

# Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report

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THE PROPOSED UPGRADE OF PROVINCIAL ROAD,  
P187, WITHIN THE EMNAMBITHI LOCAL  
MUNICIPALITY, UTHUKELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,  
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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***Disclaimer;** Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. G&A Heritage and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

SIGNED OFF BY: STEPHAN GAIGHER



# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

**Site name and location:** P187 Road Upgrade near Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal.

**Municipal Area:** Emnambithi Local Municipality, Uthukela District Municipality.

**Developer:** Emnambithi Local Municipality.

**Consultant:** G&A Heritage, PO Box 522, Louis Trichardt, 0920, South Africa.  
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**Date of Report:** 14 September 2015

The purpose of the management summary is to distil the information contained in the report into a format that can be used to give specific results quickly and facilitate management decisions. It is not the purpose of the management summary to repeat in shortened format all the information contained in the report, but rather to give a statement of results for decision making purposes.

This study focuses on the upgrading of Road P187, near Ladysmith, from gravel to black top for a distance of 27km and widening from 6m to 8,5m.

The purpose of this heritage impact assessment is to outline the cultural heritage sensitivity of the proposed upgrade and to advise on mitigation should any heritage sites or landscapes be affected.

## **Findings**

11 Sites were identified and the appropriate recommendations are given here. None of the sites identified are situated in such a position as to be a threat to the project.

## **Fatal Flaws**

No fatal flaws were identified.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Bp	Before Present
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
Fm	Femtometre ( $10^{-15}$ m)
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MYA	Million Years Ago
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act no 22 of 1999
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
S&EIR	Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting
Um	Micrometre ( $10^{-6}$ m)
WGS 84	World Geodetic System for 1984



## HERITAGE IMPACT REPORT

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED  
UPGRADE OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD, P 187, NEAR LADYSMITH.

### INTRODUCTION

#### Legislation and methodology

G&A Heritage was appointed by Afzelia Environmental Management to undertake a heritage impact assessment for the proposed upgrade of the Provincial Road, P187 within the Emnambithi Local Municipality. Section 38(1) of the South African Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) requires that a heritage study is undertaken for:

- (a) Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
- (c) Any development, or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water –
  - (1) Exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent;
  - (2) Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
  - (3) Involving three or more erven, or subdivisions thereof, which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
  - (d) The costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations; or
  - (e) Any other category of development provided for in regulations.

While the above describes the parameters of developments that fall under this Act., Section 38 (8) of the NHRA is applicable to this development. This section states that;

- (8) *The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.*

In regards to a development such as this that falls under Section 38 (8) of the NHRA, the requirements of Section 38 (3) applies to the subsequent reporting, stating that;

- (3) *The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:*
  - (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
  - (b) *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7;*
  - (c) *An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
  - (d) *An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*

- (e) *The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) *If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) *Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*
  - (1) Ancestral graves,
  - (2) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders,
  - (3) Graves of victims of conflict (iv) graves of important individuals,
  - (4) Historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
  - (5) Other human remains which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) Movable objects, including ;
  - (1) Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - (2) Ethnographic art and objects;
  - (3) Military objects;
  - (4) Objects of decorative art;
  - (5) Objects of fine art;
  - (6) Objects of scientific or technological interest;
  - (7) Books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and
  - (8) Any other prescribed categories, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- (i) Battlefields;
- (j) Traditional building techniques.

A **'place'** is defined as:

- (a) A site, area or region;
- (b) A building or other structure (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure);
- (c) A group of buildings or other structures (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures); and (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

**'Structures'** means any building, works, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith older than 60 years.

**'Archaeological'** means:

- (a) Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) Rock art, being a form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation; and
- (c) Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land or in the maritime cultural zone referred to in section 5 of the Maritime Zones Act 1994 (Act 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which are older than 60 years or which in terms of national legislation are considered to be worthy of conservation;
- (d) Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

**'Paleontological'** means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

**‘Grave’** means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if it is satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned.

The removal of graves is subject to the following procedures as outlined by the SAHRA:

- Notification of the impending removals (using English, Afrikaans and local language media and notices at the grave site);
- Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- Procurement of a permit from the SAHRA;
- Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.

The limitations and assumptions associated with this heritage impact assessment are as follows;

- Field investigations were performed on foot and by vehicle where access was readily available.
- Sites were evaluated by means of description of the cultural landscape, direct observations and analysis of written sources and available databases.
- It was assumed that the site layout as provided by Afzelia Environmental Consultants is accurate.
- We assumed that the public participation process performed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process was sufficiently encompassing not to be repeated in the Heritage Assessment Phase.

Table 1. Impacts on the NHRA Sections

Act	Section	Description	Possible Impact	Action
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA)	34	Preservation of buildings older than 60 years	Yes	Mitigation
	35	Archaeological, paleontological and meteor sites	No impact	None
	36	Graves and burial sites	Yes	Mitigation
	37	Protection of public monuments	No impact	None
	38	Does activity trigger a HIA?	Yes	HIA

Table 2. NHRA Triggers

Action Trigger	Yes/No	Description
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	Yes	Proposed upgrade of the Provincial Road, P187.
Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No	N/A
Development exceeding 5000 m <sup>2</sup>	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions that have been consolidated in the past 5 years	No	N/A
Re-zoning of site exceeding 10 000 m <sup>2</sup>	No	N/A
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks or recreational grounds	No	N/A

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### PROPOSED UPGRADE OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD, P187.

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Emnambithi Local Municipality is proposing the upgrade of the Provincial road, P187, near Ladysmith in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

#### SITE LOCATION

The start of the Provincial Road P187 is located just west of Ladysmith (at the N11 and R103 intersection) in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. It continues west, the N3 passes over the road, thereafter the road turns in a northwestern direction to the end of the road at Hemsley in the Sand River Valley near the St. Joseph Mission.

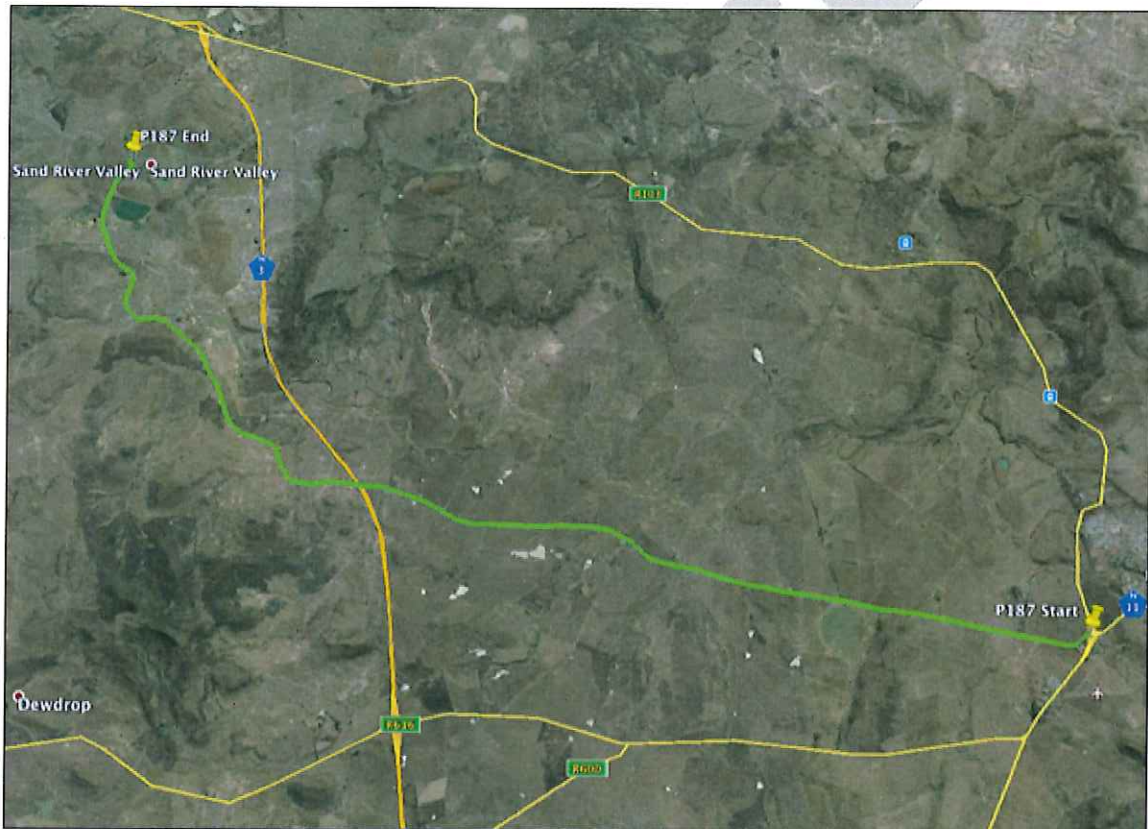


Figure 1: Google Earth Image of Road P187

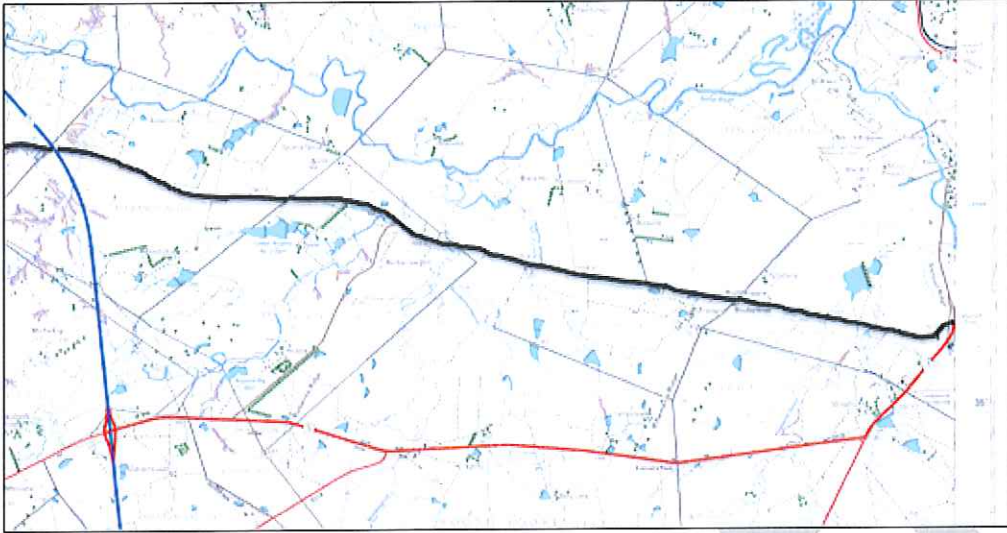


Figure 2: Location Map (1 of 2) 2829 DA 2000

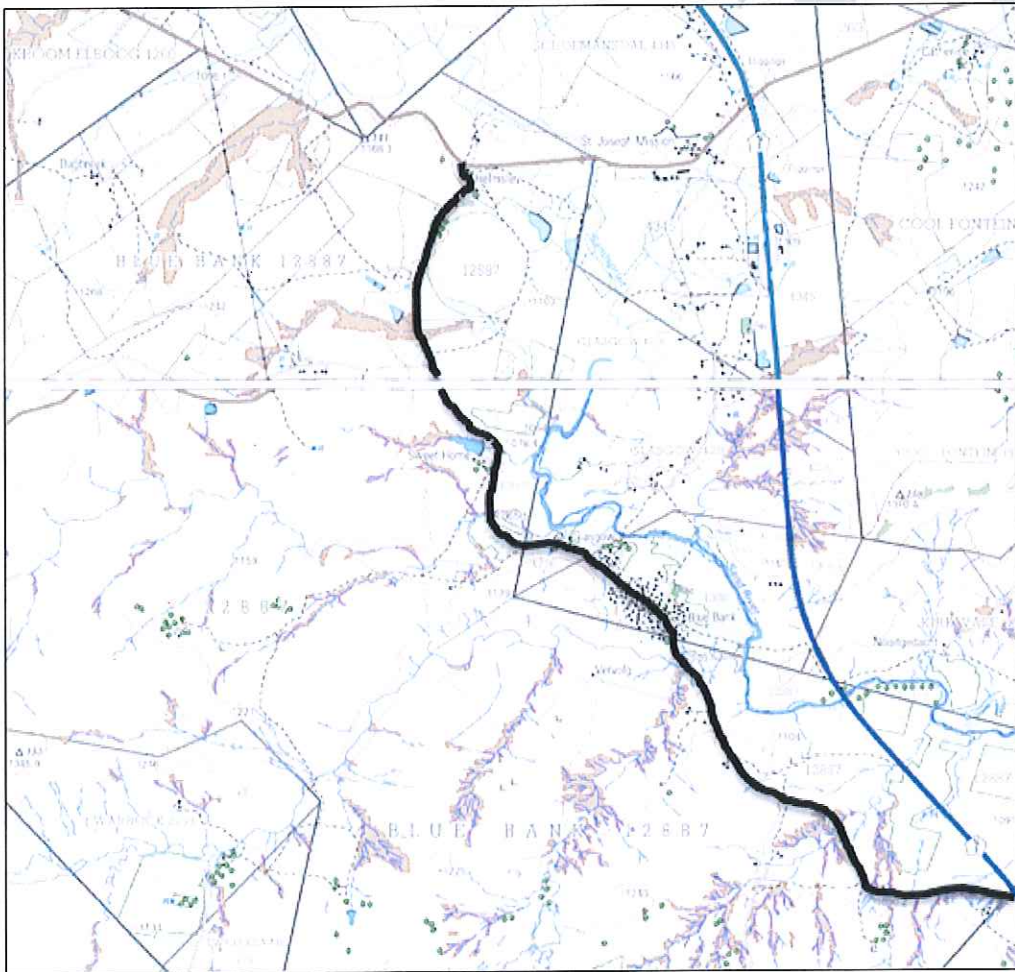


Figure 3: Location Map (2 of 2) 2829 DA 2000 & 2829 BC 2009

### ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

No other alternatives were considered as the existing road will be upgraded.

Draft

"FOR THE EARLIER PERIODS OF HUMAN PREHISTORY NATAL, OWING TO ITS SPECIAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, CAN PROVIDE A PATTERN FOR STUDIES IN ALL PARTS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. TO STUDENTS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE ITS IMPORTANCE IS NATURALLY LESS; BUT THE CORRELATIONS WITH ALGERIA AND MOROCCO, LANDS OF SOMEWHAT SIMILAR FORMATION, PROVIDE A LINE, WHICH ARCHAEOLOGISTS THROUGHOUT AFRICA MAY GRASP. ONE SMALL PROVINCE CANNOT YIELD ALL THE EVIDENCE; BUT THIS SMALL PROVINCE IS ABLE TO GIVE AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE AND CLEAR RECORD FROM DAYS WHEN MAN, AS A TOOL-MAKING ANIMAL, FIRST BECAME RECOGNISABLY HUMAN, TO THE TIME WHEN, WITH THE INVENTION OF THE BOW, HE ROSE ABOVE HIS BRUTE-SURROUNDINGS AND DONNED COMPLETE HUMANITY." O. DAVIES (1953).

## HERITAGE INDICATORS WITHIN THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### PALEONTOLOGY

Paleontological remains occur in the Cretaceous layer underlying the study area. These are of high significance but should not be impacted on as the ground intrusion is very limited and bedrock is not expected to be disturbed.

#### STONE AGE

This area is home to all three of the known phases of the Stone Age, namely: the Early- (2.5 million – 250 000 years ago), Middle- (250 000 – 20 000 years ago) and Late Stone Age (22 000 – 200 years ago). The Late Stone Age in this area also contains sites with rock art from the San and Khoekhoen cultural groups. Early to Middle Stone Age sites are uncommon in this area, however rock-art sites and Late Stone Age sites are much better known.

During the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, modern man or Homo sapiens emerged, manufacturing a wider range of tools, with technologies more advanced than those from earlier periods. This enabled skilled hunter-gatherer bands to adapt to different environments. From this time onwards, rock shelters and caves were used for occupation and reoccupation over very long periods of time.

The Middle Stone Age (MSA), as defined by Goodwin and Van Riet Lowe (1929), was viewed as a switch in technology from core tools to flake tools, and was thought to represent an intermediate technology between the Earlier and Later Stone Age (LSA). Triangular flakes with convergent dorsal scars and faceted butts distinguished the MSA, and radial and discoidal types, along with single and double platform examples, dominated cores. The 'type fossil' was considered to be the worked flake point. Due to both the relatively long time span encompassed by the MSA (c. 250 000-20 000BP) and the high degree of regional variation, it has proved difficult to include all MSA assemblages within Goodwin and Van Riet Lowe's criteria. More recent attempts have been made to revise the definition of the MSA (Klein 1970; Beaumont & Vogel 1972; Volman 1984) and to establish a cultural sequence but with limited success. As a result identifying and understanding the end of the MSA is still difficult. Disagreement concerning the MSA/LSA transition in southern Africa centres on four issues: 1) the definition of what constitutes final MSA technology; 2) the existence of a transitional MSA/LSA industry; 3) the dating of the MSA/LSA transition; and 4) the existence of an Early LSA (ELSA) which represents a distinct industry that is not part of the earliest recognized LSA, the Robberg (Clark, 1997).

1985 excavation at Umhlatuzana rock shelter in Natal by Kaplan yielded a long and detailed sequence of

stone artefacts, which covered the time range from the Middle Stone Age (MSA) to the Later Stone Age (LSA), including the MSA/LSA transition, and early LSA microlithic bladelet assemblages. The change from the MSA to the beginning of the LSA took place between 35 000 and 25 000 BP. Robberg-like assemblages recovered from Umhlatuzana are the first to be positively identified in Natal. Pre-dating 18 000 BP and post-dating 12 000 BP, they show that assemblages of this nature were produced earlier and later in Natal than elsewhere in the country. Changes in the Umhlatuzana stone artefact assemblages were not the result of the introduction from elsewhere of new types of tools, but took place locally, as the result of a single evolving cultural tradition in a trajectory of cultural and social change (Kaplan, 1986).

Recent research by Wadley on the Middle Stone Age of Sibudu Cave north of Durban indicated that distinctions between the Middle Stone Age and the Late Stone Age based on backed blades could be misleading (Wadley, 2005). Although research on MSA sites is limited, this research illustrates the potential value of investigating Stone Age sites in KZN closer.

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA. Stone Age sites may occur all over the area where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades.

A large representation of Rock-Art sites is located in this area. During 1981 Mazel completed a survey of the Drakensberg and Southern Natal and documented over 400 rock art sites with more than 20 000 paintings (Mazel, 1981). The occurrence of these sites is however subject to very specific environmental parameters, none of which are present in the study area.

### IRON AGE

During the third century AD, several groups of farming peoples from eastern and south central Africa began to settle along the east coast and river valleys that drain into the Indian Ocean (Maggs 1984a, 1989; Mitchell 2002). In eastern South Africa, these early farmers display a strong preference for settling a savannah environment along major water bodies where annual precipitation from 400 to over 1000mm provided adequate moisture for grain production. Over thirty EIA identified settlements in the Thukela Basin are clustered on discontinuous patches of rich colluvial soils within a short distance of the edge of the Thukela River or its tributaries. EIA settlements were initially established in the coastal forest in the fifth century AD and later in the savannah woodland belt alongside rivers in the (seventh century AD). The opening of riverine forest and woodlands by EIA farmers is apparent from the palaeobotanical record, current vegetation distribution (Hall 1981) and settlement distribution in the Thukela Basin. All documented sites are found within 100m of the relic canopy fringe (van Schalkwyk 1992).

EIA sites averaging 7 hectares in size are consistently located on the most productive nodes of soils confined to confluences and colluvial slip-off slopes along the major drainage courses, which comprise only about 9 per cent of the landscape (Maggs 1980: 7).

*"Interpretations of the internal spatial organization of EIA sites in southern Africa are complicated by the relatively long use and frequent reoccupation of sites, often over several hundred years (Maggs 1984b, 1989). These reoccupations of the same places have created a palimpsest of flat, expansive settlements, with both superimposed and laterally displaced stratigraphy (Greenfield et al. 2000). Despite this situation, several large-scale horizontal excavations of settlements in the region have demonstrated a spatial layout of features that are similar to homestead spatial organization derived from nineteenth- and twentieth-century Nguni and Sotho-Tswana ethnography (Kuper 1982), called the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP). This pattern is characterized by domestic residences of the senior man's wives placed in ranked order in an arc or circle around a central area containing livestock pens, the burials of high-status individuals and a court or assembly area where men gather to discuss political matters (Huffman 2001). Archaeologically, a similar pattern is represented by a series of domestic complexes (hut floors, grain bins or pits, ash and other refuse middens) surrounding a series of non-domestic activity areas, including livestock enclosures and specialist activity areas separated by an open space devoid of cultural materials. There is some variation in the size of the open space. At Broederstroom in north-eastern South Africa, the distance between hut floors and a livestock enclosure was as little as 10m (Huffman 1993). At KwaGandaganda in the Mngeni valley in KwaZulu-Natal, the open space was 90m*



across (Whitelaw 1994), and at Ndongondwane this open space was 60-100m" (Greenfield and van Schalkwyk 2003) (Huskel J, Greenfield, Kent, D, Fowler, & Leonard O, van Schalkwyk, 2005).

As well, faunal evidence suggests that certain species, such as nyala antelope, were forced to shift the range of their habitat after the woodland was opened (Maggs 1995:175). A considerable number of Late Iron Age, stone walled sites, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (some of which may have been occupied as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century), occur along and on top of the rocky ridges here. These settlements and features in these sites, such as huts, were built with dry stone, reed and clay.

Stone walled settlements are concentrated in clusters of sites and sometimes are dispersed over large areas making them vulnerable to developments of various kinds. A site consists of a circular or elliptical outer wall that is composed of a number of scalloped walls facing inwards towards one or more enclosures. Whilst the outer scalloped walls served as dwelling quarters for various family groups, cattle, sheep and goat were stock in the centrally located enclosures. Huts with clay walls and floors were built inside the dwelling units. Pottery and metal items are common on the sites. However, iron and copper were not produced locally on these sites.

Many of the Iron Age sites are also associated with Zulu encampments. Due to the often semi-nomadic nature of these and the use of removable huts, these sites are often difficult to identify and short term occupational sites might only manifest in some stone circles, use to anchor these structures to the ground.

#### THE HISTORIC ERA

DATE	DESCRIPTION
1836	In 1836, the first Voortrekkers crossed the Drakensberg Mountains. They negotiated with Dingane's successor, Zulu King Mpande, for land and settled along the Klip River. The area became known as the Klip River Republic. Andries Spies was their commandant.
1844 - 1848	On 31 May 1844, the British annexed Natal as a district of the Cape Colony. Many of the Voortrekkers refused to accept British rule and headed for the Free State and Transvaal. In 1848, Mr John Bird, a land surveyor, was appointed to find a suitable location to establish a town.
1847 - 1851	On 20 June 1850, the British proclaimed a township called Windsor officially ending the Klip River Republic. On 11 October 1850 the name was changed to Ladysmith, after Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon Smith, the Spanish wife of Sir Harry Smith, who was the Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa from 1847 to 1852. By 1851, Mr George Winder had opened a shop and several new buildings were erected. British settlers moved to the district and soon the town of Ladysmith was thriving. The town played an important role as a replenishment station and staging post for fortune hunters making their way to the goldfields of the Transvaal or the diamond diggings of Kimberley, in those early pioneering days.
1860	A fort was built to protect the villagers from the Zulus
1884	The Ladysmith Siege Museum was built, originally as a market house that served as a ration post for civilians during the siege.
1893 - 1899	The Town Hall was built in 1893 and the first mayor, Mr Joseph Farquhar, was elected in 1899.
1899 - 1900	British Commander, Lieutenant General Sir George White made Ladysmith the centre for his preparations for the protection of Natal against the Boer forces during the Second Boer War. The Battle of Ladysmith was one of the early engagements of the Second Boer War. A large British force that had concentrated at the garrison town of Ladysmith launched a sortie on 30 October 1899,

	<p>against Boer armies, which were slowly surrounding the town. The result was a disaster for the British. The main body was driven back into the town, and an isolated detachment of 800 men was forced to surrender to Commandant De Wet.</p> <p>While the British were regrouping in Ladysmith, the Boer forces surrounded the town. The Siege of Ladysmith lasted 118 days (from 2 November 1899 to 28 February 1900). Approximately 3000 British soldiers were killed during the siege.</p> <p>Three attempts by General Sir Redvers Buller to break the siege were unsuccessful where the British were defeated at the battle of Colenso, Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz.</p> <p>On 6 January 1900 the Boer forces of Commandant-General Piet Joubert attempted to end the siege by taking the town before the British could launch another attack. The lead to the battle of Platrand (or Wagon Hill) south of Ladysmith.</p> <p>Buller defeated the Boers by cooperation between his infantry and artillery and ended the siege on 28 February 1900.</p> <p>Sir Winston Churchill, then a war correspondent for the Morning Post in London, was present at the Relief of Ladysmith after having been taken prisoner (between Ladysmith and Colenso) and escaping earlier during the war.</p> <p>Mohandas Gandhi established a stretcher-bearing corps and was involved in a number of actions that took place in and around Ladysmith.</p>
1924	The worst snowstorm was recorded in 1924. The main street was covered in half a meter of snow.
1994	Ladysmith was combined with its two townships, Steadville and Ezakheni in 1994 after the first Democratic Local Government came to power.
1996	The Qedusizi Dam was completed.
1999	During the new municipal demarcations, the villages of Colenso and van Reenen was added into the Ladysmith fold.
Sources:	
<a href="http://www.battlefieldsroute.co.za/place/ladysmith/">http://www.battlefieldsroute.co.za/place/ladysmith/</a>	
<a href="http://www.southafrica.com/kwazulu-natal/ladysmith/">http://www.southafrica.com/kwazulu-natal/ladysmith/</a>	
<a href="http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/battleswars16011800/p/ladysmith.htm">http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/battleswars16011800/p/ladysmith.htm</a>	
<a href="http://www.britishbattles.com/battle-of-ladysmith/">http://www.britishbattles.com/battle-of-ladysmith/</a>	
<a href="http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/battles_ladysmith.html">http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/battles_ladysmith.html</a>	

**PREVIOUS STUDIES**

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- Wahl, E. 2013. Ladysmith Mixed Use Township Development, Emnambithi Local Municipality, Uthukela District, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Report.
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- Anderson, G., Anderson L. 2008. Archaeological Survey Portion of Rem of ERF 1 Ladysmith.
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- Prins, F. 2015. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Upgrading of an Access Road to the D1291 (Nyende) Near Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Anderson, G. 2010. Heritage Survey of the Proposed N11-P32 Intersection Upgrade.
- Prins, F. 2015. Proposed Construction of Ezakheni AutoHub on Erf 1923 Ezakheni D Section, Emnambithi-Ladysmith Municipality, Uthukela District, KwaZulu-Natal.

**NOTE**

AMAF 1874:

A single storied house (originally Victorian); significant example of the translation of a "Natal veranda house" type with three articulated verandas into new materials; many alterations to details. (In Glasgow. - Study Area).

Author: Simangele Mkhiza



Figure 4: Location of Victorian House in Glasgow, KZN

### HISTORIC MAPS

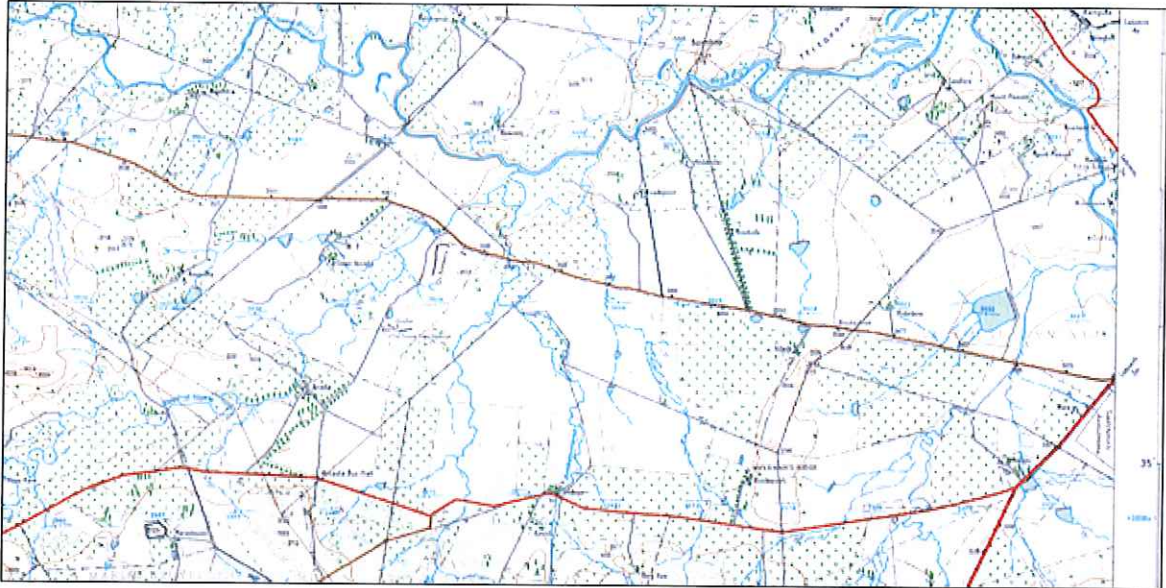


Figure 5: Topographical Map 2829 DA 1954 (1 of 2)

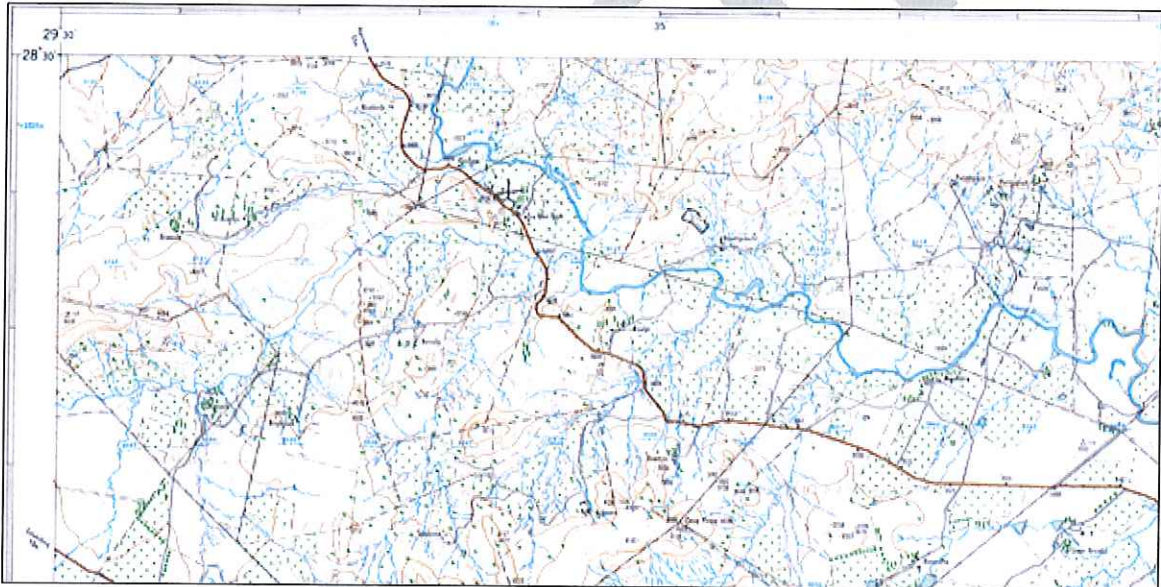


Figure 6: Topographical Map 2829 DA 1954 (2 of 2)

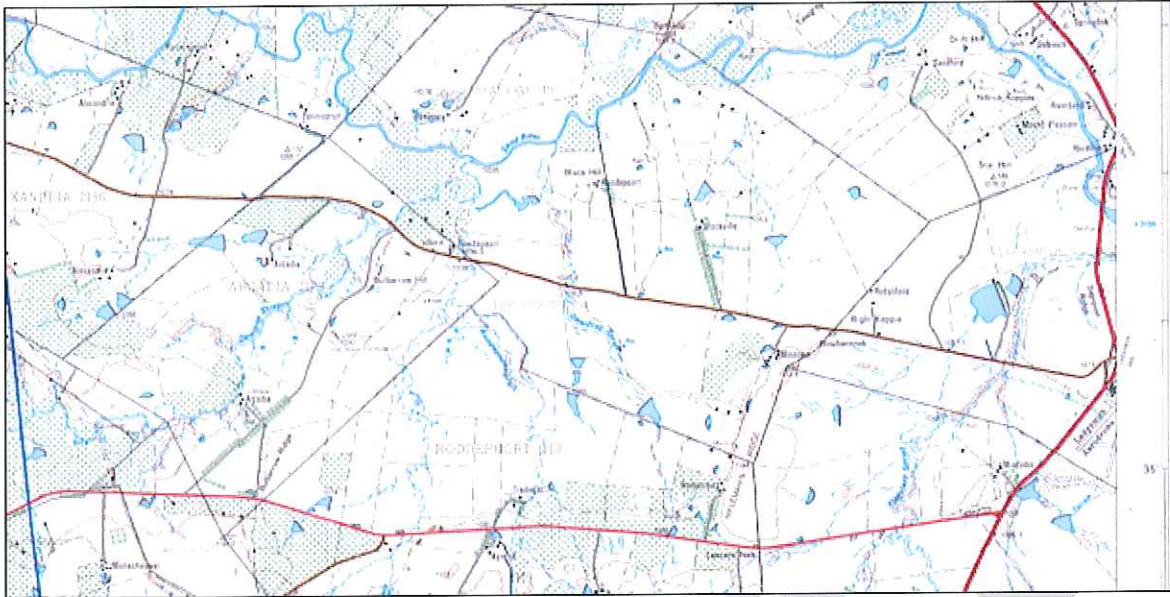


Figure 7: Topographical Map 2829 DA 1992 (1 of 2)

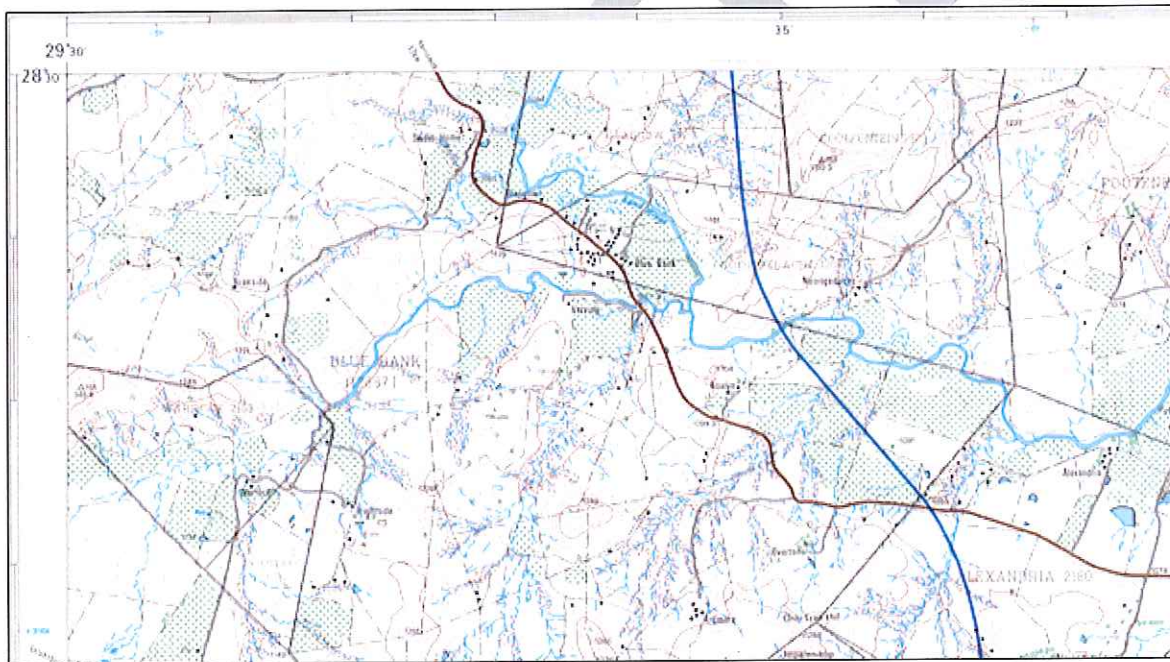


Figure 8: Topographical Map 2829 DA 1992 (2 of 2)

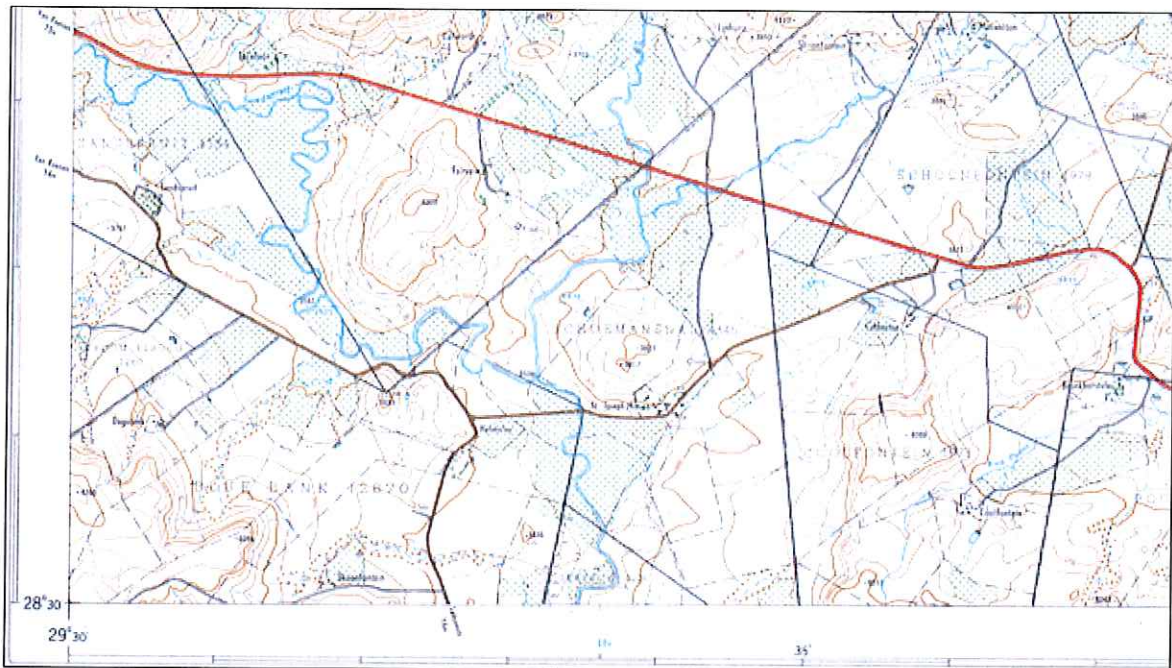


Figure 9: Topographical Map 2829 BC 1963

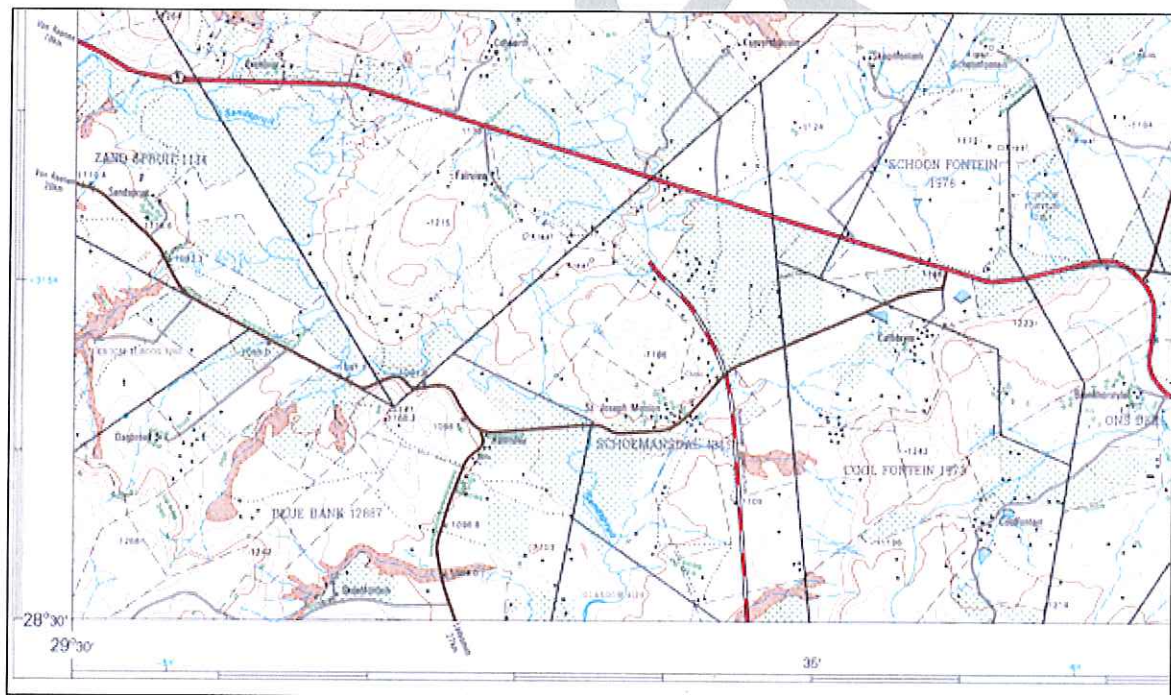


Figure 10: Topographical Map 2829 BC 1986

## FINDINGS

A number of sites were identified during the fieldwork.

### Site 001

A semi-circular iron age stonewall approximately 8m x 4m.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 34' 12"  
E29° 43' 37"



Figure 11: Site 001 Photograph

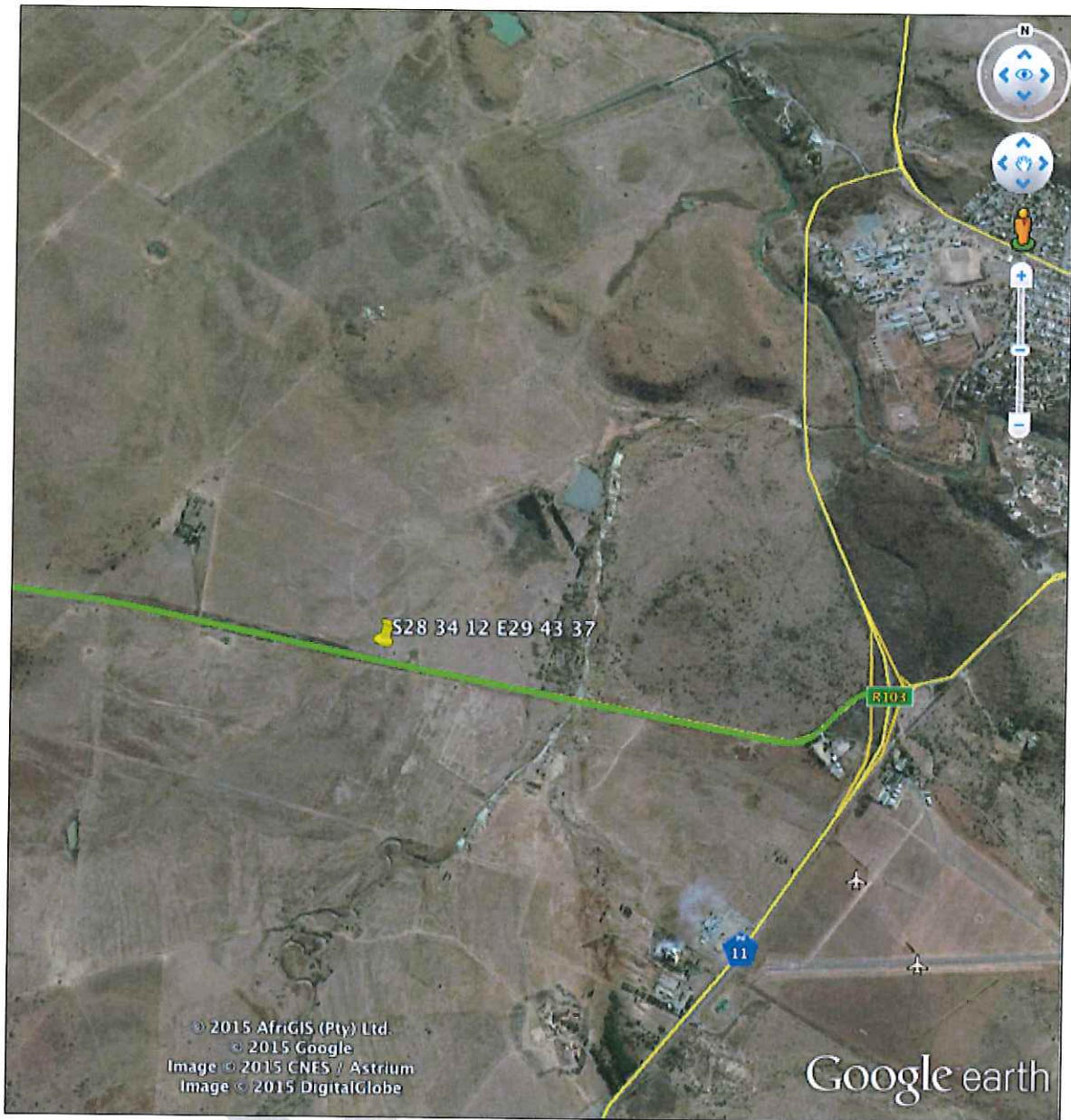


Figure 12: Site 001 Google Earth Image



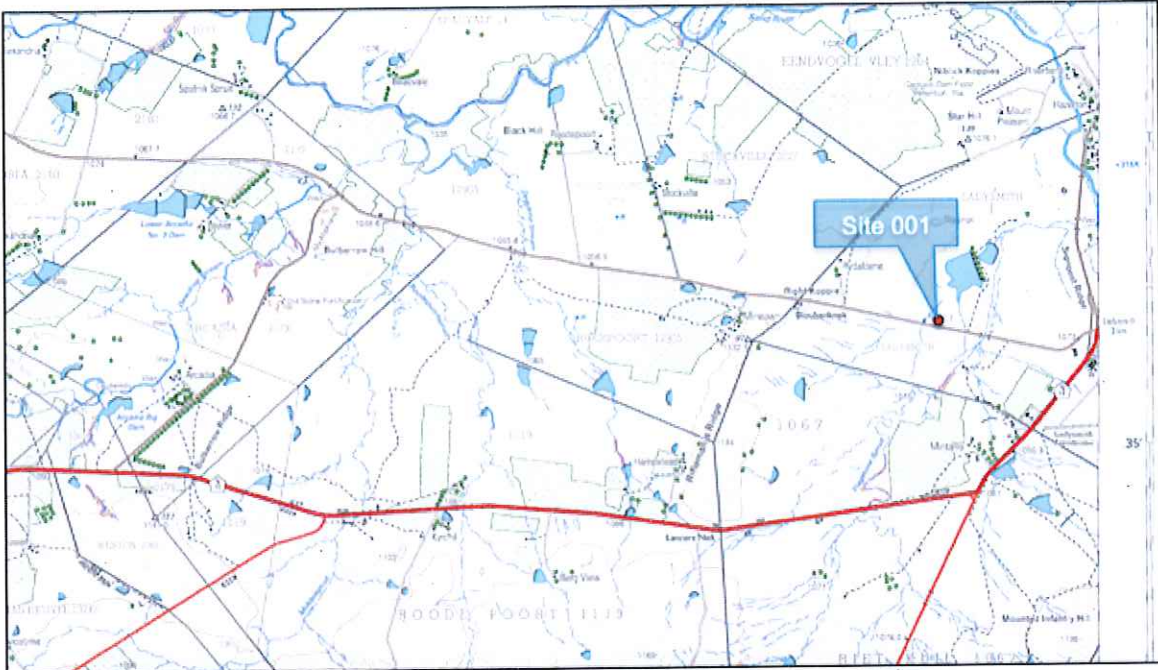


Figure 13: Site 001 Topographical Map

**Site 002**

Possible graves.

GPS Coordinates:

S28° 34' 03"

E29° 42' 47"



Figure 14: Site 002 Photograph

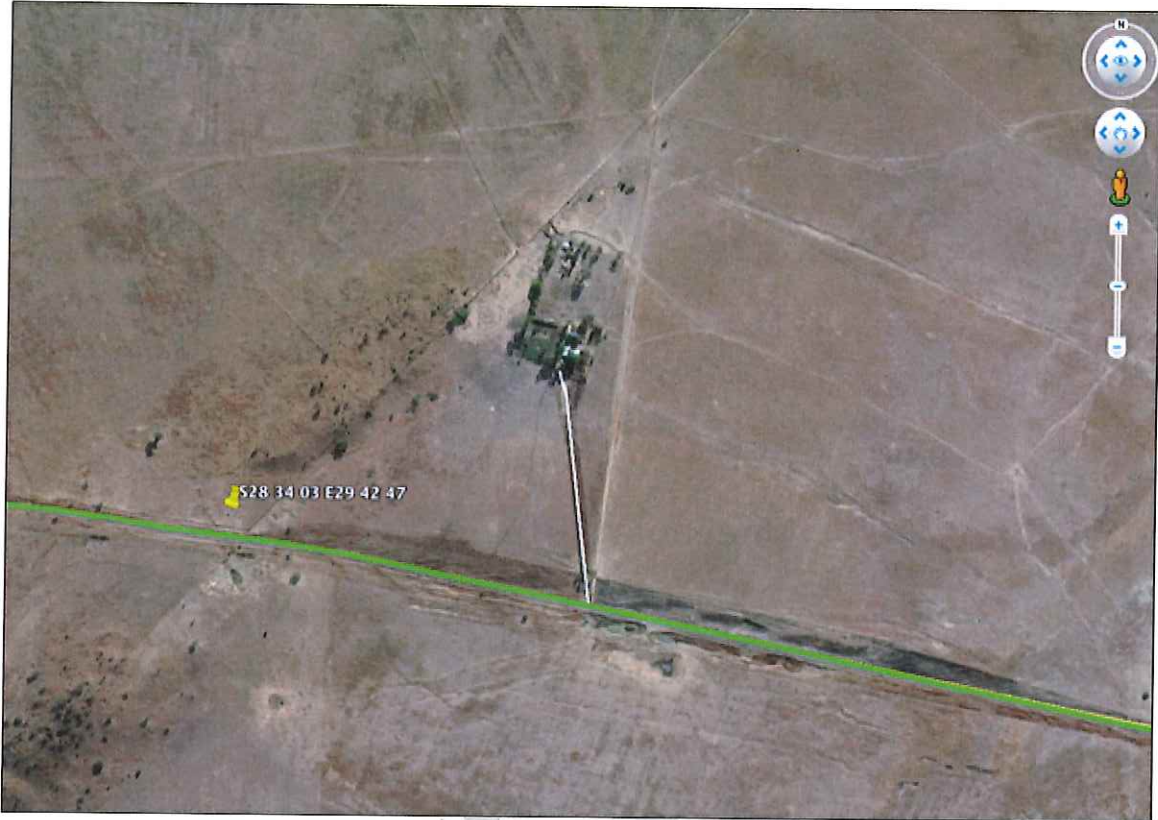


Figure 15: Site 002 Google Earth Image

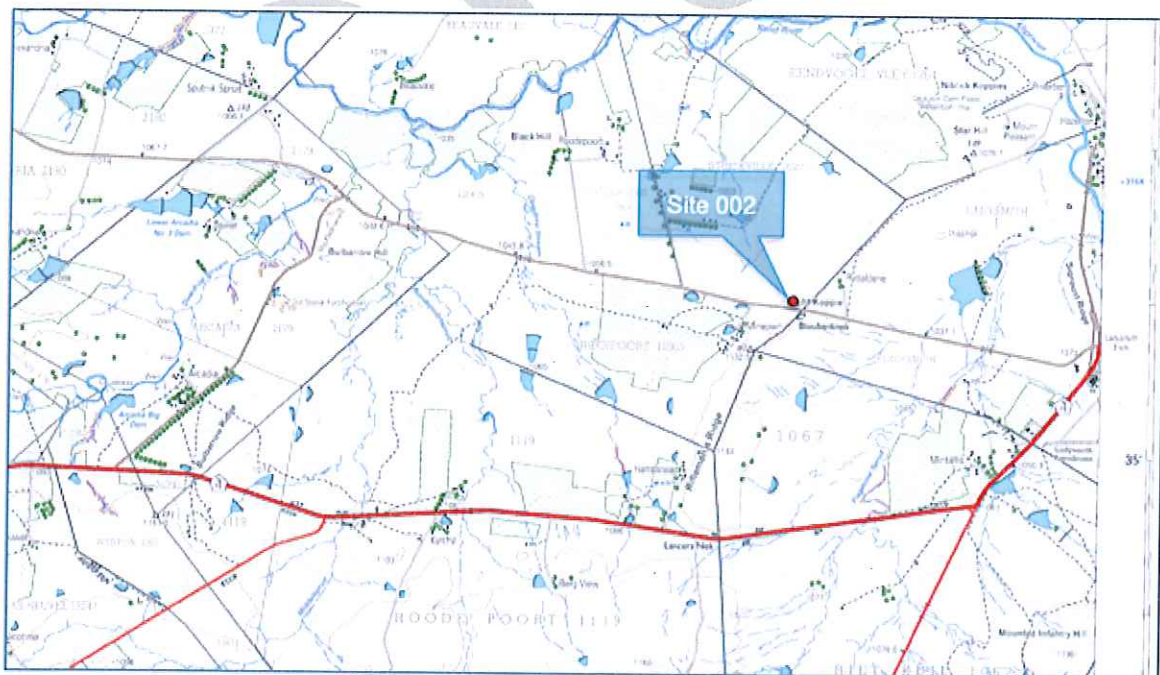


Figure 16: Site 002 Topographical Map

**Site 003**

Possible grave on the right, 30m in.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 34' 02"

E29° 42' 32"



Figure 17: Site 003 Photograph



Figure 18: Site 003 Google Earth Image

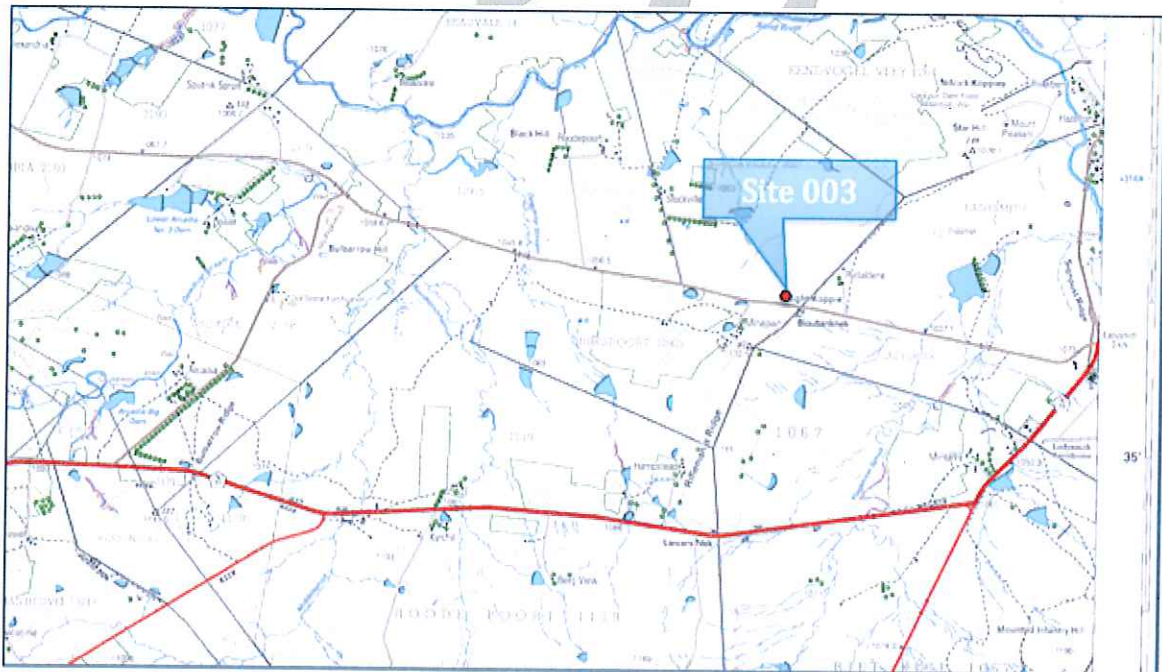


Figure 19: Site 003 Topographical Map

**Site 004**

Low stonewall on the left, next to the fence.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 33' 32"

E29° 39' 46"



Figure 20: Site 004 Photograph



Figure 21: Site 004 Google Earth Image

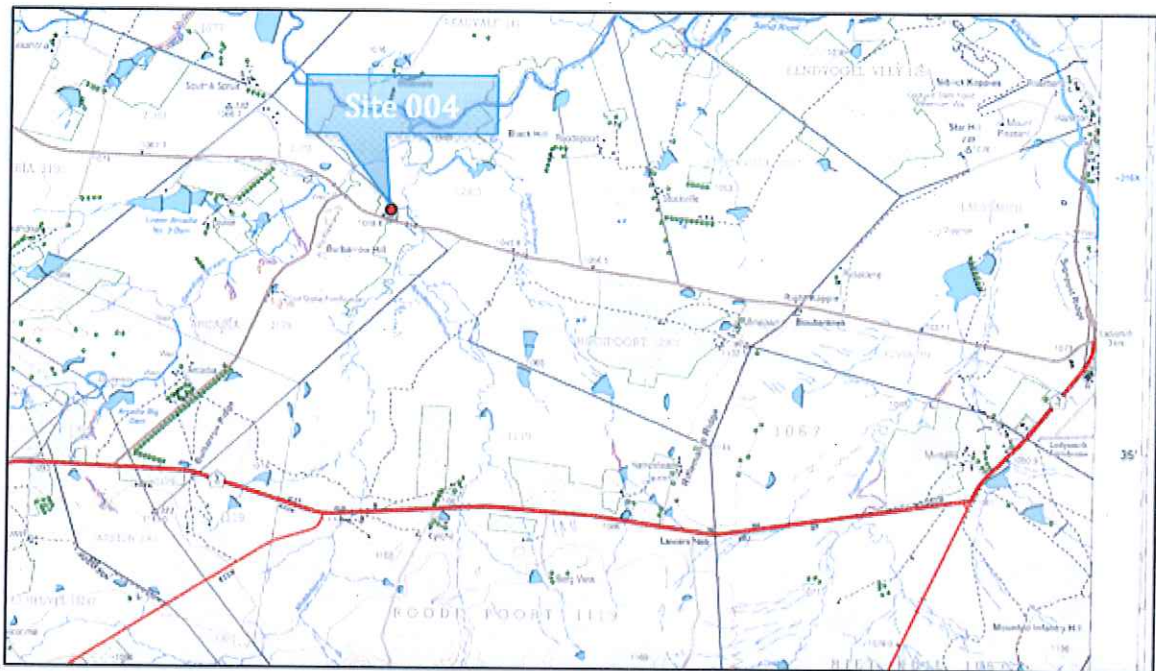


Figure 22: Site 004 Topographical Map

**Site 005**

Historic colonial style buildings.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 31' 10"

E29° 33' 48"



Figure 23: Site 005 Photograph



Figure 24: Site 005 Google Earth Image

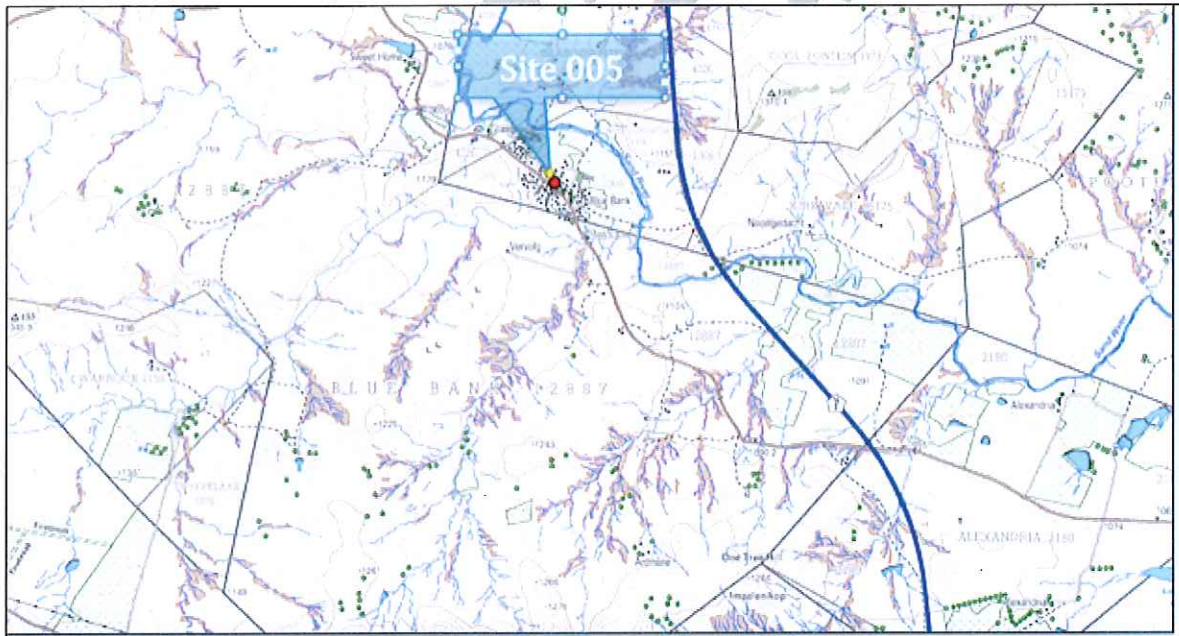


Figure 25: Site 005 Topographical Map

**Site 006**

Iron age type stonewall.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 31' 07"

E29° 33' 44"



Figure 26: Site 006 Photograph



Figure 27: Site 006 Google Earth Image



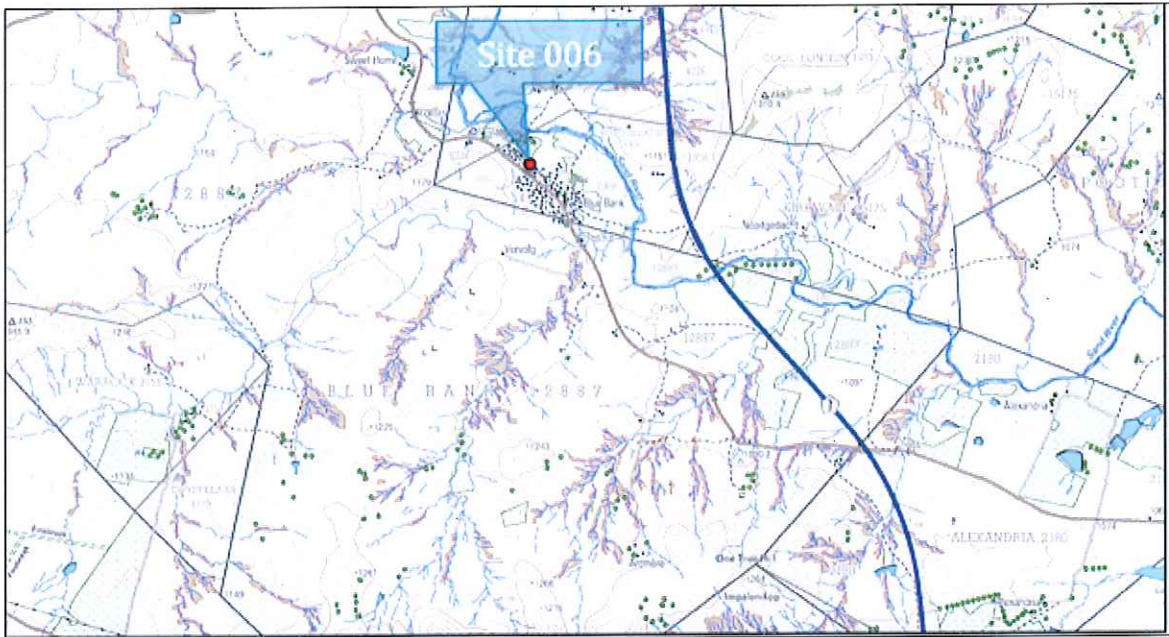


Figure 28: Site 006 Topographical Map

**Site 007**

Stonewalls and dipping trough.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 31' 02"

E29° 33' 38"



Figure 29: Site 007 Photograph



Figure 30: Site 007 Google Earth Image

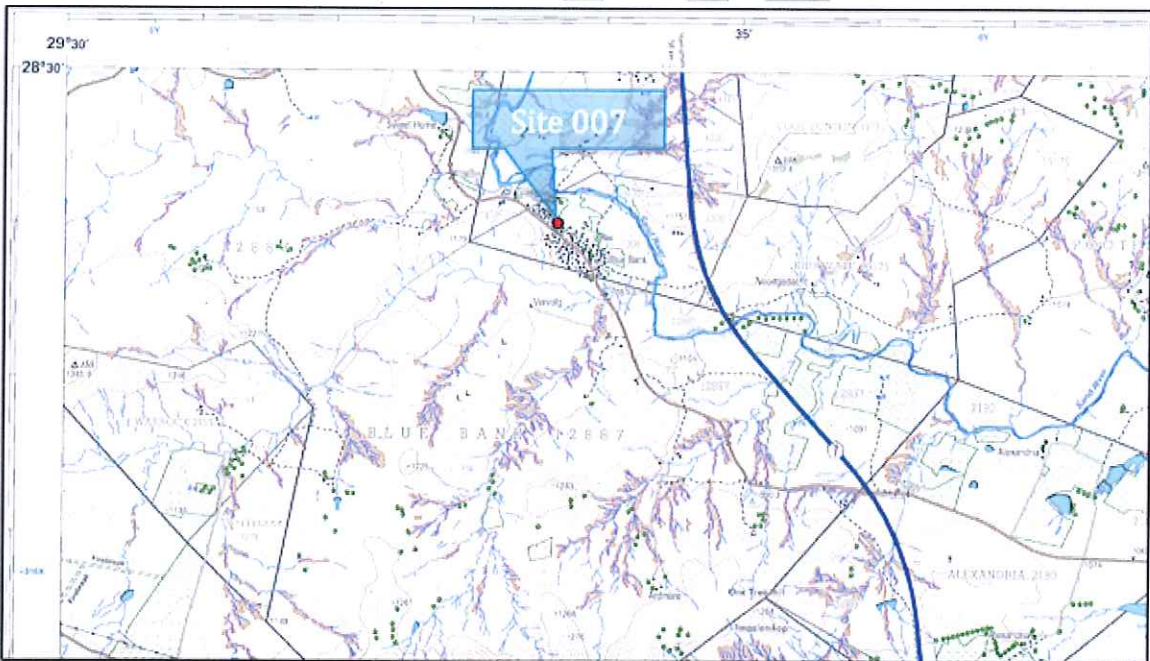


Figure 31: Site 007 Topographical Map

**Site 008**

Colonial granite block ruins.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 30' 50"

E29° 33' 18"



Figure 32: Site 008 Photograph



Figure 33: Site 008 Google Earth Image

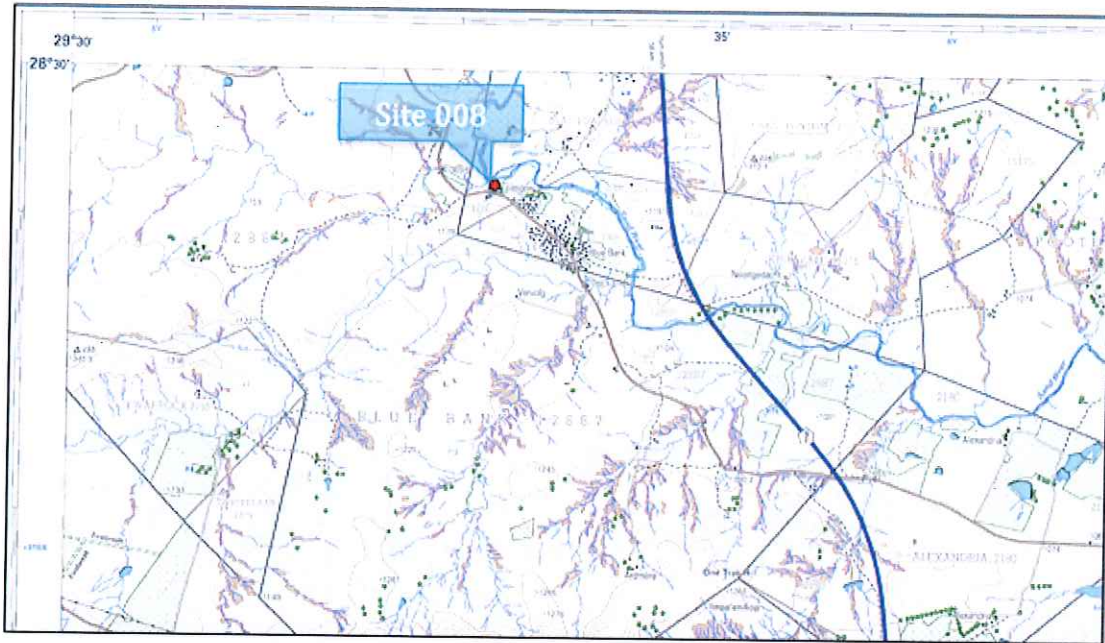


Figure 34: Site 008 Topographical Map

**Site 009**

Concrete Bungalow.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 29' 30"  
E29° 32' 25"



Figure 35: Site 009 Concrete bungalow



Figure 36: Site 009 Google Earth Image

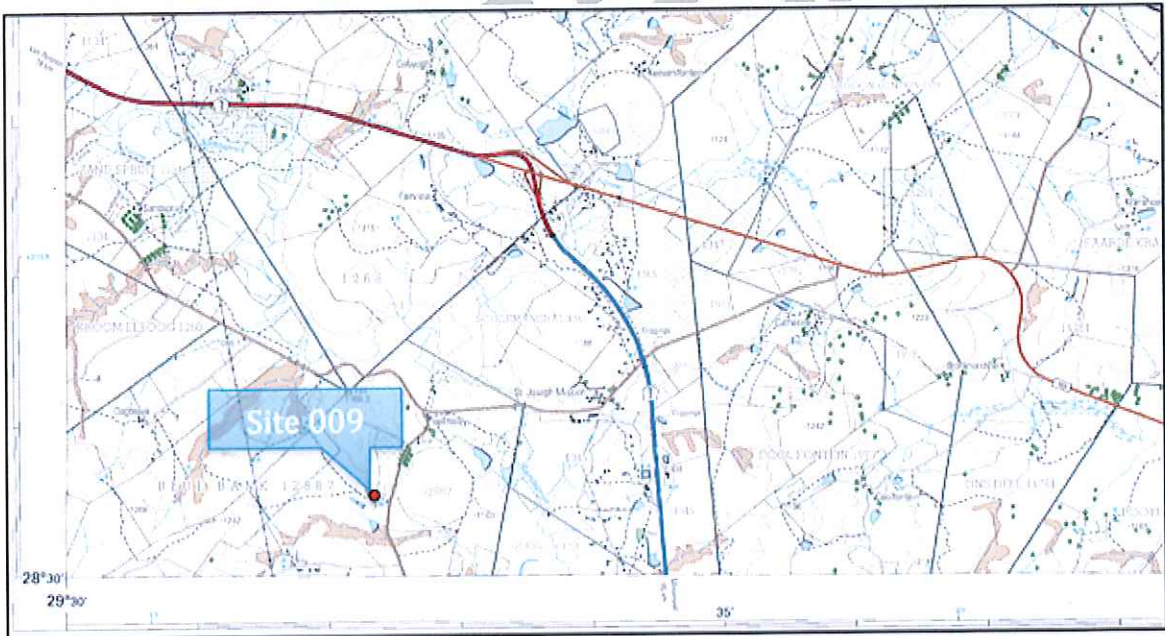


Figure 37: Site 009 Topographical Map

**Site 010**

Stone ruin at the base of the tree.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 29' 31"

E29° 32' 23"



Figure 38: Site 010 Photograph



Figure 39: Site 010 Google Earth Image

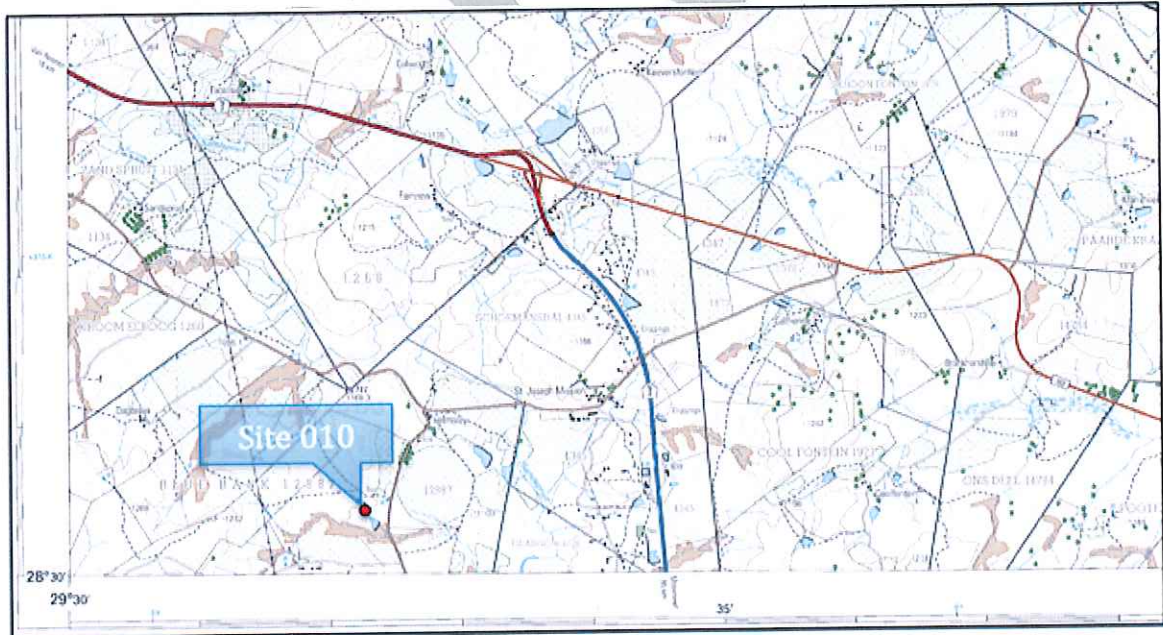


Figure 40: Site 010 Topographical Map

**Site 011**

Avenue of large and old blue gum trees.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 29' 12"

E29° 32' 33"



Figure 41: Site 011 Photograph



Figure 42: Site 011 Google Earth Image



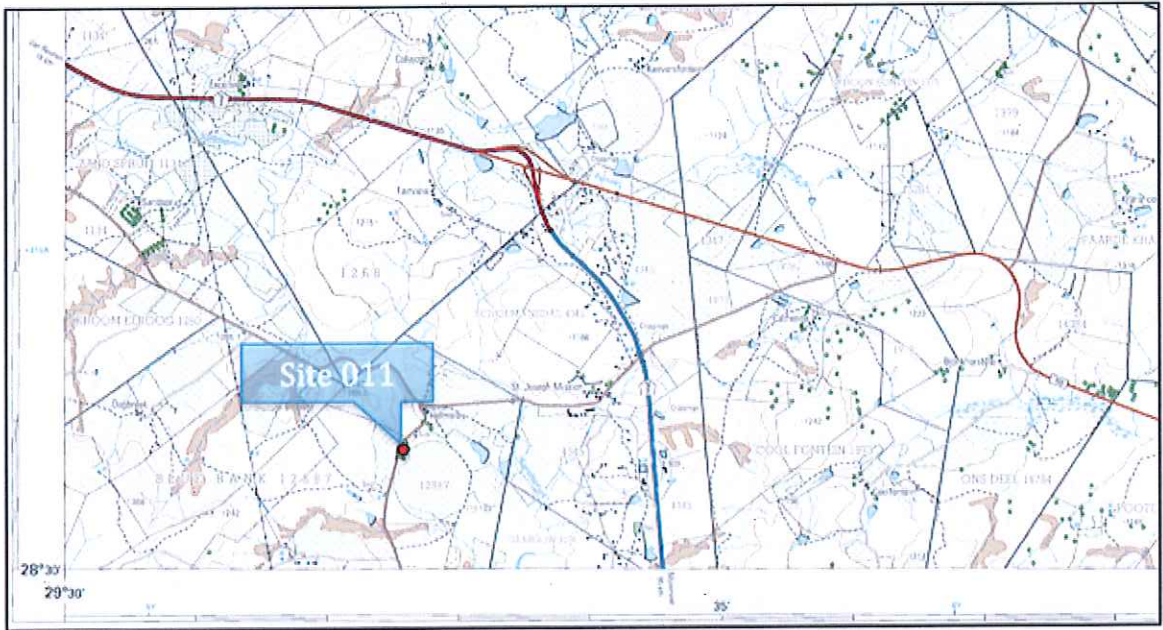


Figure 43: Site 011 Topographical Map

**Site 012**

Concrete ruins.

GPS Coordinates: S28° 29' 05"

E29° 32' 39"



Figure 44: Site 012 Photograph



Figure 45: Site 012 Google Earth Image

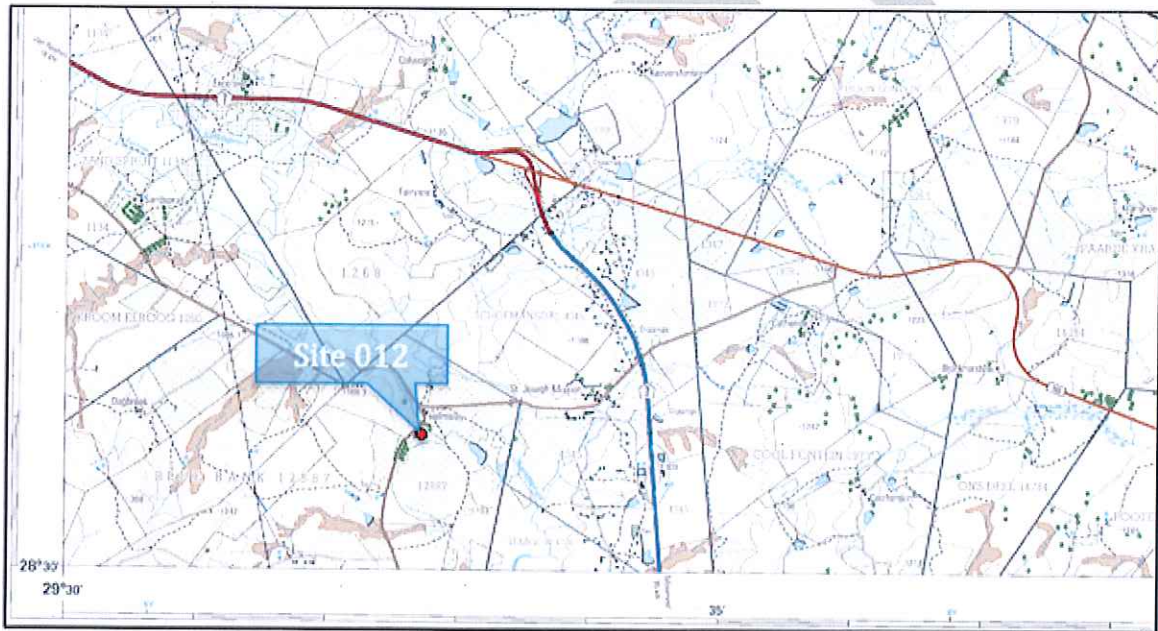


Figure 46: Site 012 Topographical Map

## METHODOLOGY

This study defines the heritage component of the S&EIR process being undertaken for the proposed upgrade of the Provincial Road, P187, near Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal. It is described as a first phase (HIA). This report attempts to evaluate both the accumulated heritage knowledge of the area as well as information derived from direct physical observations.

### EVALUATING HERITAGE IMPACTS

A combination of document research as well as the determination of the geographic suitability of areas and the evaluation of aerial photographs determined which areas could and should be accessed.

After plotting of the site on a GPS the areas were accessed using suitable combinations of vehicle access and access by foot.

Sites were documented by digital photography and geo-located with GPS readings using the WGS 84 datum.

Further techniques (where possible) included interviews with local inhabitants, visiting local museums and information centers and discussions with local experts. All this information was combined with information from an extensive literature study as well as the result of archival studies based on the SAHRA provincial databases.

This Heritage Impact Assessment relies on the analysis of written documents, maps, aerial photographs and other archival sources combined with the results of site investigations and interviews with effected people. Site investigations are not exhaustive and often focus on areas such as river confluence areas, elevated sites or occupational ruins.

The following documents were consulted in this study;

- South African National Archive Documents
- SAHRIS Database of Heritage Studies
- Museum Information
- Internet Search
- Historic Maps
- 1954, 1963, 1986, 1992, 2000 & 2009 Surveyor General Topographic Map series
- Google Earth 2015 imagery
- Published articles and books
- JSTOR Article Archive

### FIELDWORK

Fieldwork for this study was performed on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2015.

The proposed upgrade is to the existing road, thus the entire study area was accessible by vehicle.

Areas of possible significance were investigated on foot. The survey was tracked using GPS and a track file in GPX format is available on request.

## MEASURING IMPACTS

In 2003 the SAHRA compiled the following guidelines to evaluate the cultural significance of individual heritage resources:

## TYPE OF RESOURCE

- Place
- Archaeological Site
- Structure
- Grave
- Paleontological Feature
- Geological Feature

## TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE

### HISTORIC VALUE

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- o Important in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- o Important in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or locality.
- o Important for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or community.
- o Important as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- o Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- o Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

### AESTHETIC VALUE

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

- o Important to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- o Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- o Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- o In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

### SCIENTIFIC VALUE

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- o Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- o Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

### SOCIAL VALUE

- It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

## DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### RARITY

It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

### REPRESENTIVITY

- It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.

The table below illustrates how a site's heritage significance is determined

Spheres of Significance	High	Medium	Low
International			
National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			
Specific Community			

What other similar sites may be compared to this site?

## Assessment Matrix

### Determining Heritage Sensitivity

In addition to guidelines provided by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), a set of criteria based on Deacon (J) and Whitelaw (1997) for assessing archaeological significance has been developed for Northern Cape settings (Morris 2007a). These criteria include estimation of landform potential (in terms of its capacity to contain archaeological traces) and assessing the value to any archaeological traces (in terms of their attributes or their capacity to be construed as evidence, given that evidence is not given but constructed by the investigator).

**DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE**

In 2006 SAHRA prescribed classification standards for determining the heritage significance of sites within the SADC region. These recommendations were subsequently approved by ASAPA and are reproduced here to indicate the measuring standards for heritage sensitivity used in this report;

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Mitigation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Heritage Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Heritage Sites nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High	Mitigation with part of site retained in original
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/Medium	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low	Destruction

Table 3. SAHRA Assigned Heritage Site Significance Grading

**Estimating site potential**

Table 4 (below) is a classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces used for estimating the potential of archaeological sites (after J. Deacon and, National Monuments Council). Type 3 sites tend to be those with higher archaeological potential, but there are notable exceptions to this rule, for example the renowned rock engravings site Driekopseiland near Kimberley which is on landform L1 Type 1 – normally a setting of lowest expected potential. It should also be noted that, generally, the older a site the poorer the preservation, so that sometimes any trace, even of only Type 1 quality, could be of exceptional significance. In light of this, estimation of potential will always be a matter for archaeological observation and interpretation.

Table 4. Classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces for estimating the potential for archaeological sites (after J. Deacon, NMC as used in Morris)

Class	Landform	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
L1	Rocky Surface	Bedrock exposed	Some soil patches	Sandy/grassy patches
L2	Ploughed land	Far from water	In floodplain	On old river terrace
L3	Sandy ground, inland	Far from water	In floodplain or near features such as hill/dune	On old river terrace
L4	Sandy ground, coastal	>1 km from sea	Inland of dune cordon	Near rocky shore
L5	Water-logged deposit	Heavily vegetated	Running water	Sedimentary basin
L6	Developed urban	Heavily built-up with no known record of early settlement	Known early settlement, but buildings have basements	Buildings without extensive basements over known historical sites
L7	Lime/dolomite	>5 myrs	<5000 yrs	Between 5000 yrs and 5 myrs
L8	Rock shelter	Rocky floor	Loping floor or small area	Flat floor, high ceiling
Class	Archaeological traces	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
A1	Area previously excavated	Little deposit remaining	More than half deposit remaining	High profile site
A2	Shell of bones visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5 m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick;

				shell and bone dense
A3	Stone artefacts or stone walling or other feature visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick

Table 5. Site attributes and value assessment (adapted from Whitelaw 1997 as used in Morris)

Class	Landforms	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1	Length of sequence /context	No sequence Poor context Dispersed distribution	Limited sequence	Long sequence Favourable context High density of arte / ecofacts
2	Presence of exceptional items (incl. regional rarity)	Absent	Present	Major element
3	Organic preservation	Absent	Present	Major element
4	Potential for future archaeological investigation	Low	Medium	High
5	Potential for public display	Low	Medium	High
6	Aesthetic appeal	Low	Medium	High
7	Potential for implementation of a long-term management plan	Low	Medium	High

### Assessing site value by attribute

Table 5 is adapted from Whitelaw (1997), who developed an approach for selecting sites meriting heritage recognition status in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a means of judging a site's archaeological value by ranking the relative strengths of a range of attributes (given in the second column of the table). While aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest significance.

### HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Significance Rating
1	<i>Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a historical person or group?</i> No	N/A
2	<i>Are any of the buildings or identified sites associated with a historical event?</i> No	N/A
3	<i>Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a religious, economic social or political or educational activity?</i> No	N/A
4	<i>Are any of the identified sites or buildings of archaeological significance?</i> No	N/A
5	<i>Are any of the identified buildings or structures older than 60 years?</i> Yes	Grade 3A

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Rating
1	<i>Are any of the buildings or structures an important example of a building type?</i> No	N/A
2	<i>Are any of the buildings outstanding examples of a particular style or</i>	

	<i>period?</i> No	N/A
3	<i>Do any of the buildings contain fine architectural details and reflect exceptional craftsmanship?</i> No	N/A
4	<i>Are any of the buildings an example of an industrial, engineering or technological development?</i> No	N/A
5	<i>What is the state of the architectural and structural integrity of the building?</i> No	N/A
6	<i>Is the building's current and future use in sympathy with its original use (for which the building was designed)?</i> N/A	-
7	<i>Were the alterations done in sympathy with the original design?</i> N/A	-
8	<i>Were the additions and extensions done in sympathy with the original design?</i> N/A	-
9	<i>Are any of the buildings or structures the work of a major architect, engineer or builder?</i> No	N/A

### SPATIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Even though each building needs to be evaluated as a single artefact the site still needs to be evaluated in terms of its significance in its geographic area, city, town, village, neighbourhood or precinct. This set of criteria determines the spatial significance.

No	Criteria	Rating
1	<i>Can any of the identified buildings or structures be considered a landmark in the town or city?</i> No	-
2	<i>Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the neighborhood?</i> No	-
3	<i>Do any of the buildings contribute to the character of the square or streetscape?</i> No	-
4	<i>Do any of the buildings form part of an important group of buildings?</i> No	-

### IMPACT EVALUATION

This HIA Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the heritage environment. The determination of the effect of a heritage impact on a heritage parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the heritage practitioner through the process of the heritage impact assessment. The impact evaluation of predicted impacts was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of the impacts.

### DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics, which include context, and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas Intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background



conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

### IMPACT RATING SYSTEM

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of effects on the heritage environment whether such effects are positive (beneficial) or negative (detrimental). Each issue / impact is also assessed according to the project stages:

- planning
- construction
- operation
- decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact will be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance has also been included.

### RATING SYSTEM USED TO CLASSIFY IMPACTS

The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

<b>NATURE</b>		
Including a brief description of the impact of the heritage parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the heritage aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT</b>		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
<b>PROBABILITY</b>		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).

2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
<b>REVERSIBILITY</b>		
This describes the degree to which an impact on a heritage parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
<b>IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES</b>		
This describes the degree to which heritage resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource.	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
<b>DURATION</b>		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the heritage parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity		
1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).

4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
<b>CUMULATIVE EFFECT</b>		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect, which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
<b>INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE</b>		
Describes the severity of an impact		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>		
Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. This describes the significance of the impact on the heritage parameter. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula: <b>(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.</b>		
The summation of the different criteria will produce a non weighted value. By multiplying this value with		

the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.

Points	Impact Significance Rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

## ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE 001, 004, 006, 007, 010

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT		
Heritage component	<i>Iron Age Stonewalls</i>	
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Proposed Road Upgrade</i>	
<i>Extent</i>	<i>Local</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Possible</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Significant loss of resources</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>51 points. The impact will have a high negative impact rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	2	2
Probability	3	1
Reversibility	4	2
Irreplaceable loss	3	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	3	1
Intensity/magnitude	3	1

Significance rating	51 (high negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>The sites should be indicated on the development plan and the site agent should be made aware of their existence. Their borders should be indicated with barrier tape.</i>	

SITE 002, 003

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT		
Heritage component	<i>Possible Graves</i>	
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Proposed Road Upgrade</i>	
<i>Extent</i>	<i>Site</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Possible</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Significant loss of resources</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>50 points. The impact will have a high negative impact rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
<i>Extent</i>	1	2
<i>Probability</i>	3	1
<i>Reversibility</i>	4	2
<i>Irreplaceable loss</i>	3	1
<i>Duration</i>	2	2
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	3	1
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	3	1
Significance rating	51 (high negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>The location of the graves should be indicated on the development plan and a 5 meter perimeter should be affixed by means of barrier tape.</i>	

SITE 005, 008, 011

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT	
Heritage component	<i>Colonial design ruins</i>
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Proposed Road Upgrade</i>
<i>Extent</i>	<i>Site</i>
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Possible</i>
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Significant loss of resources</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>

<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>51 points. The impact will have a high negative impact rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	1	2
Probability	3	1
Reversibility	4	2
Irreplaceable loss	3	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	3	1
Intensity/magnitude	3	1
Significance rating	50 (high negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>These sites should be indicated on the development maps and plans and their location made known to vehicle operators. Periodic monitoring of the integrity of the buildings during the construction process should be performed by a qualified heritage practitioner.</i>	

SITE 009, 012

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT		
Heritage component	<i>Modern era ruins</i>	
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Proposed Road Upgrade</i>	
<i>Extent</i>	<i>Site</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Possible</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Significant loss of resources</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>50 points. The impact will have a high negative impact rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	1	1
Probability	1	1
Reversibility	2	2
Irreplaceable loss	1	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	1	1
Intensity/magnitude	1	1
Significance rating	7 (low negative)	7 (low negative)

Mitigation measure	No further action will be required.
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### ASSESSING VISUAL IMPACT

Visual impacts of developments result when sites that are culturally celebrated are visually affected by a development. The exact parameters for the determination of visual impacts have not yet been rigidly defined and are still mostly open to interpretation. CNdV Architects and The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (2006) have developed some guidelines for the management of the visual impacts of wind turbines in the Western Cape, although these have not yet been formalised. In these guidelines they recommend a buffer zone of 1km around significant heritage sites to minimise the visual impact.

### ASSUMPTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- It is assumed that the SAHRIS database locations are correct.
- It is assumed that the social impact assessment and public participation process of the S&EIR will result in the identification of any intangible sites of heritage potential.

## ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

### IMPACT STATEMENT

#### PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES

Paleontological sites will not be affected as bedrock is not to be disturbed by the proposed activities.

#### Mitigation

No mitigation needed.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Possible Late Iron Age Stonewalls was identified.

#### Mitigation

The sites should be indicated and avoided.

#### BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The following built environment structures were identified

- Colonial era western buildings
- Bluegum tree alignments
- Modern concrete farming structures

#### Mitigation

None of the structures will be affected by the road upgrade activities. Sites should be indicated and vibration damage monitored.

#### CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The following landscape types were identified during the study.

Landscape Type	Description	Occurrence still possible?	Identified on site?
1 Paleontological	Mostly fossil remains. Remains include microbial fossils such as found in Barberton Greenstones	Yes, sub-surface	No
2 Archaeological	Evidence of human occupation associated with the following phases – Early-, Middle-, Late Stone Age,	No	No

	Early-, Late Iron Age, Pre-Contact Sites, Post-Contact Sites		
3 Historic Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical townscapes/streetscapes</li> <li>- Historical structures; i.e. older than 60 years</li> <li>- Formal public spaces</li> <li>- Formally declared urban conservation areas</li> <li>- Places associated with social identity/displacement</li> </ul>	No	No
4 Historic Farmland	<p>These possess distinctive patterns of settlement and historical features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical farm yards</li> <li>- Historical farm workers villages/settlements</li> <li>- Irrigation furrows</li> <li>- Tree alignments and groupings</li> <li>- Historical routes and pathways</li> <li>- Distinctive types of planting</li> <li>- Distinctive architecture of cultivation e.g. planting blocks, trellising, terracing, ornamental planting.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes
5 Historic rural town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historic mission settlements</li> <li>- Historic townscapes</li> </ul>	No	No
6 Pristine natural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical patterns of access to a natural amenity</li> <li>- Formally proclaimed nature reserves</li> <li>- Evidence of pre-colonial occupation</li> <li>- Scenic resources, e.g. view corridors, viewing sites, visual edges, visual linkages</li> <li>- Historical structures/settlements older than 60 years</li> <li>- Pre-colonial or historical burial sites</li> <li>- Geological sites of cultural significance.</li> </ul>	No	No
7 Relic Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Past farming settlements</li> <li>- Past industrial sites</li> <li>- Places of isolation related to attitudes to medical treatment</li> <li>- Battle sites</li> <li>- Sites of displacement,</li> </ul>	No	No
8 Burial grounds and grave sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pre-colonial burials (marked or unmarked, known or unknown)</li> <li>- Historical graves (marked or unmarked; known or unknown)</li> <li>- Graves of victims of conflict</li> <li>- Human remains (older than 100 years)</li> <li>- Associated burial goods (older than 100 years)</li> <li>- Burial architecture (older than 60 years)</li> </ul>	No	No
9 Associated Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites associated with living heritage e.g. initiation sites, harvesting of natural resources for traditional medicinal purposes</li> <li>- Sites associated with displacement &amp; contestation</li> <li>- Sites of political conflict/struggle</li> <li>- Sites associated with an historic event/person</li> <li>- Sites associated with public memory</li> </ul>	No	No
10 Historical Farmyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting of the yard and its context</li> <li>- Composition of structures</li> <li>- Historical/architectural value of individual structures</li> </ul>	No	No



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tree alignments</li> <li>- Views to and from</li> <li>- Axial relationships</li> <li>- System of enclosure, e.g. defining walls</li> <li>- Systems of water reticulation and irrigation, e.g. furrows</li> <li>- Sites associated with slavery and farm labour</li> <li>- Colonial period archaeology</li> </ul>		
11 Historic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical prisons</li> <li>- Hospital sites</li> <li>- Historical school/reformatory sites</li> <li>- Military bases</li> </ul>	No	No
12 Scenic visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scenic routes</li> </ul>	No	No
13 Amenity landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- View sheds</li> <li>- View points</li> <li>- Views to and from</li> <li>- Gateway conditions</li> <li>- Distinctive representative landscape conditions</li> <li>- Scenic corridors</li> </ul>	No	No

**Mitigation**

It is recommended that the development designs take into account the positive and negative characteristics of the existing cultural landscape type and that they endeavor to promote the positive aspects while at the same time mitigating the negative aspects.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although unlikely, sub-surface remains of heritage sites could still be encountered during the construction activities associated with the project. Such sites would offer no surface indication of their presence due to the high state of alterations in some areas as well as heavy plant cover in other areas. The following indicators of unmarked sub-surface sites could be encountered:

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate);
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human;
- Ceramic fragments such as pottery shards either historic or pre-contact;
- Stone concentrations of any formal nature.

The following recommendations are given should any sub-surface remains of heritage sites be identified as indicated above:

- All operators of excavation equipment should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence of sub-surface heritage features and the following procedures should they be encountered.
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50m radius of the site) should cease.
- The heritage practitioner should be informed as soon as possible.
- In the event of obvious human remains the South African Police Services (SAPS) should be notified.
- Mitigation measures (such as refilling etc.) should not be attempted.
- The area in a 50m radius of the find should be cordoned off with hazard tape.
- Public access should be limited.
- The area should be placed under guard.
- No media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyze the finds.

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