

Ladysmith National Route 11. Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality. Enviroedge.

**FIRST PHASE CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF NATIONAL
ROUTE 11 SECTION 2, LADYSMITH, EMNAMBITHI-
LADYSMITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL.**

EIA Reference No: TBA



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1836 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and associated regulations (2006).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A First Phase Cultural Heritage Survey of the proposed Rehabilitation of National Route 11 Section 2 from Ladysmith South (km 0.00) to Nkunza River (km 47.80), Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality, uThukela District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. The Greater Ladysmith area is extremely rich in cultural heritage sites of various traditions and periods. At least twenty one heritage sites were located on the footprint, and the footprint further forms part of the well-known KZN Battlefields Route.

More specifically twenty-one cultural heritage sites are situated adjacent to the N11. These include Later Iron Age sites, Anglo-Boer War period sites, homesteads and farmsteads older than sixty years of age, public buildings over sixty years of age, one memorial, and two contemporary places of worship (mosques).

All the historical homesteads and public buildings located in Lyell Street, within the Ladysmith Central Business District will require a Phase 2 Heritage Impact Assessment by a built heritage specialist. These heritage sites are all situated within five meters from the edge of the road and the proposed development. They will most certainly be affected by the proposed road upgrade and mitigation is called for. Those sites located close to the N11, but spatially distant from the Ladysmith CBD are not threatened by the proposed development but need to have a buffer zone of twenty metres established about them.

These factors complicate the possibility for rehabilitation to go ahead immediately without mediation, negotiation, and further enquiry and assessment. For this reason we draw stakeholders attention to the South African National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008) which requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

1.1 Basic Background

The consultant was approached by Enviroedge Environmental Consultants to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed rehabilitation of National Route 11 Section 2 from Ladysmith South to Nkunza River, in the Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality, and the uThukela District Municipality.

The Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality is situated within the historic town of Ladysmith. This is where the proposed road rehabilitation begins and extends north-east from here towards Newcastle for much of the route, with the final section lying in a northerly orientation to the end point north of the Nkunza/Nkunzi River Crossing. The town of Ladysmith lies 190 km north-west of Durban, and the town of Newcastle is located 89 km to the north-east. Ladysmith is further situated 52 km north of Estcourt, and 69 km south-east of Harrismith. The project falls within Ward 11, 12, 22 and 24 of the Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality (KZN232) (BID Document, March 2015) (Map 1)

The road rehabilitation length is about 47.80 km, with the centre point of the project area located along the National Route 11 at 28°25'23.63"; S29° 54'42.56"E (ibid) (Map 2).

1.1.1 Vegetation

The vegetation within the study area, in the Ladysmith town area, and to the immediate west, and south-west is classified as Gs 6 KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld. This vegetation unit is found most extensively in the region from Ladysmith, Winterton, Estcourt and Colenso, up to a large patch around Newcastle. The east and north-east of the study area, Svs2 Thukela Thornveld is found, with an extensive area of its incidence to be found east of Estcourt-Colenso, and including Ladysmith. The majority of the study area however, falls within Gs4 Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland. The most extensive areas of this vegetation unit include north of Ladysmith, and west of Newcastle (ibid).

Ladysmith National Route 11. Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality. Enviroedge.

The topography of the study area is hilly and rolling covered by tall tussock grassland, and dominated by *Themeda triandra* and *Hyparrhenia hirta* grasses. Open *Acacia sieberiana* var. *woodii* savannoid woodlands grow in the valleys, most often on disturbed and eroded areas. As the project area is located along the National N2 road, the vegetation along the edges is disturbed, having been managed by people, and with very little of the indigenous vegetation remaining intact (ibid).

1.1.2 Geology and Soils

The geology and soils in the study area varies with the incidence of the vegetational units. It is generally described as having a variety of Karoo sub-group rocks, including Dwyka, Ecca and Beaufort West groups with intrusions by dolerites of Jurassic age. The soils in the area are generally yellow-brown over plinthic sub-soil, shallow duplex soils, and red and black heavy soils derived from dolerites with a high resistance to erosion (ibid).

1.1.3 Topography and Drainage

Taking the centre point of the study footprint as 28°25'14.39"S; 29°54'52.16"E along National Route 11, Section 2, the general area about can best be described as gently undulating. Seven main rivers, streams and tributaries, and a number of smaller rivers, streams and tributaries forms and drainage lines are to be found in the area, and crossing the route. The study area is bounded by Klip River and the Spruit River, actually within Ladysmith to the south. To the north there are a number of significant river crossings, including the Marais Spruit, Modder Spruit, Ethulini River and Sunday River. Even further to the north are the Dwars River and the Nkunzi River (BID Document, March 2015).

In the northern section, the study area reaches a high point of approximately 1, 380 masl, to the west, 1, 207masl in the central area, and in the lower central portion, Pepworth Hill at 1, 181masl to the west of the N11. In the Ladysmith area Observational Hill lies to the west, Cemetery Hill to the east, and Flag Hill at 1, 080 to the north-east of Ladysmith (ibid).

1.1.4 Social and Constructed Landmarks

Along the footprint, and within the study area, there are as number of identifiable constructed features. These predominantly include farmland, and land under agricultural use with large farms flanking either side of the N11/2. There is dense commercial development within the town of Ladysmith itself, and on its outskirts (BID Document, March 2015).

The Newcastle Platberg Colliery is situated to the east of the road in the northern section. Borrow pits are to be found alongside the road in the northern section. There are also a few small tourism-related road-side stops, also in the northerly section of the footprint (ibid).

As the project area has seven main river running through it, each is associated with an existing bridge, or bridge structure. Similarly, there are also a number smaller streams, tributaries and drainage lines which also have bridge structures associated with them, as well as major and minor culverts (ibid).

There will be improvements/rehabilitation done on eight bridges, while the Barend Marais Spruit Bridge, and the Elandspruit Bridge currently had inadequate capacity and will need to be replaced by new bridges. All other bridges will need to be widened to accommodate a wider cross-section. There are also a number of rail bridges within the study area, and these include the Pepworth Railway Bridge at km 16.76 which will be demolished and a new bridge built in its place on the new horizontal alignment. There are also a number of dams in the general study area (ibid).

1.2 Background Information on the Proposed Project

The proposed scope of the project includes:

- The strengthening of the existing pavement;
- The general widening of the existing road cross-section for climbing lanes and 3.0m surfaced shoulders;
- Substantial vertical and horizontal geometric improvements;
- Geometric/safety improvement of intersections;

- The possible horizontal re-alignment of the roads between km 12.7 to km 13.6, and km 16.3 to km 17.5;
- The widening and rehabilitation of river bridges and major culverts;
- The upgrading of existing, and installation, of new storm-water culverts;
- The increasing of the road reserve to accommodate road widening;
- The protection of utility services affected by the rehabilitation and widening of the existing road; and'
- The extending of the existing hard-rock quarry and re-entry into 6 potential borrow pits.

1.2.1 Environmental Authorisation

The South African national Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has identified the need to rehabilitate a section of the N11 Section 2. However, before any construction of the proposed Rehabilitation of Route 11 Section 2 from Ladysmith (0.00 km) to Nkunza/Nkunzi River (47.80 km) can take place an Environmental Authorisation is required from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), in compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2014. In order to obtain this assessment, a Basic Assessment is currently being taken by Enviroedge cc, and Active Heritage cc sub-contracted to conduct the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (BID Document, March 2015).

1.2.2 Mining Permit for Borrow Pits and Hard Rock Quarry.

In addition to the application for environmental authorisation, materials for the construction of the proposed roads rehabilitation project will be sourced from borrow pits and a hard rock quarry. In terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) of 2002, a mining permit must be applied for to the Department of Mineral Resources for the proposed hard rock quarry, and six borrow pits (ibid).

1.2.3 Water Use Licence

As the project footprint crosses over seven main river and a number of smaller rivers streams, tributaries and drainage lines an application for a Water Use Licence is required. This must be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation in terms of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) (ibid).

Consultants:	Active Heritage cc for Enviroedge
Type of development:	The proposed rehabilitation of the National Route 11, Section 2 from Ladysmith (0.00 km) to Nkunzi River 47.80 km).
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning.
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment.
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008). This proposed project also requires Environmental Authorisation, a Mining Permit and a Water Use Licence.

Table 1. Background information

2 HERITAGE LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THIS PORPOSED PROJECT

According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), the heritage resources of South Africa include:

- a. places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- b. places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- c. historical settlements and townscapes;
- d. landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- e. geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f. archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- g. graves and burial grounds, including-
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict;
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- h. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i. movable objects, including-

- i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- iii. ethnographic art and objects;
- iv. military objects;
- v. objects of decorative or fine art;
- vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- vii. 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).

The newly promulgated KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008) also makes specific mention to rock art and archaeological sites.

It is furthermore stated that:

—(1) 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 KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Council.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) (a) 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.

(b) The Council may establish and maintain a provincial repository or repositories for the safekeeping or display of—

(i)

archaeological objects;

(ii)

palaeontological material;

(iii)

ecofacts;

(iv)

objects related to battlefield sites;

(v)

material cultural artefacts; or

(vi)

meteorites.

(7) The Council may, subject to such conditions as the Council may determine, loan any object or material referred to in subsection (6) to a national or provincial museum or institution.

(8) No person may, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council, trade in, export or attempt to export from the Province—

(a)

any category of archaeological object;

(b)

any palaeontological material;

(c)

any ecofact;

(d)

any object which may reasonably be regarded as having been recovered from a battlefield site;

(e)

any material cultural artefact; or

(f) any meteorite.

(9) (a) A person or institution in possession of an object or material referred to in paragraphs (a) – (f) of subsection (8), must submit full particulars of such object or material, including such information as may be prescribed, to the Council.

(b) An object or material referred to in paragraph (a) must, subject to paragraph (c) and the directives of the Council, remain under the control of the person or institution submitting the particulars thereof.

(c) The ownership of any object or material referred to in paragraph (a) vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.

This study aims to identify and assess the significance of any heritage and archaeological resources occurring on the site. Based on the significance, the impact of the development on the heritage resources would be determined. Then appropriate actions to reduce the impact on the heritage resources would be put forward. In terms 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:

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

3 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

Portions of the greater Ladysmith area have been systematically surveyed for archaeological heritage sites in the past. These were mostly conducted by archaeologists attached to the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, as well as by Amafa staff. Sixty one sites are recorded in the data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. These include five Early Stone Age sites, five Middle Stone Age sites, six Later Stone Age sites, three rock art sites (two rock paintings and one rock engraving), eleven Later Iron Age sites, and twenty historical period Nguni homesteads.

The majority of the Later Iron Age and historical period Nguni homesteads are demarcated by characteristic stone walling. Stone walling and graves related to the Anglo-Boer War period of 1899-1901 are also abundant in the area. Ten sites are recorded in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum data base but many more sites belonging to this period occur in the greater Ladysmith area. The project area is situated along the famous KZN Battle Site Route. The area was specifically active during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1901.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. Around 800 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled in the greater Ladysmith area. Although some of the sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone.

Sites located elsewhere in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands show that many settlements just consisted of wattle and daub structures. These Later Iron Age sites were most probably inhabited by Nguni-speaking groups such as the amaBhele and others (Bryant 1965). However, by 1820 the original African farmers were dispersed from this area due to the expansionistic policies of the Zulu Kingdom of King Shaka. Many individuals of former chiefdoms in the area became bandits and oral tradition suggests that cannibalism may also have been practised by some of these groups. African refugee groups and individuals were given permission to settle in the area by the British colonial authorities after 1845 where most of them became farm labourers. After the Anglo-Zulu war of

1879, and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911, many of the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

European settlement of the area started soon after 1838 when the first Voortrekker settlers marked out large farms in the area. However, most of these farms were abandoned in the 1840's when Natal became a British colony only to be reoccupied again by British immigrants. Nevertheless, a group of Dutch farmers declared an independent republic in 1847 on the banks of the Klip River, and called it the Klip River Republic, with Andries Spies as commandant.

This pocket republic only survived for a few months before British authority over the area was declared. The British planned a town as an administrative centre for the Klip River District, proclaiming it on 20 June 1850 and called it Ladysmith. Ladysmith became world famous during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1901 when it was besieged by Boers from 2 November 1899 until 28 February 1900. Ghandi, Smuts and Churchill are figures of international significance who were also present during the siege of Ladysmith.



Plate 1. Sign Board Showing Battle Sites

During the 118 day long siege the stone Town Hall sustained considerable damage. It has since been restored to the original vision of the architects. Located next to the Town Hall the building housing the Siege Museum was erected in 1884. It was used as a rations post for civilians. The Museum displays relics from the time of the siege, including documents, uniforms and firearms. Several of the most celebrated battles of the war

were fought around Ladysmith. These include the Battles of Elandslaagte, Spionkop, Wagon Hill, Caesars Camp, Lombards Kop and Umbulwana Hill. These battle field sites as well as associated graves and buildings of the era are proclaimed heritage sites and are protected by provincial heritage legislation (Derwent 2006).

3.1 Short History of the Siege of Ladysmith

As war with the Boer republics appeared likely in June 1899, the War Office in Britain dispatched a total of 15,000 troops to Natal, expecting that if war broke out they would be capable of defending the colony until reinforcements could be mobilized and sent to South Africa by steamship. Some of these troops were diverted while returning to Britain from India, others were sent from garrisons in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Lieutenant General Sir George White was appointed to command this enlarged force. White was 64 years old and suffered from a leg injury incurred in a riding accident. Having served mainly in India, he had little previous experience of South Africa (Lewis 1999).

Contrary to the advice of several British officials such as Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner for Southern Africa, the Boer governments were not over-awed by the despatch of British troops to Natal. Instead, they regarded it as evidence of Britain's determination to seize control of the Boer republics. The Transvaal government under President Paul Kruger considered launching an attack in September, but President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who would later become the spiritual heart of the Boer resistance, dissuaded them for several weeks while he tried to act as intermediary. With the complete breakdown in negotiations, both republics declared war and attacked on 12 October (ibid).

A total of 21,000 Boers advanced into Natal from all sides. White had been advised to deploy his force far back, well clear of the area of northern Natal known as the "Natal Triangle", a wedge of land lying between the two Boer republics. Instead, White deployed his forces around the garrison town of Ladysmith, with a detachment even further forward at Dundee. The entire British force could concentrate only after fighting two battles at Talana Hill and Elandslaagte. As the Boers surrounded Ladysmith, White ordered a sortie by his entire force to capture the Boer artillery. The result was the disastrous Battle of Ladysmith, in which the British were driven back into the town having

lost 1,200 men killed, wounded, or captured (ibid).

The Boers then proceeded to surround Ladysmith and cut the railway link to Durban. Major General French and his Chief of Staff, Major Douglas Haig escaped on the last train to leave, which was riddled with bullets. The town was then besieged for 118 days. White knew that large reinforcements were arriving, and could communicate with British units south of the Tugela River by searchlight and heliograph. He expected relief soon. Meanwhile, his troops carried out several raids and sorties to sabotage Boer artillery (ibid).

Louis Botha commanded the Boer detachment which first raided Southern Natal, and then dug in north of the Tugela to hold off the relief force. On 15 December, the first relief attempt was defeated at the Battle of Colenso. Temporarily unnerved, the relief force commander, General Redvers Henry Buller, suggested that White either break out, or destroy his stores and ammunition and surrender. White could not break out because his horses and draught animals were weak from lack of grazing and forage, but he also refused to surrender (ibid).

On Christmas Day 1899, the Boers fired into Ladysmith a carrier shell without fuse, which contained a Christmas pudding, two Union Flags and the message "compliments of the season". The shell is still kept in the museum at Ladysmith. A drive around Ladysmith and the surrounding hills will reveal many gravesites and memorials to the fallen soldiers on both sides (ibid).

4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

4.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the SAHRA inventory of heritage sites as reflected on the SAHRIS website. In addition, the archaeological database of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum was consulted. Heritage sites relating to the Anglo-Boer War is listed on various data bases however, no prehistoric archaeological sites or other historical sites adjacent to the N11 appear on any existing data bases

Ladysmith National Route 11. Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality. Enviroedge.

The study area was visited on the 8th October 2015. A ground survey following standard and accepted archaeological procedures was conducted. The entire length of the footprint route was driven, viewed, and walked.

4.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

4.2.1 Visibility

Visibility during the site visit was good overall, except for the location of the Iron Age Stone-wall cluster as many of these were obscured by the veld grass.

4.2.2 Disturbance.

Two Iron Age sites within the footprint area displayed extensive stone robbing. First Wagon Bridge signposted over the Klip River no longer exists. In its place is a new modern structure, even though the signage declares this to be the original site of the bridge constructed in 1888.

4.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

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

5 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

5.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal.

Town: Ladysmith/Nkunzi River.

Local Municipality: Emnambithi-Ladysmith Local Municipality.

District Municipality: uThukela District Municipality.

5.2 Heritage Description of the general area surveyed

The greater Ladysmith area is rich in archaeological and other heritage sites. A number heritage Sites were recorded on the actual project footprint, dating to various ages. Various periods attributed heritage Significance by the NHRA can be viewed on Table 2 below.

Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA	
Significance	Rating
1. Historic and political significance - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None on footprint but greater area contains many sites
2. Scientific significance – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's cultural heritage.	None.
3. Research/scientific significance – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	None.
4. Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	None.
5. Aesthetic significance – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	Yes, historical buildings of the late 1800's to mid-20 th century. To be further evaluated and assessed by a built heritage specialist.
6. Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	None.
7. Social significance – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	None.
8. Historic significance – Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	Yes, various sites relating to the Anglo-Boer War and associated events. The footprint is situated on the famous KZN Battle Site Route.
9. The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

Table 2. Evaluation and statement of significance.

Developing out of this is the Field Rating Table


5.3 Field Rating





Developing out of this is the Field Rating Table (Table 3) which discusses and provides value ratings for sites observed in the field on in the study area. This rating uses criteria developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (Table 3).





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




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




5.4 Heritage Material Observed on the Project Footprint





Site No.	Site Name	Description	Co-ordinates	Photo
1	Soofi Temple (Map 3).	A big white building situated adjacent to the Klip River. Building is younger than 60 years old. In active use.	S28° 34' 14.144", E20° 46" 40.58"	

2	First Wagon Bridge (Map 3)	A modern bridge younger than 60 years of age, situated on the same spot that the original bridge was located over the Klip River in 1888.	S28° 34' 4.20", E29° 46' 15.39"	
3	British Soldier Memorial of W.H. Dick Cunyngham V.C (Map 3)	This is a Memorial Site. Monuments and Memorial Sites are protected by National Heritage Legislation. The memorial indicates the position where Dick Cunyngham was killed during the Anglo-Boer War.	S28° 34' 9.64", E29° 46' 9.43"	
4	Red Brick House with Gable in Lyell Street (Map 3).	An old historical red brick house with gable in Lyell Street. Possibly build in the 1940's.	S28° 33' 28.37", E29° 46' 51.72"	
5	White Cape Dutch Burnt House with gable (Map 3).	A beautiful white historic house, with gable. In the Cape Dutch style. Older than 60 years of age. Partially burnt down. Presently being used as an informal place to fix cars.	S28° 33' 44.37", E29° 46' 54.40"	

6	Ladysmith Station associated Buildings (Map 4).	Two red brick historic buildings, older than 60 years, and with clear historic cultural associations. Both associated with the main Ladysmith Station building. One building is situated virtually on top of the N11, Section 2 route and will most certainly be impacted by the proposed rehabilitation.	S28° 33' 28.21", E29° 47' 8.34"	
7	Red Brick House Opposite Station (Map 4).	A historic red brick house, older than 60 years of age, located opposite the Ladysmith Station, across Lyell Street. Victorian/Edwardian in style.	S28° 33' 27.34", E29° 47' 5.67"	
8	Large double story historic house (Map 4).	Large double story historic house. Older than 60 years. Located diagonally opposite the Ladysmith Station	S28° 33' 25.77", E29° 47' 5.66"	
9	Cottage (Map 4).	Cottage older than 60 years of age. The property is close to the road. Used today by a small business, Fence and gate, for their business activities.	S28° 33' 23.66", E29°, 47' 5.27"	

10	White Mosque in Lyell Street (Map 5).	A white mosque back façade lies on Lyell Street. Very close to the road. About four metres from the road.	S28° 33' 16.98", E29° 47' 8.22"	
		<p>Although the Mosque appears to be younger than 60 years of age, its function designates it as having Living Heritage value, and as such is afforded heritage Protection.</p>		
11	Big white double story house 2 (Map 5).	A second big white double story house, very similar to the previous one, No. 8, recorded on this table.	S28° 33' 12.10", E29° 47' 11.36"	
		<p>This house is very close to the road and is likely to be impacted by the proposed road workings.</p>		
		<p>Parts of the house are likely to be over 60 years of age,</p>		
12	Derelict House (Map 5)	A lovely small historic house, older than 60 years. Located right next a bend in the road as the road ascends over a bridge.	S28° 33' 10.00", E29° 47' 14.25"	
		<p>The house is in very bad repair, but its historic significance and charm suggests that it should be restored and maintained.</p>		
		<p>Any proposed work on the road is highly likely to damage this historic house.</p>		

<p>13 Railway House Cluster (Map 5).</p>	<p>A cluster of Railway-type houses and associated structures, possibly over 60 years of age. Located on a hill overlooking the N11 Route.</p> <p>These houses are more than 30 m from the N11 and are not very likely to be impacted by the proposed road working, so long as the developers strictly maintain a buffer-zone of 20 m around this cluster.</p>	<p>S28° 32' 27.82", E29° 47' 46.48"</p>	
<p>14 Old Farm House (Map 5).</p>	<p>An old Farm House/Trading Store located on the edge of a township, just outside of Ladysmith.</p> <p>Dating to the early 20th century. This is situated about 30 m from the N11. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around this house by developers during road workings.</p>	<p>S28° 32' 14.45", E29° 48' 6.16"</p>	
<p>15 Iron Age Stone-walled Circle 1 (Map 6)</p>	<p>A cluster of six stone-walled Iron Age circles. Average diameter of circles is about 4 m.</p> <p>Extensive stone-robbing has taken place on four of these circles.</p> <p>Most of the circles are only visible on aerial photographs.</p>	<p>S28° 29' 43.43", E29° 50' 25.46"</p>	

16	Outbuildings of Platberg Farm stall (Map 6)	A long white outbuilding most likely older than 60 years of age. It is associated with the Platberg Farm stall which is itself an historic building older than sixty years of age.	S28° 22' 6.36", E29° 57' 11.98"	
17	Platberg Farm stall Historic Homestead (Map 7)	A long low building with veranda, most likely to be an old farmstead of more than sixty years of age. Currently acting as a road-side farm stall.	S°28 21' 55.33", E29° 57' 19.36"	
18	Square Stone Wall (Map 7)	Stone-walling built in a square shape, located about 200 m from the R11 route. This is almost certainly an historic feature relating to farm work.	S28° 21' 18.13", E29° 57' 31.53"	
19	Iron Age Stone-walled Circle 2 (Map 8)	An Iron Age stone-walled circle. Like the other stone-walled circles, No. 15, this circle has also been robbed of stone. The stone circle has a diameter of 4.5m.	S28° 18' 4.25", E29° 58' 57.20"	




20	Hime Bridge (Map 8)	Hime Bridge is an historic bridge of more than 60 years which was built over the Sundays River in 1883 by Major A.H. Hime of the Royal Engineers. It was used extensively during the Anglo-Boer War.	S28° 15' 4.36", E29° 58' 10.09"	
21	Historic Sandstone/Slate Farm House (Map 8)	A historic sandstone, or slate, farm house, older than 60 years of age. While located some distance from the N11 road developers must be very careful to maintain a buffer of 20 m from the structure, and to avoid any alterations to the building.	S28° 14' 22.03", E29° 57' 36.02"	
22	Red Hill Memorial (Map 9)	A memorial erected in memory of the men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers who died during the Siege of Ladysmith.	S28° 34' 6.30", E29° 45' 18.80"	

Table 4. Description and Data relating to Heritage Sites

No.	Name	Rating	Value	Mitigation
1	Soofi Temple.	Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally. It should be retained as a heritage site	No mitigation is necessary as the site is situated more than 200 m from the proposed development. The site is not threatened by the proposed road upgrade.
2	First Wagon Bridge	Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction. A Built Heritage Specialist should be consulted during a Phase II heritage Assessment before this structure may be altered in any way.
3	British Soldier Memorial of W.H. Dick Cunyngham V.C.	Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site. This site is not in danger of being impacted by the proposed project. It is situated more than 100 m from the project footprint. Any alteration of this feature requires the consultation of a Built Heritage Specialist during a Phase II heritage Assessment.
4	Red Brick House with Gable in Lyell Street.	Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site. This house will be affected by the proposed rehabilitation since it is just a couple of metres from the road. A Built Heritage Specialist will need to be consulted before any alterations to the building can be made, and this consultation should take place during a Phase II Heritage Assessment.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
5	White Cape Dutch Style Burnt House with gable.	Generally Protected A/ Local Grade IIIB	Mitigation necessary before destruction/ This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally.	This house, although close to the road at about 5m from the road, is already so damaged by fire and neglect that a lower rating is accorded it than would otherwise be the case. Nevertheless, being an historic building of over 60

					<p>years, and the remnant of a cultural landscape and being something of a cultural repository, it will need to be assessed by a Built Heritage Specialist during a Phase II heritage Impact Assessment before any alterations may be made to it.</p> <p>Its lovely symmetry and obvious quality render it a contender for restoration and reuse.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
6	Ladysmith Station associated Buildings.	Provincial (Grade II)		This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	<p>Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority.</p> <p>No alterations should be made to this building. A Built Heritage Specialist should be further consulted as how to best protect this building from any damage, and this consultation process should take place during a Phase II Built Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Historic buildings often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
7	Red Brick House Opposite Station.	Local IIIA	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site. A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment as this building is very likely to be negatively impacted during the proposed rehabilitation of the road.</p>

					Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.
8	Large double story historic house.	Local Grade IIIA/ Local Grade IIIB		This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally/ This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site/ The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site.</p> <p>A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment as this building may be negatively impacted during the proposed rehabilitation of the road.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
9	Cottage.	Local Grade IIIA		This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site.</p> <p>A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment as this building may be negatively impacted during the proposed rehabilitation of the road.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
10	White Mosque in Lyell Street.	Generally Protected A		High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction. A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment as this building may be negatively impacted during the proposed rehabilitation of the road.

11	Big white double story house 2.	Local Grade IIIA/ Local Grade IIIB	Grade Local	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally/ This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site/ The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site.</p> <p>A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment as this building may be negatively impacted during the proposed rehabilitation of the road.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
12	Derelict House	Local Grade IIIA	Grade Local	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site. Because of its historic significance this house should not be damaged.</p> <p>A Built Assessment by a Built Heritage Assessment will be required during a Phase II Heritage Assessment in order to assure that this house is protected from damage.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
13	Railway House Cluster	Generally Protected B		Medium significance	<p>The site needs to be recorded before destruction. If a buffer-zone of 20 m cannot be maintained by the developers during road working then a Phase II Built Heritage Assessment will be required using the services of a Built heritage Specialist.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with</p>

					them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.
14	Old Farm House	Local IIIA	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on this building. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around this house by developers during road workings.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
15	Iron Age Stone-walled Circle 1	Local IIIA	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on these features. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these features by developers during road workings.</p>
16	Outbuildings of Platberg Farm stall	Generally Protected A		High to medium significance	<p>.The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on the building. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around the building by developers during road workings</p> <p>Historic buildings often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.</p>
17	Platberg Farm stall Historic Homestead	Local IIIA	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	<p>The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on these buildings. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these buildings by developers during road workings.</p> <p>Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very</p>

					careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.
18	Square Stone Wall	Local III B	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site. No alterations, or damage should be inflicted on these features. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these features by developers during road workings
19	Iron Age Stone-walled Circle 2	Local III A	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on these features. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these features by developers during road workings
20	Historic Sandstone/Slate Farm House	Local III A	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on these buildings. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these buildings by developers during road workings. Historic homes often have hidden cultural material associated with them. Developers should be very careful to report any old material which erodes from the ground during excavation or workings.
22	Red Hill Memorial	Local III A	Grade	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site. No damage should be inflicted on these features. A buffer zone of 20 m must be maintained around these features by developers during road workings.

Table 5. Value and Mitigation relating to Heritage Sites

5.5 Dating the findings

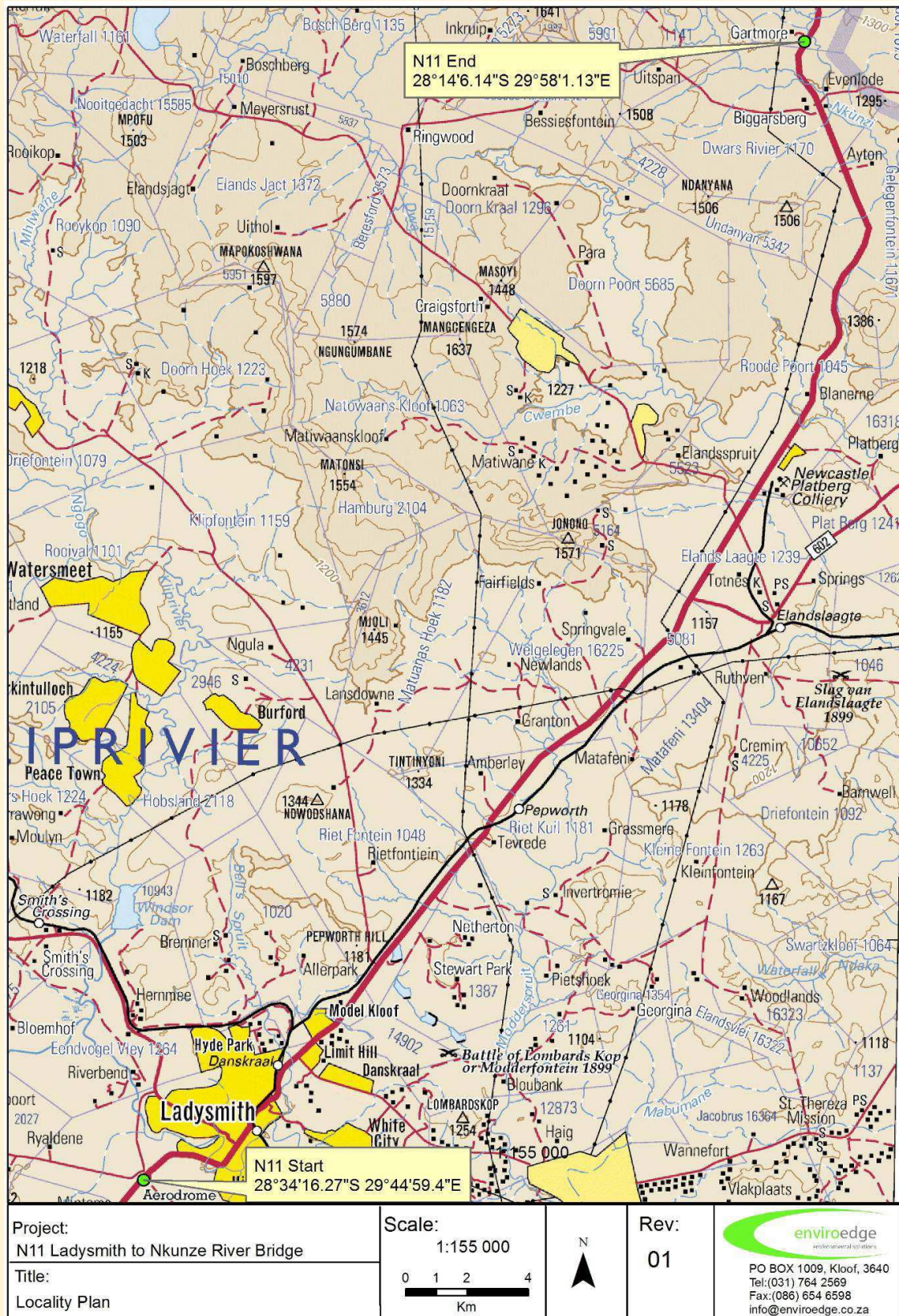
The cultural and heritage material found within the footprint of the study area, and surrounds, have variable dates, and come from a variety of periods. The earliest heritage

material on site are those of the Late Iron Age walls and associated material, dating between 1700 AD and 1900 AD. The remaining heritage features and material date to the Historic Period of 1850's to about .1940. Sites associated with the Anglo Boer War dates from the end of the final years of the 19th century to the early 20th century.

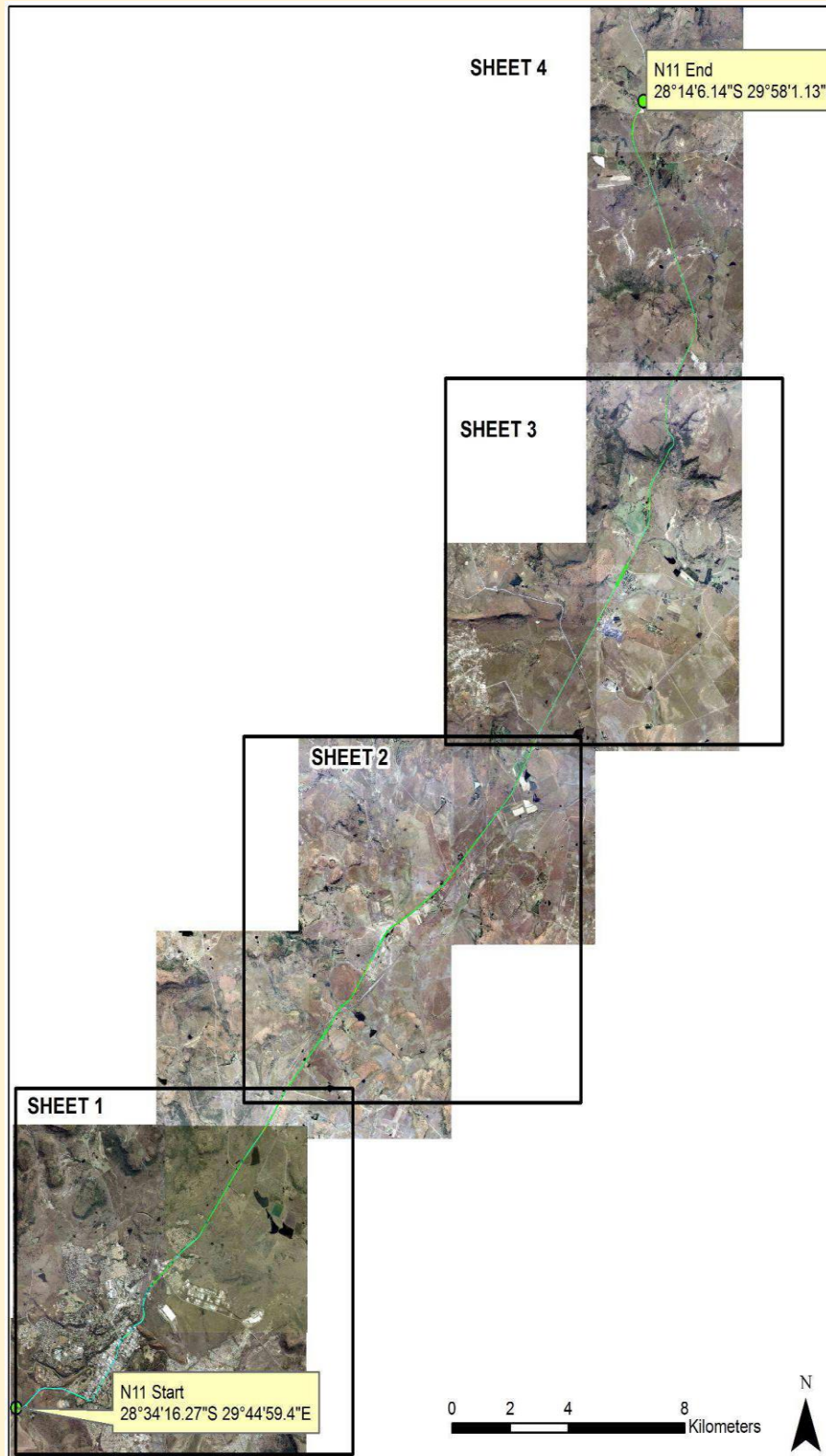
6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Many Heritage structures and features were discovered on the study footprint. All Historic Period sites within the confines of Ladysmith town itself, with the exclusion of the Memorial Site No. 3, need to be re-evaluated by a Built Heritage Specialist as all of these sites are situated less than 10 m from the edge of the proposed development and will be severely impacted by the proposed roads rehabilitation. These include Site No's. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 on Tables 4 and 5. The remainder of the sites and features identified, and which could possibly be impacted in anyway by the proposed rehabilitation of national Route 11 Section 2 will require consultation by a Built Environment Specialist, or by a Heritage Specialist depending upon their dating and cultural context of the site. These include, but are not necessarily limited to, Site No's. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

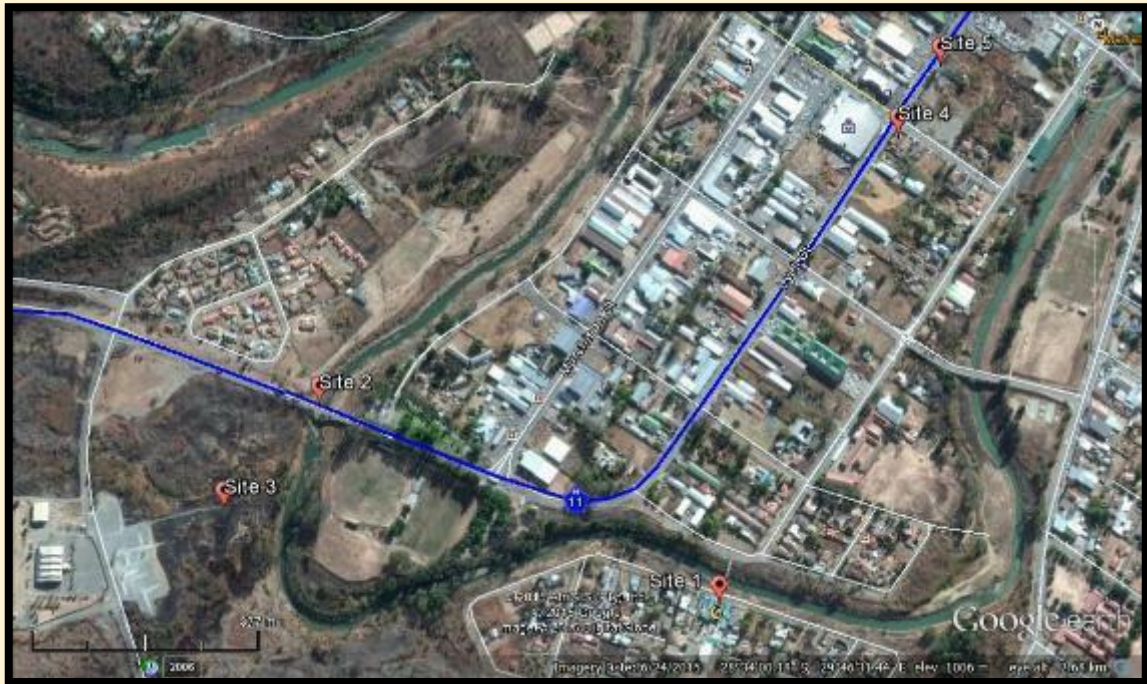
7 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Map 1. Showing the footprint of the proposed rehabilitation of National Route 11, Section 2.



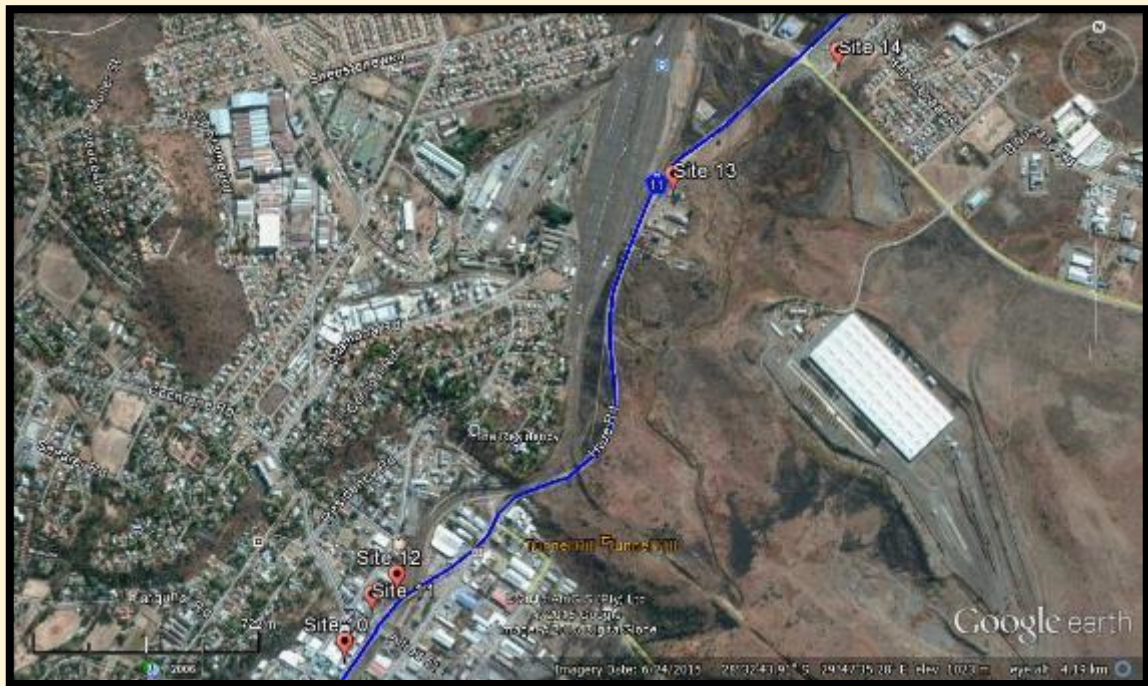
Map 2. Showing the footprint of the proposed rehabilitation of N11, Section 2.



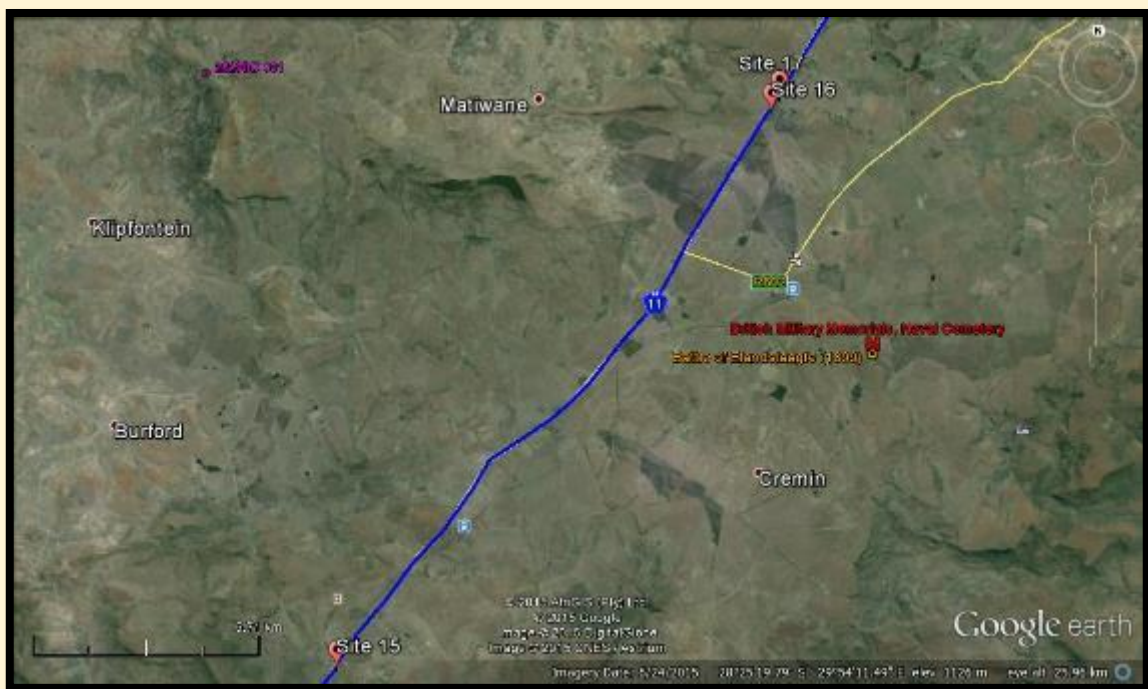
Map 3. Showing Sites 1-5.



Map 4. Showing Sites 6-10.



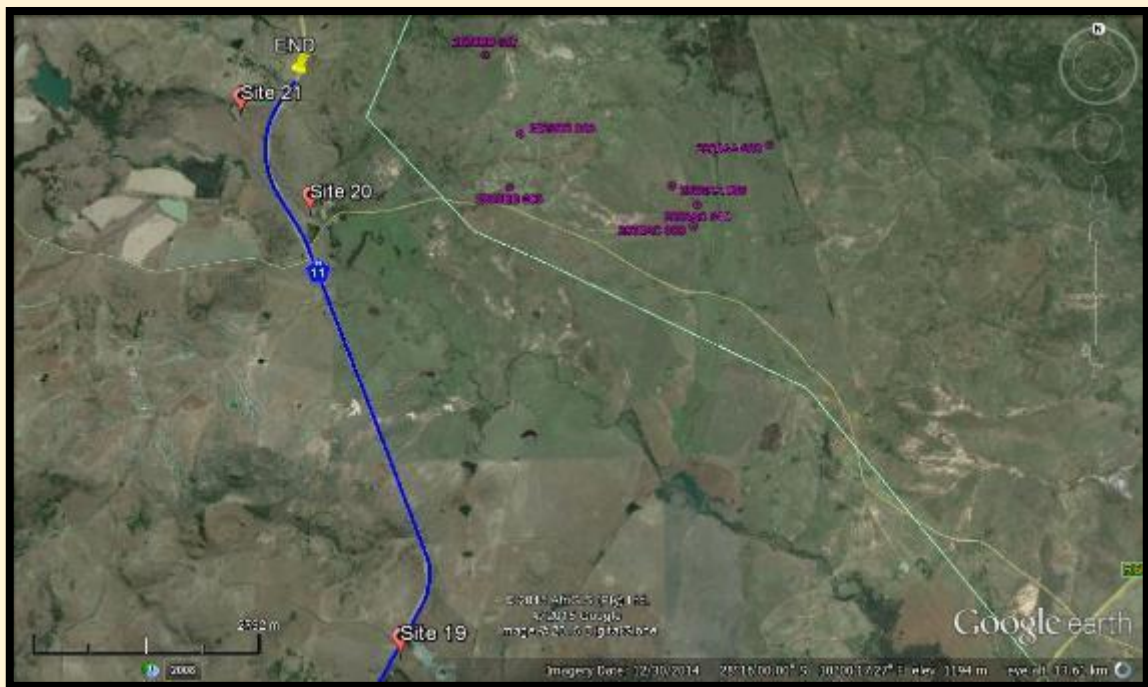
Map 5. Showing Sites 10-14.



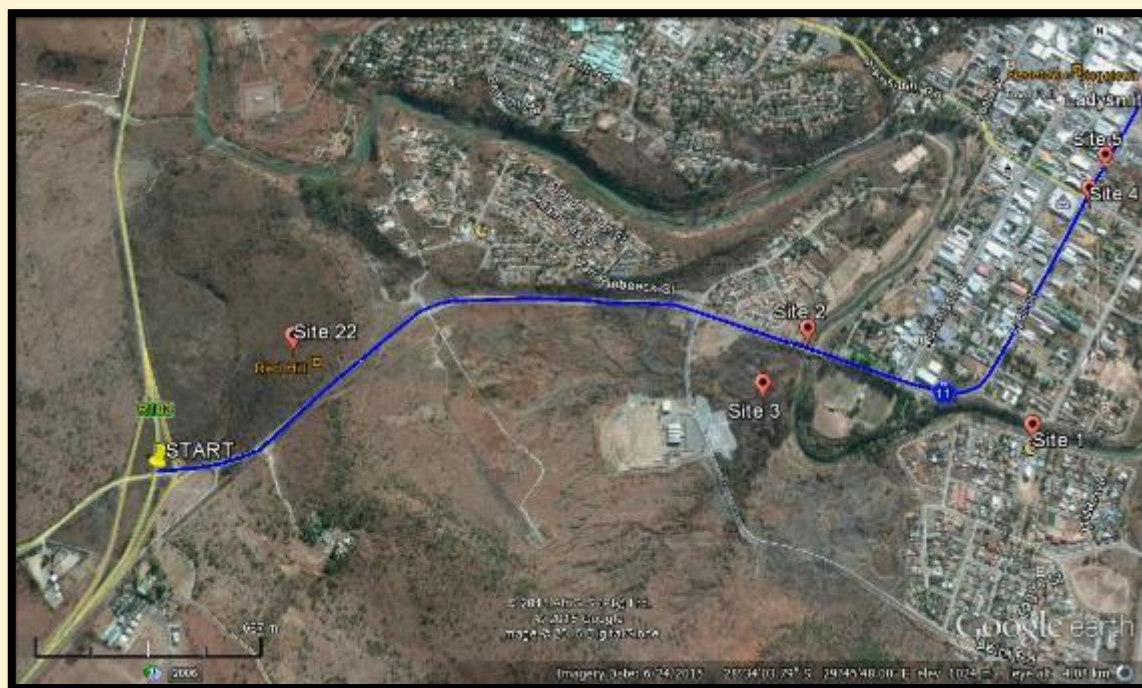
Map 6. Showing Sites 15-17.



Map 7. Showing Sites 16-18.



Map 8. Showing Sites 19-21.



Map 9. Showing Sites 22.

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