

**FIRST PHASE CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED QHWAYI
ROAD UPGRADE NEAR LADYSMITH, KWAZULU-
NATAL.**



For: Hanslab (Pty) Ltd

**Frans E Prins, MA (Archaeology)
P.O. Box 947
Howick
3290**

8 May 2016

**Cell: 0834739657
E-mail: activeheritage@gmail.com
Fax: 0867636380**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	1
2	BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA	6
3	BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	9
3.1	Methodology	9
3.2	Restrictions encountered during the survey	9
3.2.1	<i>Visibility</i>	9
3.2.2	<i>Disturbance</i>	9
3.3	Details of equipment used in the survey.....	9
4	DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	9
4.1	Locational data	9
4.2	Description of the general area surveyed.....	10
4.3	Dating the findings	11
5	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	12
5.1	Field Rating.....	12
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	12
7	MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	13
9	REFERENCES	16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Background information.....	5
Table 2.	Evaluation and statement of significance.....	9
Table 3.	Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	12

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural heritage survey of the proposed upgrade of Qhwayi Road near Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal identified no heritage sites on the footprint. There is no reason from a heritage perspective why the development may not proceed as planned. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. However, attention is drawn to the South African National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008) which requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

The consultant was approached by Hanslab (Pty) Ltd to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed Klippoort Dam near Ladysmith. According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), the heritage resources of South Africa include:

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

- ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- iii. ethnographic art and objects;
- iv. military objects;
- v. objects of decorative or fine art;
- vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

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

It is furthermore stated that:

—(1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Council.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Council without delay.

(3) The Council may, after consultation with an owner or controlling authority, by way of written notice served on the owner or controlling authority, prohibit any activity considered by the Council to be inappropriate within 50 metres of a rock art site.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment

for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(6) (a) The ownership of any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site, on discovery, vest in the Provincial Government and the Council is regarded as the custodian on behalf of the Provincial Government.

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

(i)

archaeological objects;

(ii)

palaeontological material;

(iii)

ecofacts;

(iv)

objects related to battlefield sites;

(v)

material cultural artefacts; or

(vi)

meteorites.

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

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

(a)

any category of archaeological object;

(b)

any palaeontological material;

(c)

any ecofact;

(d)

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

(e)

any material cultural artefact; or

(f) any meteorite.

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

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

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

This study aims to identify and assess the significance of any heritage and archaeological resources occurring on the site. Based on the significance, the impact of the development on the heritage resources would be determined. Then appropriate actions to reduce the impact on the heritage resources would be put forward. In terms of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of:

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

Table 1. Background information

Consultants:	Active Heritage cc for Hanslab (Pty) Ltd
Type of development:	The KZN Department of Transport (DOT) proposes to upgrade the existing access road, to a type 7A gravel road, approximately 6 m in width, 3.2 km in length with a road reserve of 20 m that conforms to DOT standards. The current road will be upgraded in one of the Ladysmith villages off D1219 on the local road L478, under the UThukela District Municipality (DC 23). In addition, DOT proposes to construct two portal culverts within the watercourse, to allow for the natural flow of water. The development of this gravel road and culvert structures is included as listed activities in this application.
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu Natal Heritage Act (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The project area is situated near Ladysmith between N11 and the R103 in the northern section of the uThukela District Municipality (Figs 1 & 2). The footprint entails the proposed construction of an access road from a mud track (Fig 3) to a local gravel road, 6m in width, and a length of 3.2 km. The road will be upgraded on an existing track, which has become prone to erosion and flooding during periods of high rainfall. The GPS coordinates for the proposed road upgrade are:

Start: S 28°32'14" E30°12'27"

Middle: S 28°32'53" E30°12'42"

End: S 28°33'09" E30°13'30"

It is also proposed to construct two associated culverts. Based on DOT standard details for culvert structure, the physical size of the structure will be 0.283 m². Two GPS coordinates for this proposed feature are:

S 28°33'04" E 30°13'30"

The project area is degraded and the indigenous vegetation has been disturbed by overgrazing and various activities related to small-scale subsistence farming. Alien

invasive vegetation occur in parts. Zulu homesteads are located in the greater project area but none are situated within the proposed road upgrade (Fig 4).

2 BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AREA

Portions of the greater Ladysmith area have been systematically surveyed for archaeological heritage sites in the past. These were mostly conducted by archaeologists attached to the KwaZulu-Natal Museum as well as by Amafa staff. Sixty one sites are recorded in the data base of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. These include five Early Stone Age sites, five Middle Stone Age sites, six Later Stone Age sites, three rock art sites (two rock paintings and one rock engraving), and eleven Later Iron Age sites and twenty historical period Nguni homesteads. The majority of the Later Iron Age and historical period Nguni homesteads are demarcated by characteristic stone walling. Stone walling and graves related to the Anglo-Boer War period of 1899-1901 are also abundant in the area. Ten sites are recorded in the Natal Museum data base but many more sites belonging to this period should occur in the greater Ladysmith area. The project area has not been systematically surveyed in the past and no heritage sites are known from the footprint. However, various Later Iron Age sites occur approximately 10km to the east, west and south of the study area.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. Around 800 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled in the greater Ladysmith area. Although some of the sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone. Sites located elsewhere in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands show that many settlements just consisted of wattle and daub structures. These Later Iron Age sites were most probably inhabited by Nguni-speaking groups such as the amaBhele and others (Bryant 1965). However, by 1820 the original African farmers were dispersed from this area due to the expansionistic policies of the Zulu Kingdom of King Shaka. Many individuals of former chiefdoms in the area became bandits and oral tradition suggests that cannibalism may also have been practised by some of these groups. African refugee groups and individuals were given permission to settle in the area by the British colonial authorities after 1845 where most of them became farm labourers. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 many of the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

European settlement of the area started soon after 1838 when the first Voortrekker settlers marked out large farms in the area. However, most of these farms were abandoned in the 1840's when Natal became a British colony only to be reoccupied again by British immigrants. Nevertheless, a group of Dutch farmers declared an independent republic in 1847 on the banks of the Klip River and called it the Klip River Republic with Andries Spies as commandant. This pocket republic only survived for a few months before British authority over the area was declared. The British planned a town as an administrative centre for the Klip River District, proclaiming it on 20 June 1850 and called it Ladysmith. Ladysmith became world famous during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1901 when it was besieged by Boers from 2 November 1899 until 28 February 1900. Ghandi, Smuts and Churchill are figures of international significance who were also present during the siege of Ladysmith. During the 118 day long siege the stone Town Hall sustained considerable damage. It has since been restored to the original vision of the architects. Located next to the Town Hall the building housing the Siege Museum was erected in 1884. It was used as a rations post for civilians. The Museum displays relics from the time of the siege, including documents, uniforms and firearms. Several of the most celebrated battles of the war were fought around Ladysmith. These include the Battles of Elandsplaagte, Spionkop, Wagon Hill, Caesars Camp, Lombards Kop and Umbulwana Hill. These battle field sites as well as associated graves and buildings of the era are proclaimed heritage sites and are protected by provincial heritage legislation (Derwent 2006).

2.1 Short History of the Siege of Ladysmith

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

Contrary to the advice of several British officials such as Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner for Southern Africa, the Boer governments were not over-awed by the despatch of British troops to Natal. Instead, they regarded it as evidence of Britain's determination to seize control of the Boer republics. The Transvaal government under

President Paul Kruger considered launching an attack in September, but President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who would later become the spiritual heart of the Boer resistance, dissuaded them for several weeks while he tried to act as intermediary. With the complete breakdown in negotiations, both republics declared war and attacked on 12 October.

A total of 21,000 Boers advanced into Natal from all sides. White had been advised to deploy his force far back, well clear of the area of northern Natal known as the "Natal Triangle", a wedge of land lying between the two Boer republics. Instead, White deployed his forces around the garrison town of Ladysmith, with a detachment even further forward at Dundee. The entire British force could concentrate only after fighting two battles at Talana Hill and Elandslaagte. As the Boers surrounded Ladysmith, White ordered a sortie by his entire force to capture the Boer artillery. The result was the disastrous Battle of Ladysmith, in which the British were driven back into the town having lost 1,200 men killed, wounded or captured.

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

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

On Christmas Day 1899, the Boers fired into Ladysmith a carrier shell without fuse, which contained a Christmas pudding, two Union Flags and the message "compliments of the season". The shell is still kept in the museum at Ladysmith. A drive around Ladysmith and the surrounding hills will reveal many gravesites and memorials to the fallen soldiers on both sides (Lewis 1999).

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the SAHRA inventory of heritage sites as reflected on the SAHRIS website. In addition, the archaeological database of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum was consulted. Although the greater Ladysmith area is rich in archaeological and heritage sites none are listed for the footprint.

The study area was visited on the 20th April 2016. A ground survey following standard and accepted archaeological procedures was conducted.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility during the site visit was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance.

No disturbance of any heritage sites have been observed.

3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

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

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

4.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Town: Ladysmith

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

Although the greater Ladysmith area is rich in archaeological and other heritage sites none were recorded on the actual footprint. Historical period sites relating to the Voortrekker era (1830's), Anglo-Zulu War (1879) and the Anglo-Boer War period of 1899-1901 do occur abundantly in the greater Ladysmith area but none of those listed on national and provincial data bases occur less than 5km from the footprint. Particular care was taken to locate grave sites but none are situated closer than 30m to the proposed road upgrade. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation and statement of significance.

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

4.3 Dating the findings

Not applicable, as no heritage sites occur on the footprint.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Field Rating

The SAHRA system of field rating (Table 3) does not apply in this study as no heritage sites occur on the footprint.

Table 3. 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

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed upgrade of Qhwayi Road may proceed from a heritage perspective as no heritage and/or archaeological sites are threatened by the proposed development. The footprint is also not part of any known cultural landscape. It should, however, be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

7 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

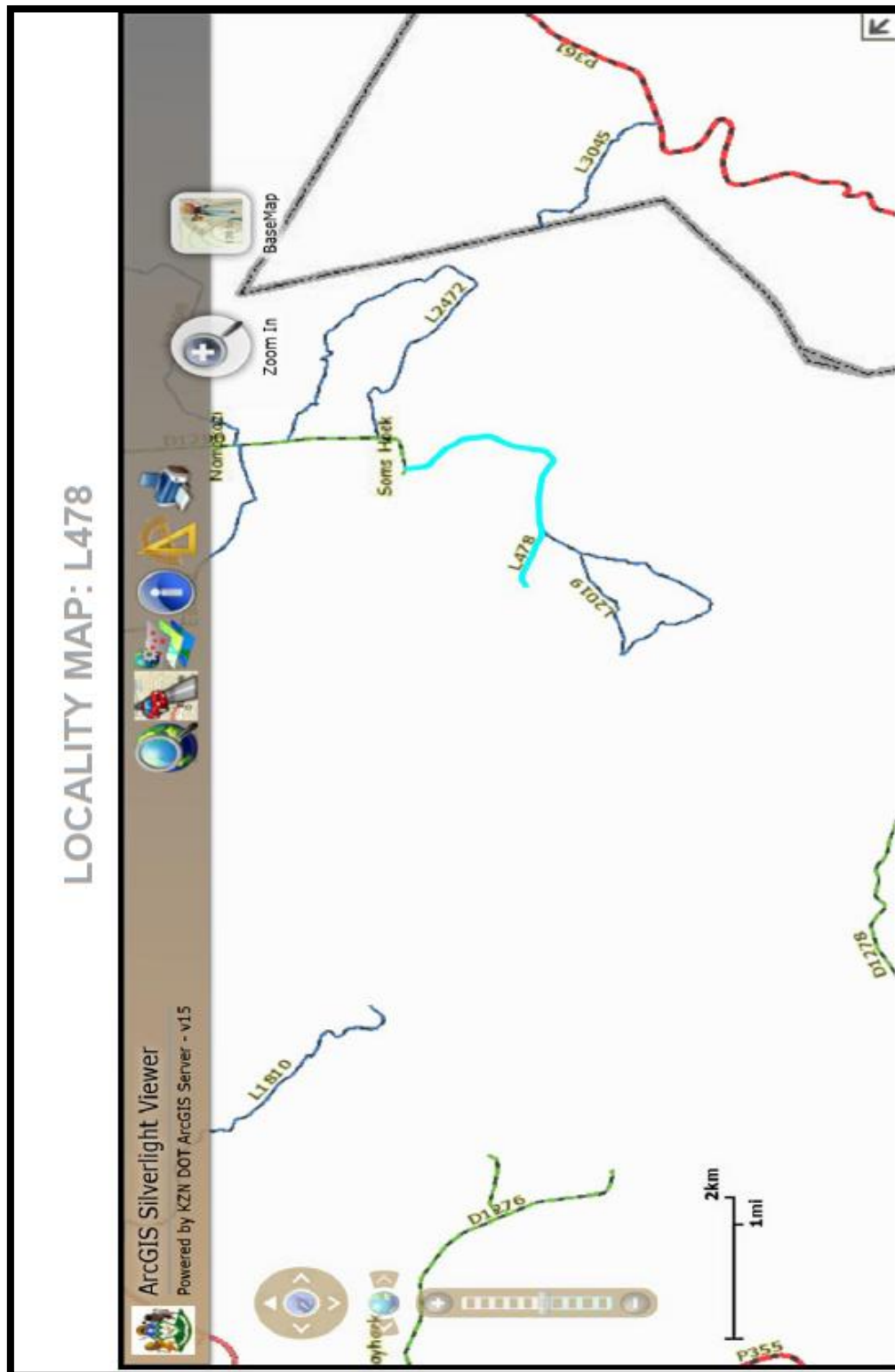


Figure 1. Map showing the location of L478 (Qhwayi Road) near Ladysmith (Source: Hanslab)



Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the distribution of known heritage sites (purple and red dots) relative to the location of Qhwayi Road.



Figure 3. View of Qhwayi Road, earmarked for upgrading. No heritage sites occur on the footprint.



Figure 4. Although Zulu homesteads occur in the greater project area none are situated on the actual footprint.

9 REFERENCES

- Bryant, A. T. 1965. *Olden times in Zululand and Natal*. Cape Town: C. Struik.
- Derwent, S. 2006. *KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Sites: a Guide to Some Great Places*. David Phillip: Claremont.
- Lewis, C. 1999. *Ladysmith, the Siege*. Redwood Books. Trowbridge: Wiltshire.
- Huffman, T. N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Pietermaritzburg
- Lewis-Williams, J. D. 2003. *Images of Mystery: Rock Art of the Drakensberg*. Double Storey Books: Cape Town
- Lewis-Williams, J. D. & Dowson, T. 1992. *Rock Paintings of the Natal Drakensberg. Ukhahlamba Series, Number 5*. University of Natal Press: Pietermaritzburg
- Mazel, A. 1989. People making history, the last ten thousand years of hunter-gatherer communities in the Thukela Basin. *Natal Museum Journal of Humanities*. 1: 1-168
- McCarthy, T. & Rubidge, B. 2005. *The Story of Earth and Life: A Southern African Perspective on a 4.6 billion year journey*. Struik Publishers: Cape Town
- Mitchell, P. 2002. *The Archaeology of Southern Africa*. University Press: Cambridge
- SAHRA, 2005. Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and the Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4.