

**PHASE ONE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
OF THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ON ERVEN 2954, 2955, 2957  
KINGSBURGH, ETHEKWENI MUNICIPALITY,  
KZN.**



**ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.**

**For: Metamorphosis**

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6 June 2018

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Frans received his MA (Archaeology) from the University of Stellenbosch and is presently a PhD candidate on social anthropology at Rhodes University. His PhD research topic deals with indigenous San perceptions and interactions with the rock art heritage of the Drakensberg.

Frans was employed as a junior research associate at the then University of Transkei, Botany Department in 1988-1990. Although attached to a Botany Department he conducted a palaeoecological study on the Iron Age of northern Transkei - this study formed the basis for his MA thesis in Archaeology. Frans left the University of Transkei to accept a junior lecturing position at the University of Stellenbosch in 1990. He taught mostly undergraduate courses on World Archaeology and research methodology during this period.

From 1991 – 2001 Frans was appointed as the head of the department of Historical Anthropology at the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg. His tasks included academic research and publication, display conceptualization, and curating the African ethnology collections of the Museum. He developed various displays at the Natal Museum on topics ranging from Zulu material culture, traditional healing, and indigenous classificatory systems. During this period Frans also developed a close association

with the Departments of Fine Art, Psychology, and Cultural and Media Studies at the then University of Natal. He assisted many post-graduate students with projects relating to the cultural heritage of South Africa. He also taught post-graduate courses on qualitative research methodology to honours students at the Psychology Department, University of Natal. During this period he served on the editorial boards of the *South African Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Natalia*.

Frans left the Natal Museum in 2001 when approached by a Swiss funding agency to assist an international NGO (Working Group for Indigenous Minorities) with the conceptualization of a San or Bushman museum near Cape Town. During this period he consulted extensively with various San groupings in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. During this period he also made major research and conceptual contributions to the Kamberg and Didima Rock Art Centres in the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site.

Between 2003 and 2007 Frans was employed as the Cultural Resource Specialist for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project – a bilateral conservation project funded through the World Bank. This project involved the facilitation with various stakeholders in order to produce a cultural heritage conservation and development strategy for the adjacent parts of Lesotho and South Africa. Frans was the facilitator for numerous heritage surveys and assessments during this project. This vast area included more than 2000 heritage sites. Many of these sites had to be assessed and heritage management plans designed for them. He had a major input in the drafting of the new Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage site in 2007/2008. A highpoint of his career was the inclusion of Drakensberg San indigenous knowledge systems, with San collaboration, into the management plans of various rock art sites in this world heritage site. He also liaised with the tourism specialist with the drafting of a tourism business plan for the area.

During April 2008 Frans accepted employment at the environmental agency called Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF). His main task was to set-up and run the cultural heritage unit of this national company. During this period he also became an accredited heritage impact assessor and he is rated by both Amafa and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). He completed almost 50 heritage impact assessment reports nation-wide during an 18<sup>th</sup> month period.

Frans left SEF and started his own heritage consultancy called “Active Heritage cc” in July 2009. Although mostly active along the eastern seaboard his clients also include international companies such as Royal Dutch Shell through Golder Associates, and UNESCO. He has now completed almost 1000 heritage conservation and management reports for various clients since the inception of “Active Heritage cc”. Amongst these was a heritage study of the controversial fracking gas exploration of the Karoo Basin and various proposed mining developments in South Africa and proposed developments adjacent to various World Heritage sites. Apart from heritage impact assessments (HIA’s) Frans also assist the National Heritage Council (NHC) through

Haley Sharpe Southern Africa', with heritage site data capturing and analysis for the proposed National Liberation Route World Heritage Site and the national intangible heritage audit. In addition, he is has done background research and conceptualization of the proposed Dinosaur Interpretative Centre at Golden Gate National Park and the proposed Khoi and San Interpretive Centre at Camdeboo, Eastern Cape Province. During 2009 he also produced the first draft dossier for the nomination of the Sehlabathebe National Park, Lesotho as a UNESCO inscribed World Heritage Site.

Frans was appointed as temporary lecturer in the department of Heritage and Tourism, UKZN in 2011. He is also a research affiliate at the School of Cultural and Media Studies in the same institution.

Frans's research interests include African Iron Age, paleoecology, rock art research, San ethnography, traditional healers in South Africa, and heritage conservation. Frans has produced more than forty publications on these topics in both popular and academic publications. He is frequently approached by local and international video and film productions in order to assist with research and conceptualization for programmes on African heritage and culture. He has also acted as presenter and specialist for local and international film productions on the rock art of southern Africa. Frans has a wide experience in the fields of museum and interpretive centre display and made a significant contribution to the conceptual planning of displays at the Natal Museum, Golden Horse Casino, Didima Rock Art Centre and !Khwa tu San Heritage Centre. Frans is also the co-founder and active member of "African Antiqua" a small tour company who conducts archaeological and cultural tours world-wide. He is a Thetha accredited cultural tour guide and he has conducted more than 50 tours to heritage sites since 1992.

#### **Declaration of Consultants independence**

Frans Prins is an independent consultant to Metamorphosis and has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity, application or appeal in respect of which he was appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity, application or appeal. There are no circumstances whatsoever that compromise the objectivity of this specialist performing such work.



**Frans Prins**

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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
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 heritage survey of the proposed residential development at Erven, 2954, 2955, and 2957 at Kingsburgh, KZN identified no archaeological or heritage sites on any of the areas earmarked for development. In addition, no heritage sites occur within 50m from the project area. The greater area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. An Amafa registered palaeontologist, however, needs to conduct a desktop paleontological assessment of the area before development may proceed. 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 as well as graves and fossil material should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency. It is important to note that all graves in KwaZulu-Natal, including those younger than 60 years, are protected by provincial heritage legislation.

## 1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

**Table 1. Background information**

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Methamorphosis
Type of development:	Housing Development at Kingsburgh.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

### 1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The study area is located approximately 1.5 km to the west of the N2 at Kingsburgh, KwaZulu-Natal (Fig 1). It consists of three Erven namely Erf 2954, 2955 and 2957 that covers a combined area of approximately 980m x 520m (Fig 2). The GPS coordinates for the centre points of each Erf are:

Erf 2954: S 30°04' 04.27" E 30°51' 33.17"

Erf 2955: S 30° 04' 16.31 E 30° 51' 27.58"

Erf 2957: S 30° 04' 11.45" E 30° 51' 16.02"

## 2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

### 2.1 Archaeology

The greater eThekweni area, had seen some archaeological and heritage surveys in the last few years. The SAHRIS website indicate that most of these have been made by heritage consultants as part of the CRM process. However, there has been no systematic archaeological surveys of Kingsburgh that is located in the southern section of the eThekweni Municipal area. Some surveys have been conducted in the areas to



the immediate north of Kingsburgh and coastal areas to the east. Middle and later Stone Age sites Stone have been recorded to the north of Kingsburg. Notable is the Umhlatuzana shelter near Marianhill that yielded Middle Stone Age deposits and the Shongweni Shelter that produced evidence for later Stone Age occupation of southern Durban (Mazel 1989; Mitchell 2002). The coastal areas to the north east of Kingsburgh produced evidence for Early Iron Age occupation of 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). The majority of these sites occur below the 1000m contour (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). Various sites of this period have been recorded along the Umgeni River to the north of the study area, especially in the area close to Inanda Dam.

Some of the shell middens recorded along the coastline of KwaZulu-Natal belongs to the very first Nguni-speaking agropastoralists who settled in the province. These sites have been dated to approximately 1200 years ago. In addition, sites belonging to the immediate ancestors of the present Zulu-speaking communities in the area have been located in various locations in the eThekwni Municipal area including areas to the south of Kingsburgh. A large percentage of more recently recorded sites occur along the dune cordon and slightly inland in the form of shell middens which were mostly created by Iron Age shellfish gatherers (Mitchel 2002).

### **2.1.1 The Cele**

The Cele was the original African tribal-unit that occupied the greater Kingsburgh area in early historical times. In 1824 the Zulu army under Shaka invaded the area immediately south of the Lower Thukela River, so disrupting the social fabric of the whole north coast of Natal (ibid), including that of the Cele, an ethnically and racially mixed group of people who historically have spoken a hybrid Zulu-Lala dialect (Bulpin 1966: 356). At this point the Cele were living in the country south of the Tukela River, along the coast as far south as the Mdloti Rivers. The abakwaCele were the descendants of Nyambose (Bryant 1929: 391). They divided into two factions, intent upon fighting each other. One faction, under a son, and heir, of Vico named Magaye, submitted to Shaka. His older brother Mande, resisted, taking cover in the coastal bush between the mouths of the Mdloti and Thongathi Rivers, leaving all his cattle behind and shifting from affluence to destitution. He set up his base more or less where Stanger stands today. Here they lived as bandits. When Mande was killed in a clash

with passing refugees his followers fled to the south coast where they found sanctuary in the bush along the lower reaches of the Siphingo River. Magaye's faction settled at a spot above the sources of the Mhlali (Bryant 1929: 391). Tired of an impoverished life of banditry Mande requested his younger brother, Magaye, to intercede with Shaka on his behalf, and Mande was restored to his former homeland. However, for his pains Mande then attempted to assassinate Magaye, with the result that Shaka then sent a mission to slay Mande who once again fled for his life. Magaye remained a favourite of Shaka, and in 1826 Shaka came over from Zululand to live among Magaye's faction of the Cele. Shaka erected his kwaDukuza kraal on Mande's old estate, where Stanger now stands (Bryant 1929: 540).

When Dingaan assassinated Shaka in Celegend in 1828, Magaye too was assassinated as an accomplice of Shaka. At more or less the same time, Qwabe fleeing south displaced Mande's faction, while killing both Mande and his son Manqaba. Xabashe, younger brother to Manqaba, assumed leadership. The faction settled in Port Natal for a while, then found shelter among the emaTulini at esiPingo on the Lower Mlazi (ibid: 540-541). Magaye's faction eventually followed south in the footsteps of Mande's Cele to the Port. There they sought protection, and subjected themselves to Henry Francis Fynn and other of the pioneers (Bryant 1929: 542). A skirmish with a Zulu force at Berea decided the pioneers to retreat to the country beyond the Umzimkulu for a while. With them went the Magaye Cele as subjects of Fynn. After a number of years this faction ventured back northwards but never closer to Port Natal than the Mahlongwa River, south of the Mkomazi. In 1836 their hereditary chief, who had been recruited into the Zulu army, deserted to join them here. While here they aided the British and Boer forces against the Zulu, with many Magaye Cele dying in the disastrous raid into Zululand in 1838 (ibid: 543). It was only twenty years later, after Natal became a British Colony that their leader Magidigidi moved away with a large portion of his people to settle once again on their former holding over the Mzimkulu River. Those who remained behind on the Mahlongwa were placed in charge of Mtungwana, a brother of Magaye (ibid: 543). The Mande Cele, on the other hand, had in the meantime remained ensconced within the folds of Tuli society and lands. The Tuli taught them bush craft, and how to live off the land and coast. Here they were safe, deep within the isiPingo jungle, and out of the way of marauding armies. The then leader Xabashe and his people only came out of hiding from the jungle once Dingaan was assassinated in 1840, and the threat of the Zulu in Natal came to an end (ibid). They settled ten miles up the Mlazi River where the Durban Corporation Dam is situated, within a lovely valley and surrounded by high hills. There

they set about organizing and building their homesteads on both sides of the river. Others settled in the greater Umbumbulo and Kingsburgh areas to the immediate south of the Umlazi River. An interesting anecdote tells us that on the journey north to Zululand after one of his forays Shaka rested at a certain river. His attendant filled a calabash with water and carried it to him. "So, the water is sweet", he said. "kanti Amanz' a mtoti". Thereafter the little river became known as aManzamtoti (the sweet waters). The Mlazi River, on the other hand obtained its name because its colour resembled that of whey (Bulpin 1966: 68).

## 2.2 Historical Period

Various African communities was allowed to settle in the greater Umbumbulo and Kingsburgh areas during the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the then Native Commissioner of the Colony of Natal. Then the area fell under what was known as the Umlazi (Mlazi) Location, which covered a much greater area than where Umlazi Settlement lies today. Three identifiable groups lived in the area during the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These were the Cele, the Khanya, and the Ogles (Guy 2013: 99). More people settled in the area with the establishment of the American Board Mission Station (Guy 2013: 99) (later known as Adam's Mission), under the directorship of the missionary Newton Adams. in March 1847. The preceding Native Commissioners gave the orders that all indigenous people living on private property in the vicinity of the coast, between the Mlazi and Umvoti rivers had to move into the location set up for them, unless they could obtain permission from landowners to continue to stay upon the land upon which they were living (ibid: 100). The preparations for these people were known to have been very ad hoc with statistics only being able to be given once the locations had actually been proclaimed. For this reason the Mlazi location around Adam's Mission were to be left quite open, with no defined boundaries until there was some definite indication of how many homesteads there were to be included within it (Guy 2013: 100). Development within the Reserve was rather negligible, and as mentioned, arrangements were rather ad hoc. Residents did not have much opportunity to accumulate wealth, and this is a legacy that has continued into the present day with this settlement being situated within one of the poorest municipalities in the country. However, a small and innovative group of African people attempted to grow sugar on their own accord. This project even went as far as two of them, Nombala and

Nwayana, building a small mill at the Manzimtoti River. Unfortunately they eventually became bankrupt.

### **2.2.1 Adam's Mission**

Founded by Dr. Newton Adams in 1835, this mission was situated within the Amanzimtoti Mission Reserve. Today it is situated in the southern parts of the greater Umbumbulo area. It is just one of a number of missions set up by American missionaries in 1835 on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Adams and the Reverends Aldin Grout and George Champion were the first to arrive (Lugg 1949: 10). After having obtained Dingaan's permission to build missions in Natal Champion built the mission house at Umlazi. The school at Umlazi was opened in 1836. However, following the conflict between Dingaan and the Boers and white settlers at the Bay (now Durban), and with the destruction of their mission stations in Natal and Zululand in 1838, all missionaries left the country, except that is, for Adams and the Reverend Daniel Lindley (Lugg 1949: 11). In 1839 Adams reopened his school at Umlazi. In 1847 the Anglican Church had also begun mission work a number of kilometres inland from the Umlazi Mission. In 1846 Dr. Adams and the Reverend Lindley were appointed as members by a special commission to enquire into the need to make land available for thousands of African people who were by then drifting back into Natal from Zululand (ibid: 12). One of their recommendations was the passing of Ordinance No. 5, 1856. This Ordinance empowered the Government to make grants of land to the missionary bodies which were operating in Natal at this time. These pieces of land were later called Mission Reserves (ibid). After Adams abandoned his site for Amanzimtoti in that same year, the mission was acquired by the Bishop Colenso in 1857. On behalf of the Church of England Missions, a grant was issued in favor of this organization in 1862 (ibid: 12). In 1903 all legislation on the subject of Mission Reserves was repealed by Act 49, 1903. Under it all land controlled by missionary bodies were scheduled and vested in the Natal Native Trust. That is when they were defined as Mission Reserves, yet did not deprive the mission authorities of their existing rights and privileges. The remains of Dr. Adams old station may still be seen on the ridge south of the Umlazi Bridge in the present Umbumbulo area not far to the north west of Kingsburgh..

### **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 for previous heritage surveys and heritage site data covering the project area. In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater eThekweni Municipal area was consulted. Aerial photographs covering the area were scrutinised for potential Iron Age and historical period structures and grave sites. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on the 2 June 2018. Particular attention was focused on the occurrence of potential grave sites and other heritage resources on the footprint.

##### **3.1.1 Guidance from Desktop Study**

- The desktop study indicates that Stone Age Sites of all periods and traditions may occur in the greater eThekweni area. However, Early Stone Age sites typically occur close to permanent and prominent sources of water, none of which occur in the immediate environs of the project area.
- Middle Stone Age tools have been found in dongas and erosion gullies at various locales in the greater eThekweni area. These sites are usually out of context and of little research value. Middle Stone Age deposits often occur in deep cave deposits throughout KwaZulu-Natal (including eThekweni). Again no erosion gullies or suitable rocky outcrops that may harbour shelters with deep cave deposits occur in the project area.
- Later Stone Age sites are more prolific in the coastal areas of KwaZulu-Natal and also in the foothills of the Drakensberg to the west. However, there are no suitable rocky outcrops in the project area that may harbour shelters with Later Stone Age deposits. Although rock art occurs at Camperdown to the north of the project area there are no shelters or suitable rocky surfaces in the project area that may harbour such.
- Early Iron Age Sites typically occur along major river valleys below the 700 m contour in KwaZulu-Natal. However, the study area is not situated adjacent to a major river and the setting is not ideal for Early Iron Age settlement.

- Later Iron Age sites may occur in the project area. These sites were occupied by the ancestors of the first Nguni-speaking agriculturists as well as their descendants who settled in KwaZulu-Natal. In some areas in KwaZulu-Natal, such as at Estcourt, Ladysmith and Nqutu, these early agriculturists built with stone and as a result such sites have a high archaeological visibility. However, in other areas such as those regions around Umbumbulo and the South Coast these agriculturists built with wattle and daub and the archaeological site visibility is far more compromised. Often sites are only located with reference to historical or oral data. We know, for instance that the Thuli and Cele settled in the greater Umbumbulo and Kingsburgh area in the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it can be expected that some associated Later Iron Age sites that extended into the historical era may be found in the area.
- Historical buildings, structures and farmsteads do occur scattered throughout southern KwaZulu-Natal. The well-known Adams Mission Station, for instance, is situated to the immediate north west of the project area (Fig 1). Edwardian and Victorian era residential buildings are abundant in southern Durban to the immediate north of Kingsburgh. Historical era buildings and structures could occur near the project area.

## **3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey**

### **3.2.1 Visibility**

Dense woody vegetation compromised site visibility over most of the project area.

### **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

Closest Towns: Kingsburgh

Municipality: eThekweni District Municipality

### **4.2 Description of the general area surveyed**

#### **4.2.1 Background**

The project area is situated in a forested valley surrounded by residential housing developments (Figs 2 & 4). All the buildings occurring on the edge of the project area are younger than 60 years old and do not have any heritage value. Due to the steep gradients and dense vegetation cover it is unlikely that any heritage sites would occur in the proposed developmental zones (Figs 5 & 6). This observation was supported by the ground survey. Although the dense woody vegetation has been cleared in some areas situated in the near vicinity of modern residential buildings there is no evidence for any heritage sites or features in these environs (Fig 7). The consultant could not find any heritage sites or features in the greater project area. The nearest known heritage site is situated more than 1.5km to the west of the project area. The project area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 3).

#### **4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation**

During the ground survey the consultant encountered various residents who live adjacent to the project area. None of them had any knowledge of any heritage sites or features, such as potential graves, that may occur in the project area.

#### **4.2.3 Desktop Paleontology Assessment**

The updated fossil sensitivity map, as provided by the SAHRIS website, shows that the project area is of moderate paleontological sensitivity (Fig 3). According to Amafa policy the implication is that a comprehensive paleontological desktop study will be

required before the proposed development may proceed. This study will have to be conducted by an Amafa accredited palaeontologist.

## 5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (EXCLUDING PALEONTOLOGY)

### 5.1 Field Rating

The heritage rating as developed by SAHRA (Table 2) is not applicable as no heritage sites or features occur on or near the project area.

**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



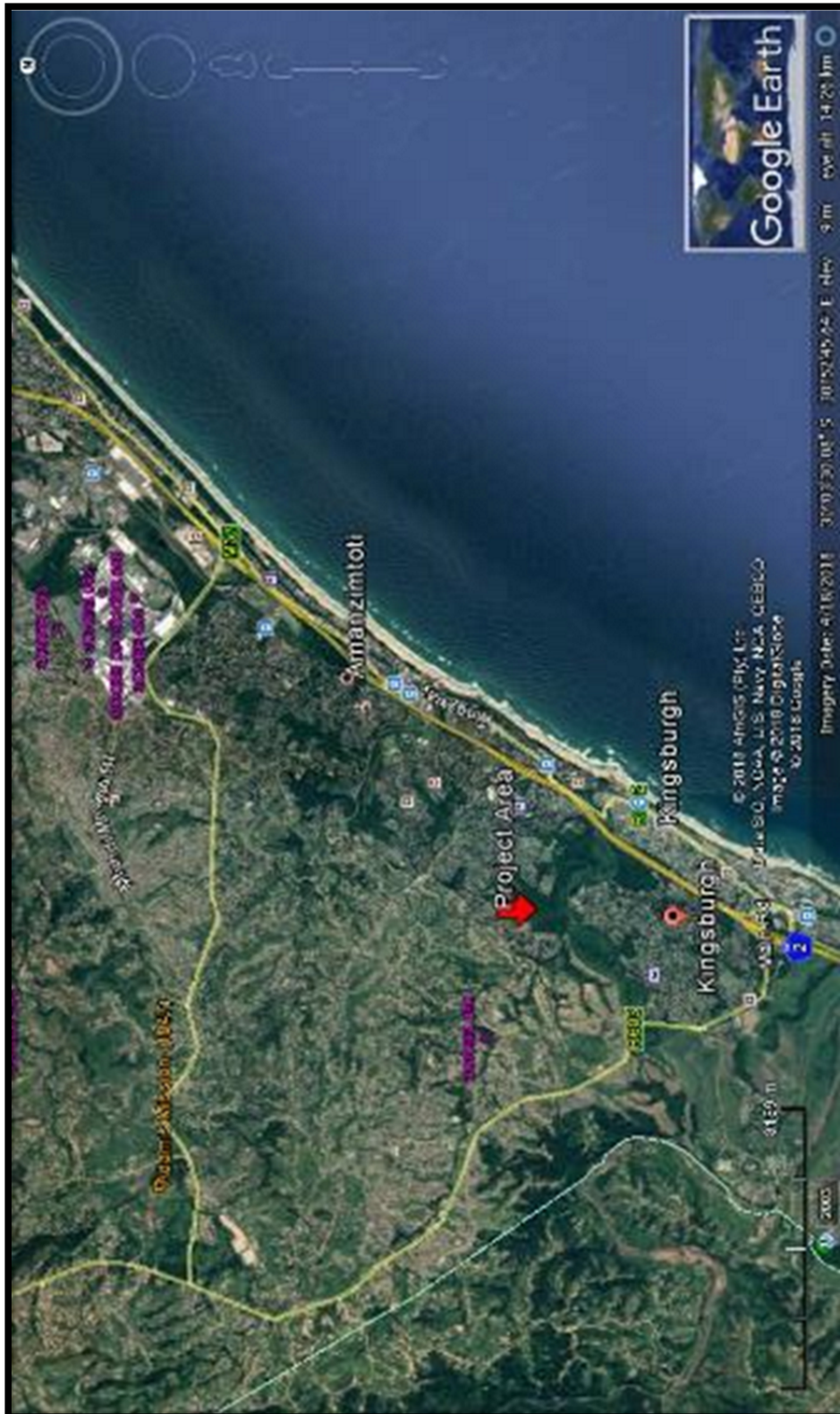
**Table 3. Evaluation and statement of significance.**

Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA		
	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Rating</b>
1.	<b>Historic and political significance</b> - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None.
2.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's cultural heritage.	None.
3.	<b>Research/scientific significance</b> – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	None.
4.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	None.
5.	<b>Aesthetic significance</b> – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	None.
6.	<b>Scientific significance</b> – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	None.
7.	<b>Social significance</b> – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	None.
8.	<b>Historic significance</b> – 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.

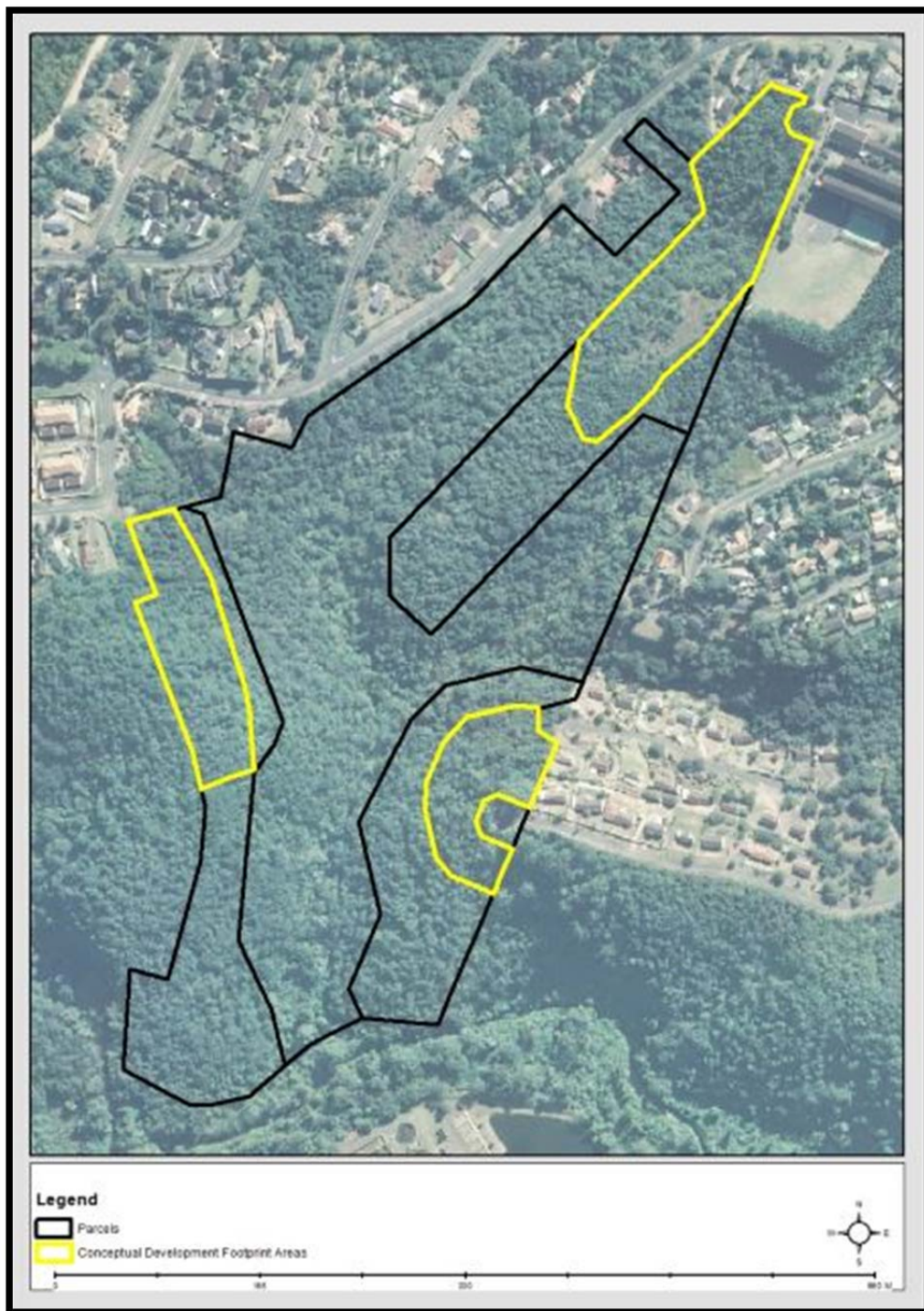
## **6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

As no heritage sites, features or graves occur in or near environs of any of the proposed development areas there is no reason why the proposed development may not proceed from a general heritage perspective. However, a desktop paleontological impact assessment will be required before the development may proceed. It is also important to take note of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act that requires that the exposing of graves, archaeological and historical residues as well as fossil material should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

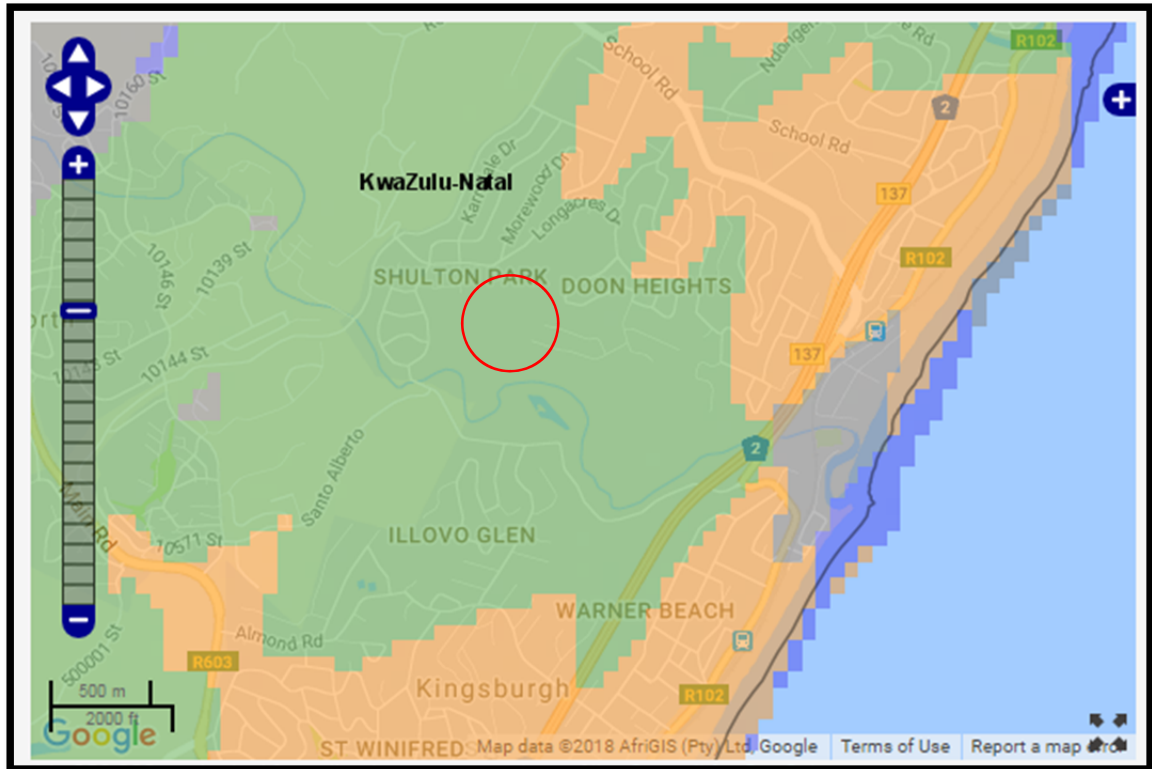
## 7 MAPS AND FIGURES



**Figure 1. Google Earth Imagery the location of the project area at Kingsburgh, KZN. The purple polygons indicate known archaeological sites in the greater Kingsburgh area.**



**Figure 2. Foot areas on Erven 2954, 2955 & 2957, Kingsburgh.**



**Figure 3. Fossil Sensitivity Map of the project area: The proposed development sites are indicated by the red polygon. The green background colour indicate that the area has a moderate fossil sensitivity. A paleontological desktop assessment will be required by an Amafa accredited paleontologist (Source: SAHRIS website).**



***Figure 4. View over the project area. Although residential buildings are situated on the edges of the areas earmarked for development none of them are older than 60 years old.***



***Figure 5. The steep incline of the valley would have made the area unsuitable for the occurrence of most archaeological sites.***



***Figure 6. Dense vegetation compromised heritage site visibility.***



***Figure 7. Although the dense woody vegetation has been opened-up in some areas due to anthropogenic factors there is no evidence for heritage sites or features.***



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