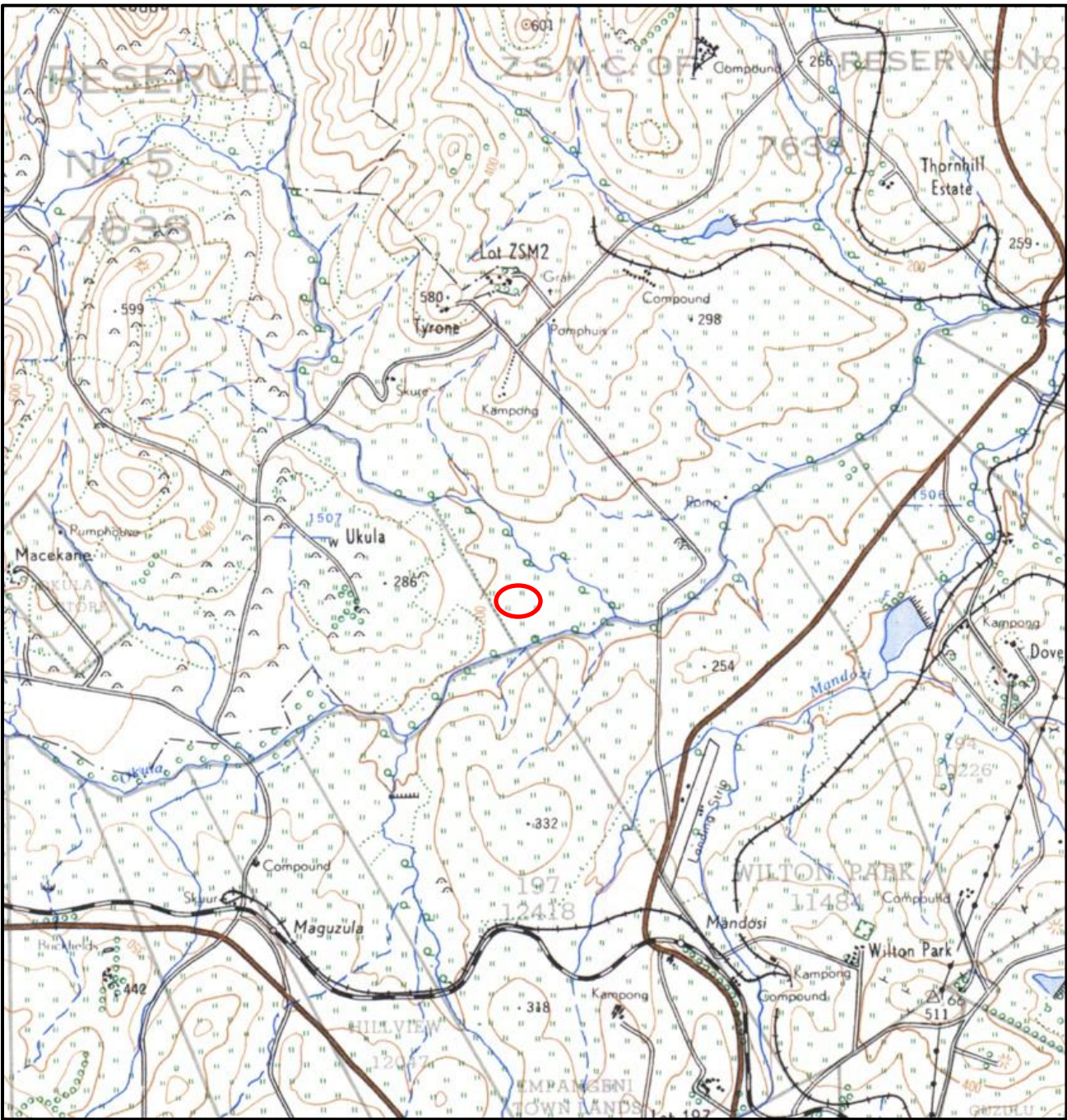


Figure 12. Extract of the 1964 topographical map show no structures in the area of feature 6.



Figure 13. Outbuilding at feature 2.

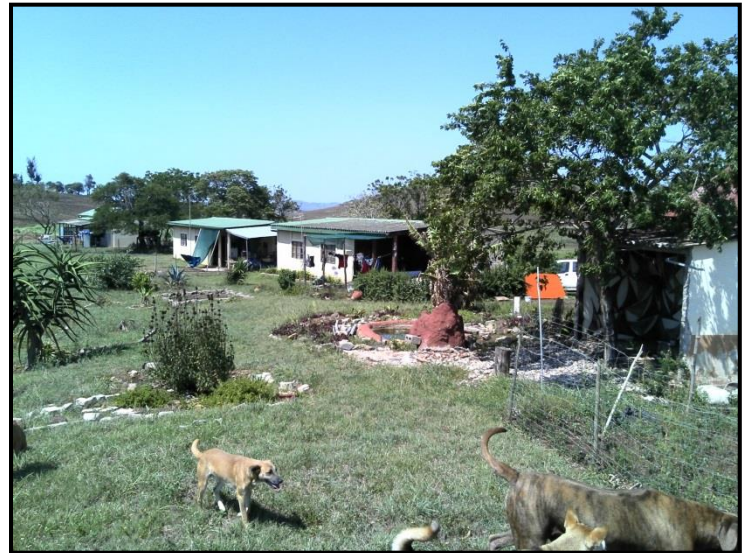


Figure 14. Modern residential dwellings at feature 2.



Figure 15. Main dwelling at feature 6.



Figure 16. Outbuildings at feature 6.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

From the topographic maps and aerial photographs it was determined that feature 6 is younger than 1964 and is therefore not protected by the act. Feature 2 is older than 1964, and younger than 1937. It is listed as an old "Kampong". The buildings currently on site are several small residential dwellings (Figure 13 & 14) and not a Kampong. It is therefore deduced that an older building used to stand in this location but was probably demolished to make way for the recent buildings.

Two sets of criteria are used to determine the historical and cultural significance of a site. The first set is determined by the National Heritage Resources Act and tends to focus on determining the significance of a site on 'national' or macro geographic level.

The second set of criteria is a refinement of those set out in the Act and tends to highlight detail aspects of the site (addressing things such as buildings, structures, infrastructural elements, activity areas and planted vegetation). The latter set of criteria is more specific and focuses on detail and determines the 'local' cultural significance.

Cultural Significance as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act

1.	The importance of the site in the community or pattern of South Africa 's history	Rating NA
2.	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage	Rating NA
3.	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	Rating NA
4.	Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	Rating NA
5.	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community of cultural group.	Rating NA
6.	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement in a particular period.	Rating NA
7.	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	Rating NA
8.	Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	Rating NA
9.	Are any of the sites of significance, relating to the history of slavery in South Africa	Rating N/A

4.2.. Historical (Social) Significance

Historical significance focuses on determining how the site or building fits into the history of a person, group or community. Not only does it relate to events that happened on the site and the people associated with such an event, but also the social context within which the site has gained 'place' value and significance in people's minds and memories.

This type of significance may imply that the building on the site can be of lesser significance than the 'place' or 'event' value and in exceptional cases may result in the protection of the land (space) rather than the buildings on it (the World Trade Centre is a case in point where the significance of the historic event associated with the site resulted in its protection as an open space rather than being covered with a new building).

1.	<i>Is the site, or any building(s), structure(s) or planted vegetation associated with an historic person or group?</i>	No
2.	<i>Is the site, or building(s), structure(s) or any planted vegetation associated with an historic event or any historic religious, social, economic or political activity?</i>	No
3.	<i>Does the site (as a whole) or any building, structure or any planted vegetation illustrate an historic period?</i>	No
4.	<i>Is the site or any element on the site of archaeological significance?</i> No archaeological material was documented.	No
5.	<i>Is the site or any building, structure or planted vegetation older than 60 years.</i>	No

4.3. Architectural (Artefactual) Significance

Architectural significance focuses on the significance of the artefact as a physical object – almost the same way a painting or a sculpture by a well-known artist is treated. Buildings and structures can also be significant for their ‘object’ value alone. In the case of buildings and structures the boundaries are not always clear as these are not movable objects but relate to the community and environment in which they occur.

1.	<i>Are any of the buildings or structures important examples of a building type?</i>	No
2.	<i>Are any of the buildings or structures an important example of a particular style or period?</i>	No
3.	<i>Does any of the buildings or structures contain fine details or reflect exceptional craftsmanship?</i>	No
4.	<i>Are any of the buildings or structures the work of a major architect, engineer or builder?</i>	No
5.	<i>Are there any buildings or structures that are important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?</i>	No
6.	<i>Are the buildings and structures still utilized?</i> Note: The buildings are currently used for housing.	Yes
7.	<i>Have any of the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?</i>	No

7.2.6. Contextual (Spatial) Significance

In general all evaluations to determine the significance of anything in the landscape are based on contextual evidence. In this category the significance of the 'place' must be determined according to the spatial or environmental context, in which the site and its artefacts were designed, created and functioned over time. This set of criteria will remain difficult due to the fact that spatial context always change and remain in flux and is particularly complex in dense urban environments. This type of information is of particular value to urban designers and architects who have to design and plan with and around places that have been identified of spatial significance.

1..	<i>Is the site or any of the buildings or structures a landmark in the city or town.</i>	No
2..	<i>Does the site or any of the buildings or structures contribute to the character of the neighbourhood?</i>	No
3.	<i>Does the site or any of the buildings or structures contribute to the character of the streetscape or a square?</i>	No
4.	<i>Do any of the buildings or structures form part of a significant group or ensemble of buildings?</i>	No

Therefor it is concluded that the structures have no conservation value and can be demolished without further mitigation.

5. PROJECT TEAM

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager

Liesl Bester, Archival Specialist

6. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

I (Jaco van der Walt) am a member of ASAPA (no 159), and accredited in the following fields of the CRM Section of the association: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. This accreditation is also valid for/acknowledged by SAHRA and AMAFA.

I have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia and Tanzania as well as the DRC; having conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

7. REFERENCES

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MAPS

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