

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED FUEL STATION ON Ptn OF
THE FARM RESERVE NO. 1 NO 7638 AT
MAKHASA VILLAGE, HLUHLUWE, WITHIN BIG
FIVE FALSE BAY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY UNDER
UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.**



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
IIA	Intermediate Iron Age
ISA	Intermediate Stone Age
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 cultural heritage survey of the proposed fuel station on portion of the Farm Reserve no. 1 no 7638 at Makhasa Village, Hluhluwe, within Big Five False Bay Local Municipality under Umkhanyakude District Municipality identified no heritage sites in the immediate vicinity of the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. There is no known archaeological reason why the development may not proceed as planned. However, it should be noted that the general area is rich in archaeological and historical sites. Construction work may expose material and attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) 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

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Icebo Enviro
Type of development:	The Big Five false Bay local municipality which is situated within uMkhanyakude District Municipality, proposes that a fuel station comprising of; 3x 23000L tank split IP/ diesel, 1x 9000L underground tank, 3x islands with 6 pumps each, Convenient shop, Duo Diesel pump, 4 horse petrol pump, single horse IP dispenser compressor, air gauges and accessories, office, and ablution facility be built along Ptn of the farm reserve no. 1 no. 7638, Makhasa, Hluhluwe.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Subdivision
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, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The proposed development is situated within Makhasa Village adjacent to the D 675 close to the R 22 near Hluluwe in northern KwaZulu-Natal. The coordinates of the footprint is: S 27° 49' 43.28" E 32° 23' 15.91" (Figs 1 & 2). The footprint covers an area of approximately 30m x 60m (Fig 3).

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Hluluwe area has been relatively well surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by employees of the former Natal Parks Board as well as archaeologists associated with the Natal Museum, the Ondini Cultural Museum and Amafa. It is especially the extensive surveys conducted by Penner (1970), and Hall (1980) but also subsequent research by Feely (1980) and Anderson (1988) that has thrown light on the heritage resources of the area. Most of these surveys have concentrated on the Hluluwe Nature Reserve. However, the Hluluwe Town area was investigated by Dr Oliver Davies of the Natal Museum in the 1970's. He found Stone Age occurrences in exposed dongas and road cuttings in the area.

The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that this area contains a wide spectrum of archaeological sites covering different time-periods and cultural traditions. Six Early Stone Age sites have been recorded within 5km from the study area. These sites date back to between 300 000 and 1.5 million years ago. Two of these sites also contain Middle Stone Age tools. Middle Stone Age sites are associated with anatomically modern people and dates back to approximately 40 000 to 200 000 years ago. The vast majority of Middle Stone Age sites in the greater Hluluwe area, including the nature reserve, are open-air sites. They therefore do not occur in archaeological context and have limited excavation value

Around 1 700 years ago an initial wave of Early Iron Age People settled along the inland foot of the sand dunes on the coastal areas to the east of the study area. Here they settled on sandy but humus rich soils which would have ensured good crops for the first year or two after they had been cleared. These early agro-pastoralists produced a characteristic pottery style known as Matola. The Matola people also exploited the wild plant and animal resources of the forest and adjacent sea-shore. The communities seems to been small groups of perhaps a few dozen slash-and burn cultivators, moving into a landscape sparsely inhabited by Later Stone Age San hunter-gatherers.

By 1500 years ago another wave of Iron Age migrants entered the area. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as "Msuluzi" (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Two sites belonging to these periods occur within 5km from the study area in association with Early Stone Age tools. (Maggs 1989; Huffman 2007).

An astonishing 82 Later Iron Age sites (belonging to the period 1200 AD – 1880 AD) has been recorded in the Hluhluwe Nature Reserve in the near vicinity of the study area. Some have also been recorded closer to the coast to the east of the study area. The vast majority of these sites were inhabited by early Nguni-speaking agriculturists. These communities were the immediate ancestors of the present-day Zulu-speaking people of the area. Their ancestors migrated from the great lake region of Eastern Africa around 1100 years ago. The greater Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park area is particularly well known for its central situation relative to the development of the Zulu state of King Shaka Zulu in the early 1800's. Eighteen historical period sites that relate directly to the early formation of the Zulu Kingdom have been recorded in the area. Some of these include iron smelting sites with slag and the remains of furnaces still clearly visible (Feely 1980). Graves said to be associated with the Zulu leadership as appointed by Shaka Zulu also occur in the Park. The emaKhosini valley (valley of the Kings) are situated to the immediate south of the project area closer to Ulundi. This area also contains the military capital of King Dingane – the half brother and successor of Shaka. Some of the graves in this valley predate Shaka Zulu and relates to the early Zulu lineage of the area (Derwent 2006). As such this valley can also be classified as a cultural landscape. Sites associated with Zwide, the leader of the Ndwandwe clan who initially opposed Shaka, occurs closer to the study area not far from Nongoma to the north.

The colonial history of the area starts around 1820 when early English ivory traders established themselves at Port Natal (Durban). Dutch descendants (i.e. Voortrekkers) moved into the area soon after 1834 and established a short lived Boer republic called Natalia to the south of the Tugela River. However, by 1845 Natal became a British colony. In 1879 Zulu-land was invaded by British forces and the area annexed soon thereafter.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the greater Hluhluwe area was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted in order to evaluate previous heritage surveys in the greater Hluhluwe area. A ground survey of the footprint, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on 15 October 2016.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good although dense vegetation on the northern section of the footprint may have compromised archaeological site visibility (Fig 5).

3.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

3.3 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.

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

4.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Municipality: Big Five False Bay Local Municipality, Umkhanyakude District Municipality

Town: Hluhluwe

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The study area is situated within the Makhasa Village directly adjacent to the D 675 Road. The footprint has been disturbed due to peri-urban expansion and small-scale subsistence activities (Fig 4). The desktop and ground surveys did not locate any archaeological and heritage sites on the footprint. Although some graves were observed within the Makhasa Village none occur on or adjacent to the footprint. Existing structures on the site are younger than 60 years old and do not have any heritage value. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

As there are no heritage sites on the study area the area is not significant in terms of heritage values (Table 3).

5.1 Field Rating

The field rating criteria as formulated by SAHRA (Table1) does not apply to the footprint as no heritage sites or features have been identified on the footprint.

Table 2. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

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

Table 3. Evaluation of significance and potential impact

Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA		
	Significance	Potential Impact
1.	Historic and political significance - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None
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.	None.
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.	None.
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development may proceed in terms of heritage values as no heritage sites are in any danger of being destroyed or altered. However, it should be pointed out that the area is relatively rich in archaeological sites and features. Construction activities may expose sites and artefacts not visible on the surface. The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

7 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

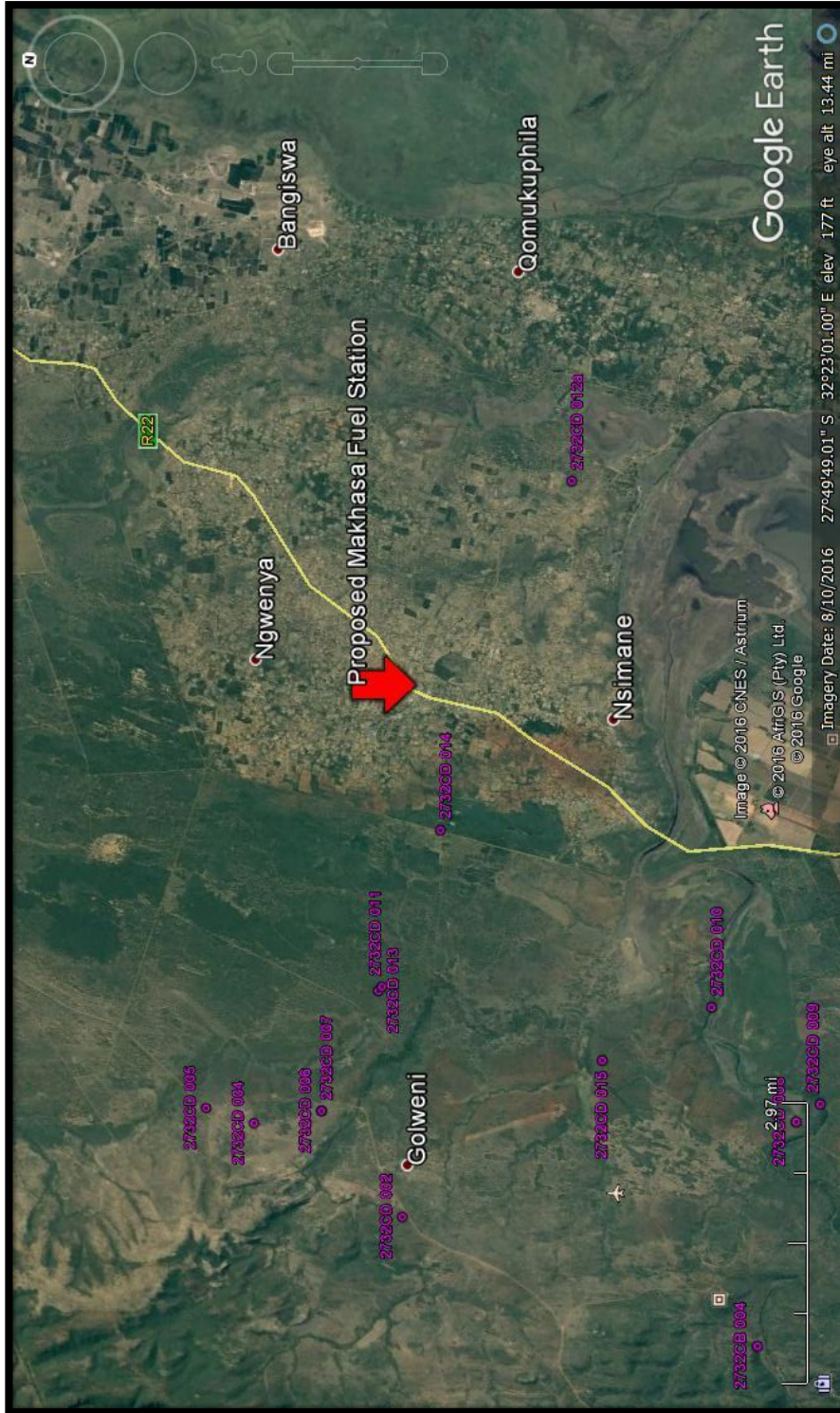


Figure 1. Google aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed Makhasa Fuel Station near Hluhluwe. The purple markers indicate the location of known heritage sites in the area. None are located closer than 2km to the footprint.

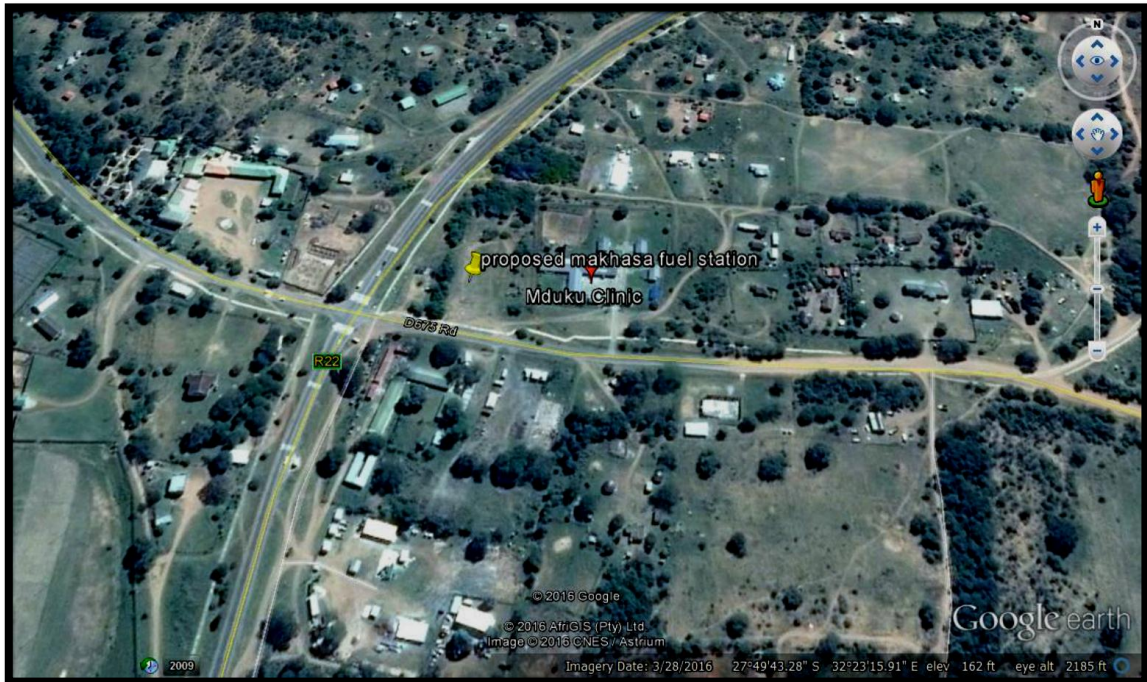


Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed Makhasa Fuel Station adjacent to the D 675 (Source: Icebo Enviro).



Figure 3. Map showing the location and dimensions of the proposed development plot at Makhasa (Source: Icebo Enviro).



Figure 4. The footprint has been disturbed in the past and no heritage sites are visible.

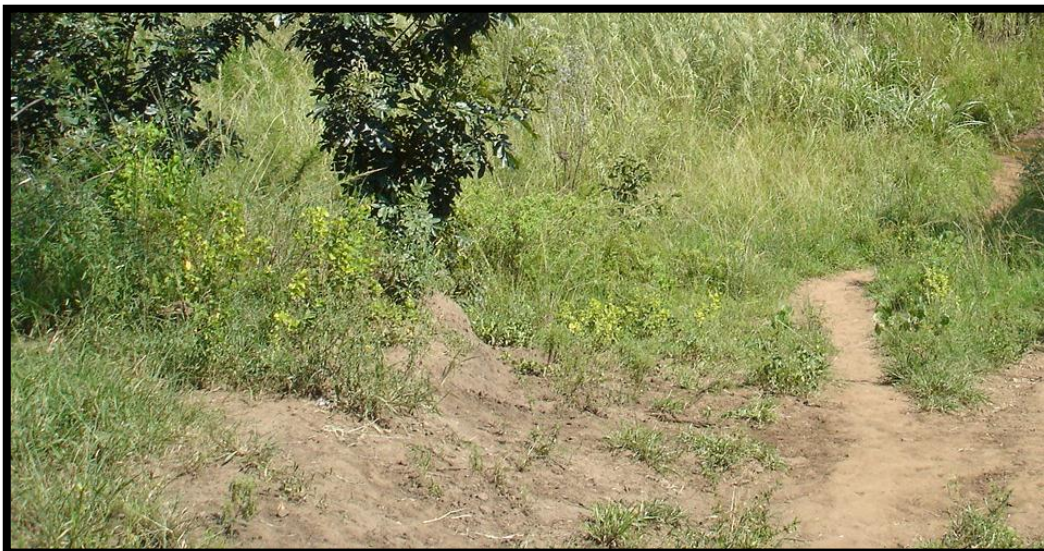


Figure 5. Dense vegetation compromised archaeological site visibility on the northern section of the proposed development site.

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