

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
MANDALAY PIGGERY, KWADUKUZA
(STANGER), KWAZULU-NATAL.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.
For: Green Door Environmental

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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 establishment of the Mandalay Piggery, KwaDukuza (Stanger), located no heritage sites on the footprint. There is no known archaeological reason why the development may not proceed as planned for the remainder of the study area. The footprint is also not part of any known cultural landscape. However, it should be noted that the general area is rich in heritage 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 Green Door Environmental
Type of development:	<p>Ama-superco2 (Pty) Ltd, with support from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) wish to establish a 50 sow piggery on the Ama-superco2 (Pty) Ltd t/a Mandalay sugar cane farm (remainder of portion 22 of 4 of the farm Nonoti Peak No. 2609) in KwaDukuza (Stanger),KZN.</p> <p>The proposed 50 sow piggery development will include the following infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three pig houses; • A storage and ablutions building; • Two Slurry dams; and • An access road.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Not applicable
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment as subcontracted by Green Door Environmental
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 site for the development is located at the following GPS coordinates: 29° 15' 29.2" S 31° 13' 16.2" E. The project area is situated approximately 12 km north west of Stanger (KwaDukuza). The Mandalay sugar cane farm is approximately 163 ha in extent, with 124 ha currently under sugar cane cultivation. A 4ha compound and main house is also present on the site

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Stanger (KwaDukuza) area has been relatively well surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, post-graduate students from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and subsequently by private heritage consultants in the last few years.

The available evidence, as captured in the Amafa and 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. Eighty heritage sites occur within this area. These range from Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age to Early Iron Age, Middle and Later Iron Age sites as well as historical sites relating to the rise of the Zulu Kingdom and the subsequent colonial period. One notable Middle Stone Age site, i.e. Segubudu near Stanger have been excavated in the last two decades by the University of the Witwatersrand and yielded impressive archaeological stratigraphies relating to the period associated with the origins of anatomically modern people (Mitchell 2002). The available data base also indicates seven archaeological sites in the near vicinity of the project area. These include a midden with Middle Stone Age and later Stone Age material to the immediate south of the study area. Closer to the coast archaeologists have also identified two Early Iron Age sites, and four middens with Later Iron Age material.

Around 1 700 years ago an initial wave of Early Iron Age People settled along the inland foot of the sand dunes 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). Three sites belonging to these periods occur along the banks of the Tugela River near the town of Mandeni. Some of these, such as the Ndongondwane and Mamba sites have been excavated by archaeologists (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). Some Early Iron Age potsherds have been located by archaeologists from the then Natal Museum closer to Maphumulo but these sites have not been thoroughly investigated.

The greater Verulam area is also intimately associated with the rise of the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the early 1820's. King Shaka had his capital Kwa Dukuza to the immediate south of Mandeni at Stanger. The exact spot of Shaka's death is thought to be where an old mahogany tree now grows in the grounds of the Stanger/KwaDukuza municipal offices. The grain pit where Dingane is thought to have secretly buried

Shaka is marked by a large rock in the King Shaka Memorial Garden in the town. The Zulu people erected this memorial during the reign of King Solomon (1913-1932). An interpretative centre has since been added. Also in Stanger near King Shaka's memorial, is a small river known as Shaka's spring. From here, unpolluted water was collected for the king's use. Nearby on the Imbozamo River, was Shaka's Bathing Pool and Shaka's Cave where he would rest after swimming. Not much further off is the famous Execution Cliff where executions were carried out on Shaka's orders (Derwent 2006). The battle of Ndonakusuka, which saw the rise of power of king Cetshwayo in 1856, took place near the mouth of the Tugela River to the north of the study area.

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. The battle site of Ndonakusuka occurs on the northern bank of the Tugela River. Here Zulu warriors under Mpande attacked and decimated a force of settlers from Port Natal and several thousand black levies in April 1838. The force had been raised to assist the beleaguered Voortrekker laagers, then under systematic attack by the Zulu. Some years later Ndonakusuka again became the scene of a great battle between Prince Cetshwayo and his brother, Mbuyazi – the bloodiest battle ever fought on South African soil (Derwent 2006). By 1845 Natal became a British colony. The area to the north of the Tugela River remained independent Zulu territory. However, in 1879 Zulu-land was invaded by British forces and the area annexed soon thereafter. Two well-known British forts of this period occur within 20km from the study area, these are the twin forts of Pearson and Tenedos. They were built across from each other on either side of the mouth of the Tugela in 1878 and 1879 respectively. Fort Pearson is named after Colonel Charles Pearson, who led the invasion into Zululand in 1879. It is also the site of the Ultimatum Tree where Cetshwayo was issued the ultimatum intended to spark war. Today, little remains of Fort Pearson apart from the outer trenches. The remains of Fort Tenedos are best viewed from Fort Pearson (ibid). These heritage sites, like the archaeological resources of the province, are also protected by heritage legislation.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain information on past heritage surveys in the area and on heritage site particulars. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the greater Stanger area was also

consulted. A ground survey of the footprint, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good. However, heritage site visibility may have been compromised by sugar cane plantations that cover most of the footprint (Figs 3 & 4).

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

Town: Stanger

Municipality: ILembe District Municipality

4.2 Description of project area

The Mandalay sugar cane farm is approximately 163 ha in extent, with 124 ha currently under sugar cane cultivation. A 4ha compound and main house is also present on the site. No archaeological or other heritage sites and features were located on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Tables 2 & 3).

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

Not relevant as no heritage sites occur on the footprint.

5.1 Field Rating

Not applicable as no heritage sites occur 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 and statement of significance.

	Significance	Rating
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 Mandalay Piggeries Development may proceed from a heritage perspective as no sites or features are threatened on the footprint.

7 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION

Zululand has a rich history. Construction work and excavations may yield archaeological and/or cultural material. If any heritage features are exposed by construction work then all work should stop immediately and the provincial heritage agency, Amafa, should be contacted for further evaluation. 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.

8 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Map showing the location of the proposed Mandalay Piggery near Stanger, KwaZulu-Natal (Source: Green Door Environmental).



Figure 2. Most of the study area is covered by sugar cane fields.



Figure 3. Dense vegetation (sugar cane fields) may have compromised archaeological site visibility at places.

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